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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower to News

by Clearway

Business Gets to Business

What Merit in Congress

Delbos Stirs Conciliation

¶ **Government and Business**—"Mr. President, the business recession is getting worse. What are you going to do about it?" That question, put bluntly to Mr. Roosevelt at a Washington press conference, finds echoes throughout the nation. The news of the day reveals that business is suddenly becoming vocal. Mr. Roosevelt's response to the newspapermen's question indicates that he does not share the pessimistic outlook on business, and that at present he is unprepared to advance any new recovery plan. But business is showing impatience, demanding reassurance from the White House. According to Lewis W. Douglas, former director of the budget and an outstanding financial authority, Government seems to regard private enterprise as "an evil, dishonest and wholly predatory thing," and this attitude more than any other force in America "militates against a return to prosperity." Speaking before the Economic Club in New York, Mr. Douglas appeals to Government to set its own house in order and cease to discourage enterprise. Otherwise, he warns, "the recession which has begun may well gather momentum as it goes."

• **And while** Mr. Douglas' words are echoing in one Manhattan hall, Malcolm Muir's words are echoing in another. Mr. Muir, president of News-Week, Inc., and a director of the National Association of Manufacturers, tells his fellows that certain governmental policies would help prevent future recessions. They are, briefly: Stay out of war; encourage private enterprise; discourage rigidities in the economic system; oppose monopolies; encourage individual thrift; maintain sound fiscal policies.

• **Similarly outspoken** is Dewitt M. Emery of Akron, Ohio, who recently wrote to 25 small businessmen in 25 states: "The sheriff is about to get my business. How are you doing?" To which he received the composite answer: "Not so well." Whereupon he founded the National Small Business Men's Association, which sponsors these proposals: Halt government meddling; cut Congress loose from presidential "apron strings"; balance the budget; repeal at once the undistributed profits tax and the capital gains tax.

• **Apparently business**, which has been marking time on the administrative door-step, is now dressing the ranks in preparation for some marching on its own hook. And it's not inconceivable that this is exactly what the Administration wants it to do.

¶ **Civil Service Reform**—Merit or patronage? Definite the choice now before the United States Senate. So Democratic leaders of the reform group hammer home the question of whether the Senate proposes to uphold the civil service plank for which many members voted in 1936. There are 51 such Senators now in Congress, and they constitute an undisputed majority. So the National Civil Service Reform League, the National League of Women Voters, and other groups join the congressional reformers by calling on these Senators now to approve the Ramspeck bill, passed by the House, and to defeat the McKellar patronage bill. The purpose is to put postmasters permanently under the merit system. • Senators now have the opportunity of revealing their own merits.

¶ **Delbos Visits**—French Foreign Minister Delbos moves over the face of Europe with surprising tact, and general approval seems to follow in the wake of his itinerary. Czechoslovakia is particularly pleased with the amiability of his conversations with German Foreign Minister von Neurath, since Franco-German co-operation spells Czechoslovakian prosperity. Since M. Delbos' visit to Warsaw produces no immediate improvement in Polish-Czech understanding, Polish Premier Hodza gives ear to a "committee for understanding of Czech-Polish political parties," promising gradual realization of their just aims. Poland differs with Czechoslovakia on the question of bilateral treaties versus collective security as a European pacifier. It likewise craves more deference from the Czechs as befits a European "power." • But while Delbos' visit brings no immediate change in Czech-Polish relations, the spirit of conciliation which he brings to central Europe may have a strong leavening effect.

¶ **Austria's Defenses**—The Sorbonne in Paris echoes with applause as former Austrian Minister Dr. Edward Ludwig pictures an Austria of democratic demeanor, keen on bettering international relations in central Europe, keen on furthering world peace. The strength of the applause is interpreted in Vienna as an indication that certain Austrian influences are at work to win France's support against National Socialism. • The effort to win the sympathy of democratic states is understandable but Austria should be informed that democracy itself is the best defense against the different forms of dictatorship.

In the Boston Section:

400 coastwise longshoremen on strike against M. & M. line.

$38,000,000 gambling toll yearly in Massachusetts, Hadley says.

Kelly fights Callahan approval by Council, loses.

School Committee looks into lunchroom strike.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 13

Egypt Disputes Italian Version Of Coptic Split

CAIRO, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Egyptian Consulate at Addis Ababa reported today that Italian authorities separated the Ethiopian Coptic Church from its 15-centuries-old union with the Egyptian Church with a threat of force.

The consular report conflicted with that from Rome which said Coptic priests in Addis Ababa on Dec. 1 appeared before Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, with a petition for approval of their nominations of 72 Coptic prelates and priests. Marshal Graziana approved the nominations.

(At that time, Italy let it be known that the move was regarded as an important step toward establishment of an independent Coptic Church in Ethiopia to replace the old regime under which Etniopian Copts accepted the Patriarch of Alexandria as head of the church.)

The report by the Egyptian Consulate said Italians compelled the higher Coptic clergy there to appoint Abuna Abraham at Patriarch of Ethiopia.

The church separation already has been the subject of diplomatic negotiations between Egypt and Italy.

The official Egyptian version, as stated in the consular report, said that after ordainment of the new local prelates in Addis Ababa, Italian troops armed with machine guns led a procession through the city, with other troops bringing up the rear.

Posters displayed throughout the city, the report added, warned those failing to recognize the new church that they would be shot. The report asserted the Christian populace opposed the church separation.

The Coptic Patriarch residing in Cairo refused on Dec. 2 to recognize the Abraham appointment.

The Egyptian Government took a grave view of the Italian action and newspapers expressed a doubt that Italy would "similarly disregard promises made to Egypt on such vital questions as control of headwaters of the Nile from Lake Tana and Italian (troop) concentrations in Libya."

New Italian Viceroy Going to Ethiopia In Princely Style

ROME, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Italian cruiser Zara, escorted by four destroyers, will steam out of Naples, Dec. 15, carrying a new Viceroy and princely pomp to conquered Ethiopia.

Plans for the departure of the Duke of Aosta, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel and newly appointed Viceroy of Ethiopia, were announced in Rome today.

The Duke will have a little court

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

African Sun Rising on New British State

London Board to Weigh Union of Rhodesias and Nyasaland

Wide Scope Given

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Territories as big as England, France and Germany rolled into one are affected by a Royal Commission which is being sent out to Africa from Whitehall to solve a problem involving the possible emergence of yet another fully independent nation of the British Commonwealth.

The decision to appoint this commission was announced in the British House of Commons by the Marquis of Hartington, Undersecretary of State for Dominion Affairs. The commission is to inquire into the possibility of "closer co-operation or association between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

In making this announcement Lord Hartington recalled that the same question was considered in 1931 when the British Government decided that for some time to come Northern Rhodesia should "continue to work out its own destiny as a separate entity." Now however—after consultation with the Governments of the three regions concerned—the decision has been reached to reopen the entire question.

The commission is to have the widest scope and its investigations are to cover all the factors concerned. These include "transport and communications, scientific and technical research and services, labor, especially the inter-territorial migration of labor, trade and economic policy, medical arrangements, defense, and—so far as international obligations affecting the territories permit—customs duties."

May Become Dominion

In other words, the entire problem is to be gone into of the conversion of regions, two of which are now under the direct administration of Whitehall, into what may some time or other become another Dominion, comparable to, if less important than, Canada, Australia or South Africa.

The two Rhodesias and Nyasaland are a land-locked area beyond the northern borders of the Union of South Africa, a Dominion with which the question of their amalgamation has often been discussed.

Southern Rhodesia is already practically self-governing. Indeed it has sometimes been classed with the Dominions, though its status in this respect has not yet been fully established. Its administration is almost entirely in the hands of its 50,000 European settlers, though it also contains 1,250,000 Africans who have but little voice in its national affairs.

The white settlers—engaged as for the most part they are in gold-mining or planting—live not very differently from those in the Union of South Africa. But by a plebiscite held in 1923, they determined upon responsible government for themselves as opposed to entering the Union.

Corridor to Sea Needed

Mr. Godfrey Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking at Johannesburg last year, of his country's ultimate destiny said, "Time will bring about a federated British Africa working together for the mutual advantage of the two countries. Any attempt to force the

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

France Offers Friendly Gestures

Wide World

Statesmen Cement Old Ties; Seek New Ones

Premier Camille Chautemps (Right) Shakes Hands at London With Sir Robert Vansittart, British Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos Says Good-By to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain (Left) When the French Visitors Entrained at Victoria Station for Paris. Since Then M. Delbos Has Visited Poland and Is Now on a Mission to the Capitals of the Little Entente. A Brief Stop at Berlin Was Included in the Itinerary. In January M. Delbos Is to Visit Turkey

Douglas Assails New Deal; Kennedy Asks Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Three fundamental causes are back of the business "recession": (1) The vulnerability of an "artificial" recovery; (2) the Roosevelt Administration attack on the Supreme Court; and (3) its failure to denounce the sit-down strike, in the opinion of Lewis W. Douglas, conservative Democrat and one-time director of the budget. Mr. Douglas broke with the President over the Administration's fiscal policies early in the New Deal and is now president of McGill University in Montreal.

Mr. Douglas was one of four speakers who addressed the Economic Club of New York here last night, when the Administration's policies were scored and defended. Other speakers were Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, another wheelhorse of the conservative wing of the Democratic Party, who declared he was "totally in disagreement" with nearly everything that has been done by President Roosevelt and with everything that is now proposed to do.

"I believe in the fundamentals of constitutional government, and not in mere political expedience," he declared.

Administration Defended

The other side of the picture was painted in by Wayne C. Taylor, assistant secretary of the Treasury and formerly an investment banker of Chicago, and Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and one-time head of the Securities Exchange Commission.

Mr. Taylor declared that the American people could look to the future "with renewed confidence," but had cause for some discouragement when, in the face of the urgent demands of today in the national interest, they saw "the reluctance of special areas, industries and economic groups to remove as much as one foot from the trough or even move over to make room for a really hungry fellow citizen."

Mr. Kennedy urged more understanding of President Roosevelt's motives and declared that destructive criticism would do no good. He pleaded for help and assistance, not for the New Deal or the President, but for the general upbuilding of the national welfare.

The criticism which Mr. Douglas and Senator Glass levelled at the Administration's policies brought acclaim from the 1300 diners who packed the grand ballroom of the Astor Hotel. Applause and boos made for minor interruptions in the addresses by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Kennedy.

"Balance of Weakness"

Mr. Douglas declared that what the nation was now witnessing might gradually assume "the proportions of a world-wide economic depression." He saw the peace of Europe maintained not by respect for treaties, the force of reason or the balance of power, but by what he characterized as "a balance of weakness." An economic recession of first magnitude here would be bound to be felt in the democracies throughout the world and would assuredly, he added, intensify the controversy between the forces now battling for control.

A continuation of the present administrative policies would, he said, "weaken the vigor of private enterprise," since these policies do not substitute—"if, indeed, there is any substitute"—a vigorous collective enterprise.

"The road to vigorous collectivism is long and tedious, paved with social disturbance of great magnitude and intense poverty," Mr. Douglas continued. "It is wholly contrary to the American tradition. It is completely incompatible with our concept of the kind of society in which man may remain free. It is not at all certain that it can ever be attained.

Assails Despair

"Thus either the vigor of private enterprise must be restored or there is no enterprise whatsoever. To assume that it cannot be revitalized, that it has lost its strength forever, is to accept the philosophy of despair. This I refuse to do."

Mr. Douglas appealed to his hearers, to business men everywhere, to the Republican Party and to the Administration that they meet "the present serious occasion with grave emotions." He vehemently denied that there was any conspiracy to destroy the present Administration by private encouragement of the recession, declaring that such a premise would be based on the fallacy of a private power which was wholly non-existent.

He joined with Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont for a revitalization of the Republican Party, urging it to "re-examine its traditions."

"Will it not see that if a subsidy is to be granted to one group, as a matter of ordinary justice it is impossible to withhold subsidies from other groups?" he asked. "Will it not conclude that a nation so subsidized is a nation ultimately controlled and regulated by government itself? Will it not see that an important economic treaty of real substance with the other great English-speaking nations of the world is today the most practical and effective step which can be taken

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Czechs Welcome French Visit As Move for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 8—The East European trip of the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, though still in its early stages, has found a welcome in Czechoslovakia, particularly as the Paris visitor's short but pleasant conversations with the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, while passing through Berlin suggest chances that a measure of Franco-German co-operation—upon which this state's future depends—may develop.

Naturally this country would have liked success for M. Delbos's efforts to improve Polish-Czech relations, but there was no surprise and therefore no disappointment at reports of "no change" in this matter.

Poland's complaints of Czechoslovakia's treatment of the small Polish minority are interpreted here as attempts to exert pressure on Czechoslovakia, and in the hope of doing all possible to conciliate Polish opinion, Prime Minister Milan Hodza yesterday again discussed their demands with the "Committee for Understanding of Czech-Polish Political Parties."

Demands to Be Reviewed

The Premier officially recognized this committee as competent representative of the Poles in Czechoslovakia and promised a gradual realization of their just demands. Earlier demands of this committee which have been considered already

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Civil Service Bill: Will Senate Uphold Democratic Pledge?

51 Convention Delegates Are Now Senators and Are in Majority

Can Prevent Raids On Postal System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Fifty-one Democratic senators who voted for the civil service plank in the 1936 party convention as delegates to the national committee are now members of the Senate, and constitute a majority.

They are being called upon by the National Civil Service Reform League, the National League of Women Voters and similar groups to put their pledge into action by approving the Ramspeck bill (passed by the House) and defeating the McKellar patronage bill, returning the post office to the old spoils system. The pledge, and the names of the senators by states, follow:

The Pledge

"For the protection of Government itself and promotion of its efficiency we pledge the immediate extension of the merit system through the classified civil service—which was first established and fostered under Democratic auspices—to all non-policy-making position in the federal service. We shall subject to the civil service law all continuing positions which, because of the emergency, have been exempt from its operations."

The Signers

Senators who were delegates to the 1936 Democratic National Committee that formulated the above plank:

Alabama—John H. Bankhead.
Arkansas—Hattie W. Caraway.
California—William Gibbs McAdoo.
Colorado—Alva B. Adams.
Connecticut—Francis T. Maloney; Augustine Lonergan.
Georgia—Walter F. George; R. B. Russell Jr.
Idaho—J. P. Pope.
Illinois—J. Hamilton Lewis.
Indiana — Sherman Minton; Frederick Van Nuys.
Iowa—Clyde L. Herring.
Kansas—George McGill.
Kentucky—Alben W. Barkley; M. M. Logan.
Louisiana—Allen J. Ellender; John H. Overton.
Maryland—Millard E. Tydings; George L. Radcliffe.
Massachusetts—David I. Walsh.
Mississippi—Pat Harrison; Theodore G. Bilbo.
Missouri—Bennett Champ Clark; Harry S. Truman.
Montana — James E. Murray; Burton K. Wheeler.
Nevada—Key Pittman; Pat McCarran.
New Jersey—A. Harry Moore; William H. Smathers.
New Mexico—Dennis Chavez; Carl A. Hatch.

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Senator Walsh Demands That Party Promises Be Fulfilled

Urges Firm Stand Against Patronage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—The fight between the merit system and the patronage system in the Democratic dominated Senate boils down to a clear question of whether the Democratic Senators will uphold or repudiate their solemn party pledge in the 1936 election.

This fact is being increasingly hammered home by Democratic leaders of the reform group. It was stressed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming in his minority report favoring the Ramspeck bill to put first, second and third class postmasters permanently under civil service. Now it is repeated by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, a veteran and conservative member of the party.

It does not need the declaration of these Senators, however, to remind the party of its stand in the 1936 convention. Fifty-one present Democratic members of the United States Senate were delegates at that convenion, and there wrote a strong civil service plank ino the platform.

Can Make It Effective

As delegates they voted for the pledge . . . as members of the Senate they now have an absolute majority to put that pledge into effect.

With a crucial test of patronage versus merit system brought before the Senate now in the fight between the McKellar spoils bill and the Ramspeck reform bill, the strength of the platform pledge is being put to the test. By executive order of July, 1936, President Roosevelt put the 14,000-odd first, second and third class postmasters under civil service. The Ramspeck bill would make this temporary order permanent. It has passed the House, where it got a sweeping majority among the members of the Congress who actually have dispensed the post office patronage in times past. In the Senate, however, the Post Office Committee, by 9 to 4 vote, has introduced a substitute bill, the McKellar bill, which Senator Walsh brands as "a definite return to the spoils system by legislative enactment."

The Walsh Statement

The statement from Senator Walsh follows:

I strongly endorse the minority report of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, recommending the adoption of the Ramspeck bill which extends the civil service laws to the appointment of all postmasters of the first, second and third class post offices.

This bill provides that postmasters shall be appointed without term by the Postmaster General in accordance with the Civil Service Law and without confirmation by the United States Senate. It authorizes the reappointment of incumbents at the expiration of their current terms, and for the promotion of postal employees.

The majority report of the McKellar bill reported from the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads provides for placing of these three post office classes under the present patronage system; places no obligation upon any President to request that the Civil Service Commission hold open competitive examination for the certification of three eligibles for appointment.

In a word, it leaves to each succeeding President the appointment of postmasters for a term of four years, with the advice and consent of the Senate, regardless of any civil service standards; or if the President chooses to seek the advice of the Civil Service Commission he is left free to determine the nature and character of the examination or test to be made by the Civil Service Commission.

Opportunity for Senate Stand

These two bills give the Senate an opportunity to determine whether it wants to maintain the Post Office Department under the merit system or patronage system. To the Democratic members of the Senate the issue presents the question of whether they intend to support the pledge contained in the Democratic platform of 1936, wherein it pledged "the immediate extension of the merit system through the classified civil service to all non-policy making positions in the federal service."

This issue also presents to the Democratic Party in Congress an opportunity to remove much of the criticism recently made to the effect that the civil service system has not found favor with some of the leaders in the Administration.

The groups who have consistently advocated the merit system since President Cleveland's administration should vigorously support the Ramspeck bill and, in my opinion, if the Senate fails to support this measure and supports the majority patronage bill, it will be a repudiation of the promises and pledges of the Democratic Party and a definite return to the spoils system by legislative enactment.

Economics in the News

Economic Causes of War—Geneva Inaugurates Inquiry Into Raw Materials Problem—Germany's Case on Colonies

By H. B. E.

Two years ago the British Government gave a boost to the thesis that war springs from economic causes. Sir Samuel Hoare was its spokesman. It was at the time of the Ethiopian conflict, and Sir Samuel Hoare, then Foreign Secretary, said at Geneva, Sept. 11, 1935:

> The view of His Majesty's Government is that the problem is economic rather than political and territorial. It is the fear of monopoly—of the withholding of essential raw materials—that is causing alarm. It is the desire for a guarantee that the distribution of raw materials will not be unfairly impeded that is stimulating the demand for further inquiry.
>
> So far as His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is concerned, we should, I feel sure, be ready to take our share in an investigation of these matters.

Such an inquiry is at last to be made at Geneva. Ethiopia, of course, has been forgotten, and the concrete issue facing the inquiry is Germany's demand for the return of her prewar colonies.

Germany and other consumers of raw materials are on solid ground in complaining about the monopolistic control of raw materials. I have always regarded with suspicion the international cartels governing the output of rubber, copper, and tin. But I cannot see how the return of Germany's old colonies would offset these monopolies. In prewar years only one half of 1 per cent of Germany's total trade with all countries was done with her colonies. This shows the lowly estate of those colonies as providers of raw materials used by German industry.

"Germanicus" in a book called "Germany: the Last Four Years" quotes Dr. Goebbels as saying that there are six raw materials which are essential to a powerful state. They are coal, iron, oil, cotton, rubber, and copper. But when you look at the prewar German trade returns, you find that next to nothing of these materials came from German colonies. The same situation applies today to these colonies under mandatory administrations.

A German economist with whom I recently discussed the matter readily admitted these conclusions. He offered, however, an economic defense of the German demand by saying that the colonies could supply fats, particularly palm oils. But these fats can be bought on the same terms as the other mandatory powers buy them. That is to say, they are available on the world market.

Maybe the colonies could be made to yield some quantity of Dr. Goebbels' list of essential raw materials. I can find no evidence that they can. Assuming, however, that this is possible, such exploitation requires an initial use of capital, and Germany has no capital to spare.

The development of colonies is an expensive business, as the Germans themselves found out in prewar years. The last budget covering Germany's colonies amounted to over 1,000,000,000 marks. And yet the trade for which this expenditure in part was made totaled only half of 1 per cent of Germany's foreign trade!

Accordingly, we may dismiss, I think, the economic arguments for the return of colonies. Far more pressing arguments from Germany's standpoint are honor and military necessity. As to the former, every German resents the implication in the Versailles Treaty that Germany was not fit to run colonies, when, in fact the Germans are excellent colonial administrators. The military reason back of the colony demand is, I suggest, obvious to a schoolboy.

No doubt the inquiry in Geneva will make these points clear. Also, it is to be hoped, it will expose the problem of international monopolies over essential raw materials. If Germany would concentrate her fire upon this problem, she would find more supporters from other "have not" countries, including the United States. For the United States is the leading "have not" in the world in respect of rubber and tin. That Germany does not do so is a sign that she wants to match monopoly with monopoly, but for military and prestige reasons other than economic.

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Of All Things . . !

Hats Off, Please

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Mere man is rejoicing today at the discovery of a 41-year-old Ohio law, forbidding women to wear scene-shielding hats in movie theaters.

He heaved a big sigh of relief, and thought of all the high hats he had tried to dodge recently with the rage of taller and taller models at the fore, and of lofty feathers which had cut the middle right out of one of the best pictures for him.

The beauty of the statute is that the movie fan himself is relieved of all responsibility in the assurance against drawing a seat behind some skyscraper hat atop the cranium of some beautiful lady. Responsibility is placed entirely upon the management of the theater.

Princesses See Play

LONDON (AP)—Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, daughters of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, enjoyed a Christmas treat which was postponed last year because of the abdication crisis. With Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mother Mary they saw "A Christmas Story," a play performed Dec. 7 in the West End church, Saint Martin's-in-the Fields.

The 1936 visit was abandoned at the last minute when all members of the Royal family cancelled engagements during the crisis period.

Cotton Is Fashionable

NEW YORK (AP)—Cotton is smart—it's no longer a "poor relation" material—Jacques Heim, Paris couturier, declares.

Arriving for his first visit to the United States, M. Heim said: "Cotton will play an increasingly important part in the apparel of fashionable women."

He added that the "new attitude" toward cotton had had an important effect on cotton sales in the United States.

Bachelor Economics

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The Bachelors' Cotillon, Baltimore's most exclusive social event, is only "one manifestation of our economic system," to Dr. Broaddus Mitchell, associate professor of political economy at the Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Mitchell wanted to take his students to the balcony to view and analyze economics involved in presentation of 80 debutantes. The class already has visited the slums and the hunts. But, Tilghman Pitts, Cotillon board secretary, ruled only members could attend.

An Indian Harvest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—An excellent crop of pinion nuts has been harvested this fall in southern Utah by members of the Navajo and Piute Indian tribes, forest service officials report. The annual harvest centers around Blanding, Utah, in and adjacent to the LaSal national forest. The Indians follow time-honored harvest methods. Placing blankets or canvas beneath a tree, they beat the tree with long sticks, which either knocks the nuts out of their cones or dislodges the entire cones. There are several kinds of pine trees in Utah forests, but only one, the pinion, produces the small, sweet, edible nuts. They grow in cones two to three inches in length.

Planes and Politics

TORONTO (CP)—Use of an airplane on election day to solicit votes has City Clerk James Somers stymied. An autogiro plane whirled over the city with a banner reading, "Vote for Day for Mayor."

Mr. Somers said the election act makes it unlawful to solicit votes on election day, but it sets forth what solicitation is. It reads: "No person on the day of polling shall use or deliver to any other person any card, ticket, leaflet, book, circular or writing . . . soliciting votes."

"Use of an airplane is something new," said Mr. Somers. "It's never been done before as far as I can remember."

A Moveable House

HALFWAY, Ore. (AP)—George Elmer doesn't hold with these new-fangled trailers, but every time he moves his two-room house moves, too.

He puts poles under the house and hitches horses to them.

Mrs. New-wed was just a beginner
Who tried to prepare a good dinner
She used GRAVY MASTER
Averted disaster
O boy! was that dinner a winner!

Most men love a rich, brown gravy. GRAVY MASTER'S purpose in life is to turn pale, unappetizing gravies a golden brown—to give them a delicious flavor. Try it! At your First National Store. For FREE Recipe Folder on Good Gravy, containing 24 prize-winning recipes, write Dryden & Palmer, Dept. CS-3, Long Island City, N. Y.

At last.. a man-sized
TIE RACK for $1.00
Capacity: 72 ties . . . handsome black enameled with chrome trimming, screws on closet door or wall. Separate hanger for each color. Hanging ties prevents wrinkles. Style chart attached ensures correct color combinations of suit, shirt and tie. Ask your favorite men's store or send $1.00 to GRAYCO, Department 701-N, 824 South Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles. Made by the makers of Grayco Shirts and End-lock Ties. (Patented.)

Congress Makes Little Headway On Farm Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Congress continued its slow progress on the farm bill today, and branched off into various other fields of investigation and activity amongst committees.

Of major moment was the victory of Administration leaders in securing by a 59-to-80 standing vote the defeat of an amendment aimed at elimination of the cotton marketing quota system. In the Senate an amendment from the opposition side to provide for a three-year rather than a permanent farm program was defeated 51 to 25. It was the Senate's first roll call vote.

The House Ways and Means Committee today abandoned all thought of taxing the salaries of state and municipal employees or of levying on the interest from tax exempt securities. The decision was made after a discussion of Monday's Supreme Court decision.

At the same time Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board told the Senate Banking Committee that a greater inducement than so far proposed would probably be needed to attract private capital to President Roosevelt's housing program.

Mr. Eccles, one of the originators of the program, proposed two alternative changes in the proposed amendments to the Federal Housing Act in order to attract private capital.

They were:

1. Make the 3 per cent debentures to be issued by the FHA exempt from taxation.

2. Increase the proposed 5 per cent interest rate in the amendments.

The rate, which would average 5¼ per cent with insurance, would give the investor only around a 3½ per cent return after servicing and taxes were substracted, he said, which is too little to compete, for instance, with tax-exempt Government bonds.

Royal Hawaiian Style

Cloak of Red and Yellow Feathers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—E. H. Bryan, curator of the Bishop Museum here, is exhibiting a cloak of red and yellow feathers once worn by Hawaiian royalty. The cloak was the gift of Henry G. Lapham of Boston. The museum now owns 26 of the 140 Hawaiian feather capes known to be in existence.

Soviets Approach 'One Way' Vote

Voters Get 'Choice' But There's Only One List of Candidates

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (AP)—Voters of most districts in the first nation-wide election of the "Supreme Soviet Council" on Dec. 12 face the alternative of voting for an unopposed candidate or not at all.

Komsomolskaya Pravda, official organ of the Young Communist League, explained that names must not be written on the ballots. If only one candidate's name appears, the voter has only to put the ballot in an envelope, seal it and drop it into the ballot box.

Any marks on the ballot would spoil it, the newspaper said.

Since the name of each voter is checked on the registration list when he receives a ballot, those who fail to vote will be known, and Michael Kalinin, chairman of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee, has signified that everyone is expected to vote to show that the Soviet people are strongly united behind the Red Army.

Lists of the candidates thus far show one contest. This is in a North Caucasus district, where there is a race between a locomotive engineer, a tractor driver and a combine operator.

Stalin at Head of List

Heading the list of candidates is Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party. After being nominated by 580 districts he decided to run from the Stalin district in Moscow.

The "Supreme Soviet," a national bicameral legislature, was provided for in the new Constitution. It will be composed of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, comparable respectively to the House of Representatives and the Senate in the United States.

Most of the government Commissars and Communist Party chieftains were scheduled to run for the Soviet of the Union. They were assured of election.

100,000,000 Expected to Vote

Political straws in the wind indicated that open opposition to Stalin's regime would be practically non-existent when an estimated 100,000,000 voters marched to the polls in the first universal exercise of the secret ballot in Russian history.

Mass meetings of trade unions and workers' organizations, charged with nominating candidates under the Constitution, have nominated men prominent in the Government and the Communist Party with loud cheers and a show of hands. Foreign observers believed such meetings were inspired from above.

There are to be 569 seats in the Soviet of the Union and 574 seats in the Soviet of Nationalities.

Foreign observers watched the lists of nominees closely. If the name of a man who has been high in party councils should be missing it would mean probably that he had been disgraced or "purged."

With only one party—the Communist—and only one issue—loyalty to Stalin—the campaign was not expected to produce the personal fireworks customary in American, British or French political contests.

Press Staff Purified

There has been steady preparatory pressure to drive opposition under ground before the start of the campaign.

Editorial staffs of newspapers throughout the Soviet Union have been "purified" politically as a safeguard against any hostility to Stalinism creeping into the election campaign.

Many provincial newspaper editors have been removed.

Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, published this warning:

"Ten-fold vigilance is necessary. Let your eyes be sharper, comrade editors. The party enjoins you not to leave a single opening for the entrance of enemy propaganda."

Nominees for seats which have not been earmarked for political chieftains mostly are exemplary workers, farmers, natural scientists, army officers, writers, actors, or polar fliers.

Threatens Extinction Of Socialism's Foes

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 8

Marshal Kliment E. Voroshiloff, Russian Commissar of War and Navy, threatened "annihilation" today to "all enemies of socialism" in a speech at Minsk, capital of the Soviet's western frontier republic, White Russia.

The Marshal's warning struck a dominant note in campaign speeches for the election Sunday of the Supreme Soviet Council.

"We have begun a merciless fight against traitors and spies who have been sent to us and manufactured here by Trotzkyists and foreign intelligence services," declared Marshal Voroshiloff, an unopposed nominee. "We will not stop this fight before annihilating all enemies of the people and all enemies of socialism."

Soviet Aide Resigns

PARIS, Dec. 8 (AP)—Alexander Barmine, former first secretary of the Soviet Legation at Athens, has resigned from the Russian diplomatic service in protest against Moscow's recent "purge" of alleged enemies of the state.

Mr. Barmine, now in Paris, was said to have been in government service and a member of the Communist Party for 19 years.

His statement, issued through the Central Committee of the League for Rights of Man, declared that a "reactionary dictatorship" had led to the execution of all the old Bolsheviks.

Mr. Barmine was on leave in France when he decided to resign, renounce diplomatic immunity and join the host of political refugees in this country.

The Soviet Embassy declined to comment.

New Purge in Provinces Condemns 13 More to Capital Penalties

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (AP)—Thirteen sentences of execution were reported yesterday in the "purge" of alleged anti-Soviet elements in the Russian provinces.

One of the condemned was a peasant accused of hiring a friend to kill a woman candidate for the Supreme Soviet "because she denounced his disruptive behavior on a collective farm." The friend, instead of carrying out the alleged plot, was said to have denounced the plotter.

Six persons were sentenced to the capital penalty in Ordjonikidze Province and four in the Crimea for "practices which killed livestock."

One was given the extreme penalty in Gorky province for "grain spoiling" and another in Turkmenistan for "wrecking a sulphur mine."

Nine veterinaries in the Georgian Republic were accused of being "separatist plotters" who purportedly spied by delivering data on cattle breeding to Germans.

Denounces Stalin Rule

PARIS, Dec. 8 (AP)—Walter Krivitzky, Russian who identified himself as former director of the War Industry Institute, denounced the Soviet regime here in a statement.

Mr. Krivitzky asserted that he had been a member of the Communist Party since 1919, and an officer of the Red Army before entering the War Industry Institute. He said he had filled "special missions abroad" recently.

"The policy of the Stalin government becomes more and more in opposition not only to the interests of the Soviet Union but also to those of the workers movement in general," Mr. Krivitzky said.

All those who built Soviet power through the fire of civil war, famine and cold now are destined for extermination.

"By remaining abroad I hope to have the possibility of bringing my contribution to the rehabilitation of tens of thousands of alleged spies and 'agents of the Gestapo' (Secret Police) who really are militants devoted to the working class.

"I know and have proofs a price has been put on my head. I believe it my duty as a revolutionary militant to bring all that to the knowledge of international working opinion," his statement said.

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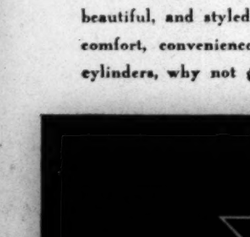

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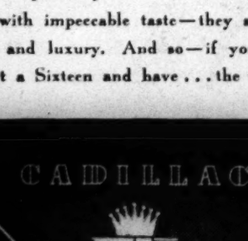

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Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 7

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York: If we could not get anything else to eat on the farm we could take the old rooster and parboil him. But when a citizen of New York is faced with poverty and has no cash money, he has nothing to eat but the sidewalks of New York.

Too Many In-Betweens

Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana: The greatest trouble in New York and in other large centers is that you have too many in-betweens; the number of these leeches, these bloodsuckers, as I call them, who prey on the farmer and who prey as well on the consumer, should be reduced.

Logic on the Road

Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma: The only way for the Federal Government to be consistent if she reduces her road authorizations is to likewise reduce the tax on the highway user.

Economics and Whiskers

Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma: I used to know an old fellow who had the most whiskers I ever saw on the face of a human being. They hung down like a long mattress below his face, but the top of his head was as bald and as slick as an egg. I looked at him and said, "that is just our situation today—over-production and poor distribution." (Laughter)

Chore for Farmers

Representative Sam C. Massingale (D) of Oklahoma: I venture the assertion that you can take this bill out to the average intelligent farmer in the county, and he cannot tell you a thing about it if he studied it all night long.

Ballot vs. Mass Meeting

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan: I do not think there is any analogy between a public election, with a secret ballot, at a large series of stated polling places conveniently accessible to all interested electors, and a mass meeting called by the Secretary of Agriculture, whipped up, unquestionably, by the paid committee members of the structure which the Secretary has created all over the country in respect to his operations.

Worst December Storm In 10 Years Hits Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8 (AP)—Carried in off the Great Lakes by a 47-mile-an-hour gale, the worst December snowstorm in 10 years gripped New York's second largest city today. Eleven inches of snow fell in 24 hours. Three fatalities were reported.

Emergency crews of snow shovelers worked frantically in the early morning hours to clear streets and sidewalks. Traffic crept through the city. The temperature, which dropped to 22 degrees during the night, iced the sidewlaks and combined with the gale to make walking difficult.

Freezing Weather Strikes At Florida Fruit Crops

LAKELAND, Fla., Dec. 8 (AP)—Freezing weather struck again today at Florida fruit and vegetable crops as winter chilled much of the nation. Rain and snow spread from North Dakota to New York and as far south as the Gulf coast.

Florida agricultural officials were unable to estimate accurately the damage from heavy frost which struck much of this state last night. Early reports indicated truck crops were harder hit than the citrus groves. Crops in Dixie generally were damaged slightly.

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Green Estate Pays Over Ten Millions Inheritance Tax

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8 (AP)—A check for slightly more than $10,000,000 has been received by the Fourteenth Revenue District office here to cover the inheritance tax on the estate of Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green.

The check drawn on the Chase National Bank in New York City will be forwarded to Washington. It was filed in Albany because Colonel Green listed his legal address as Port Henry, covered by the Fourteenth District.

The check received here represents the Federal Government's share of the inheritance tax on the Green estate, estimated at $44,348,500.

The United States Supreme Court, through a special master, is endeavoring to establish Colonel Green's legal residence, so that one of four states can collect approximately $6,000,000 in state inheritance taxes. Claims of New York, Texas, Florida and Massachusetts have been pressed at numerous hearings.

'Half Baked' Decision On Potatoes in Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—That Congressional contest to decide merits of Maine and Idaho potatoes ended in a half-baked decision today.

Cheered by the presence of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, the four judges crossed knives in the Speaker's dining room beneath the Capitol dome and ended up with four blank votes.

Announcing the decision, that the judges were unable to decide which were the best, Speaker William B. Bankhead said:

"This is an Irish potato contest. If it were one to decide the potency of the sweet potato the vote would go unanimously for Alabama yams."

Dental Association Hits Socialization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Socialization of dental services in the United States was opposed rigorously by Dr. C. Willard Camalier of Washington, D. C., president of the American Dental Association, in opening the association's five-day convention at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night, on the grounds that quality of professional treatment would inevitably be lowered by the regimentation certain to follow governmental control.

"The American Dental Association . . . looks aghast at any suggestion of foreign ideas or plans tending toward the socialization of the profession with the consequent regimentation of its members," Dr. Camalier declared.

Dr. Camalier held that American dental services had been maintained on a superior level, largely through the freedom of action and expression on the part of the individual practitioner.

"To interfere with this by putting the profession generally under governmental control would result in just what we have in other lands: lack of incentive to advance the ideals of the profession and what is infinitely worse—a lowering of the standard of service," he warned.

Woman Sets Air Record

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Jane Shattuck Topping set an unofficial speed record of two hours and 20 minutes yesterday for a flight from Detroit to New York. Commander H. B. Grow, formerly of the United States Navy, and tow other men accompanied her on the flight.

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President's Seal On New Chairs In Blue Room

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—The Blue Room at the White House where ambassadors and other foreign emissaries are received has new blue and gold furniture, designed by the President himself.

The idea of having the President's seal embroidered in colors on the back of each chair and sofa was the President's own, attaches said.

The new furniture replaces costly French antiques bought in Paris during the Monroe Administration. An early entry in the White House ledger shows that President Monroe spent $18,429 for the 16 pieces which will now be loaned to the National Museum for exhibit purposes. The frames of the chairs were carved by Bellanger, the silk coverings were furnished by Cartier and the whole assembled by Laveissier.

Other Monroe furniture in the possession of the museum was borrowed by Mrs. Hoover when she reproduced a Monroe room on the second floor of the White House, but this was returned when the Roosevelts took over the mansion.

The famous gold piano in the East Room, presented to the Theodore Roosevelts by the Steinway company, is soon to follow the furniture to the museum.

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NEW YORK—"Blue Spruce," a close-up study of evergreen needles, by Thane L. Bierwert, of Maplewood, N. J., received first prize in the tree photography contest conducted here by Outpost Nurseries. Winning photographs have been on exhibition in the hall of the Gardens of the Nations at Rockefeller Center.

James G. Dull, of Rutherford, N. J., won second prize for his treatment of a rustic bridge overhung with willows, and Miss Eileen Schack, of New York City, took third prize for her study entitled "The Lone Tree."

The nursery concern invited cameramen from the metropolitan area to visit its 2200-acre estate near Ridgefield, Conn., and take photographs for submission in the contest. Available as subject material were specimens of 722 different trees.

President Shies At Telling Plans To Aid Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—President Roosevelt was asked one highly important question at his press conference yesterday—the first since his return from Florida. It was:

"Mr. President, the business recession is getting worse. What are you going to do about it?"

The Chief Executive immediately replied the first part of the statement was an assumption, and as to the second part, he did not wish to tie his hands; that is, by making a public statement at present.

Taxes Up to Congress

The interchange was an open indication to correspondents that the President is not prepared to announce any new recovery plans at the moment. Indeed, he was not expected to do so. His immediate job is to get rid—by enactment if possible—of the mostly "reform" measures which overhang the recession: The farm bill and the wages and hours bill. He has handed the responsibility for tax revision, which business seems to regard as the most important recovery measure, to Congress. Before adjournment of the special session, Congress is expected virtually to pledge itself to repeal of the undistributed profits tax and amendment of the capital gains tax.

Use to which the President's press conference statement was put in some newspapers illustrates the ever-present difficulty of being fair and impartial in White House coverage. One large and responsible newspaper quoted him as saying the business recession itself was "just an assumption." That the President definitely did not say. He did characterize the statement that the recession is getting worse as an assumption, although he did not call it "just" an assumption.

Contacts Resumed

Today, though operating on a light schedule, the President resumed contacts with business men and the more cautious and conciliatory wing of his Administration. He first saw Donald Richberg, former administrator of NRA, who has advocated a policy of moderation and conciliation with business.

Then the President conferred with Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, an official who possesses the confidence of the business community, and himself advocates speedy repeal of the undistributed profits tax. The next White House visitor was De Lancey Kountze, member of the Business Advisory Council, a former NRA official, and chairman of a big national paint and varnish business, Devoe and Raynolds. Later the President lunched with Harry Hopkins, administrator of WPA, who doubtless told him of relief needs, and followed with a conference with Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, whose task it is to fit these needs into the budget, and who is one of the strongest advocates in the cabinet of a balanced budget and conciliation toward business.

Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference he had read the memorandum on peace between the Government and the power companies presented by Wendell L. Willkie, president of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, and found it interesting. A little later, he said, he might work out some details with the power companies.

The President said his jaw was coming along all right, a statement which was concurred in by his dentist.

U. S. Aid Urged to Avert Fascism in Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Fascism can be averted from Latin America if the United States will make a real contribution to better harmony with its southern neighbors and if its financial interests can be withdrawn from the path of expanding democracy.

This, broadly, was the consensus of opinion of a group of experts on Latin-American relations who spoke today at the special forum of the Inter-American Center now in session here under the auspices of George Washington University.

The speakers recognized serious obstacles in the path of a broader and more significant Pan Americanism among which is the obvious threat of increased European Fascist influence. But the conclusion, in so far as any conclusion can be read into a group discussion which reaches no formal conclusions, is that if the United States will pay the price in the necessary renunciation of certain selfish interests, in great tolerance, in understanding and in education, the ties between North and South America can be strengthened to the profit of all and the strengthening of democracy in the world.

Three Challenges Seen

Charles A. Thompson, author, lecturer and member of the Foreign Policy Association, dealing with the political aspects of the question of Pan Americanism, cited three major challenges the solution of each one of which he said required certain concessions on the part of the United States.

The first challenge, he said, arises from the question whether American capitalism will make terms with the rising nationalism stirring in Latin America. He cited numerous recent instances of discrimination against foreign capital in South America, stressing particularly the threat to relations between the United States and Mexico which has arisen from the revolt against foreign capital south of the Rio Grande.

This struggle cannot be avoided, Mr. Thompson said, but he believed its cost could be minimized with concessions and tolerance on both sides.

Test of Leadership

"What has been happening in Mexico for the last quarter century, can safely be prophesized for other Latin-American countries. In Peru, it may take the form of an Indian renaissance; in Chile of an agrarian revolution," he said. "The statesmanship of North American leaders will be sharply tested when such movements come to a head."

The second direct challenge to Pan Americanism is danger to peace, Mr. Thompson said. He cited the duration of the Chaco war, despite all the existing peace machinery, and the more immediate threat of hostilities between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The third challenge is that of European Fascist influence. Mr. Thompson considers that the "extent of their present influence should not be overemphasized," and he agreed with Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles in suggesting that there is more of indigenous Latin-American dictatorship in the recent change of government in Brazil than of direct European influence.

The Case of Brazil

He does not believe that Brazil is in any immediate danger of joining a European political group. But he did see considerable potential danger in any South American dictatorship with Fascist leanings. Referring to the position of President Vargas in Brazil Mr. Thompson pointed out that "if his power is actually threatened, and he finds himself in a corner, his easiest course will be to term the movement "Communist" and seek aid from Germany and Italy—a request which those powers are likely to heed, if it can be turned to their own advantage."

The misconception current in South America as to the cultural progress of the United States is an obstacle of far more serious extent to better Pan American relations than is generally realized, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, told the forum. He said that in South America today "many frankly do not look upon us as a cultured people interested in and familiar with literature, music, art and philosophy."

Radio and Latin America

Radio is beginning to counteract this misconception according to William Van Bergen Van Dyck of the General Electric Company which has taken the lead among United States interests in supplying programs for Latin America. He said that the reaction has been most favorable to programs of fine music, although there is a general interest in lighter varieties as well, and a strong demand for good objective news broadcasts.

The tendency of the American press to complicate relations with Latin America by distorting news or presenting it in false perspective was criticized by Erwin D. Canham, chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor. Citing the almost general use of the word "Fascist" by the American press to describe the new government in Brazil, Mr. Canham pointed out that the word aroused "exclusively European mind pictures" for the majority of readers who saw the word in the headlines, but failed to read all the carefully worded interpretation which followed.

"Here over-simplification for the purpose of graphic effect was at fault," Mr. Canham said. "It simply shows how very careful the press has to be, and how far we are from perfection."

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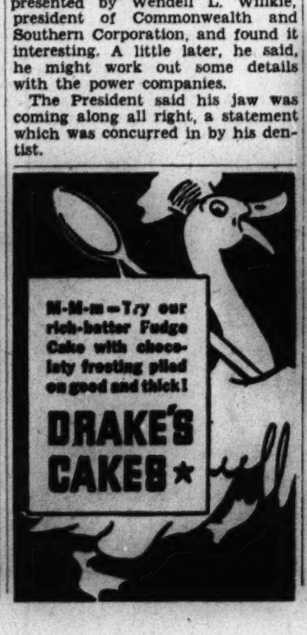


Right of Peaceful Picketing Upheld by New York Jurists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8—Organized labor in New York today has judicial affirmation of its right of "peaceful picketing" in industrial disputes in a six-to-one decision of the Court of Appeals upholding and comprehensively defining this activity.

The ruling had its basis in a secondary picketing case involving the application for an injunction to restrain a New York City Butchers' Union from parading its strike placards before an Avenue C delicatessen store where an alleged non-union kosher meat product manufactured by W. & I. Blumenthal was sold. An Appellate Division order had overruled the decision of Supreme Court Justice William T. Collins, who dismissed the application for the injunction, and the memorandum of the single dissenting Court of Appeals judge likewise declared the action "illegal and against public policy."

The high court's prevailing opinion, however, declared that "within the limits of peaceful picketing," this strike activity "may be carried on not only against the manufacturer, but against a non-union product sold by one in unity of interest with the manufacturer who is in the same business for profit."

Court Gives Ruling

"Where a manufacturer pays less than union wages," the opinion, continues, "both it and retailers who sell its product are in a position to undersell competitors who pay a higher scale, and this may result in unfair reduction of the wages of union members. . . .

"Where the manufacturer disposes of the product through retailers in unity of interest with it, unless the union may follow the product to the place where it is sold and peacefully ask the public to refrain from purchasing it, the union would be deprived of a fair and proper means of bringing its plea to the attention of the public."

Turning then to specifications for peaceful picketing the court majority condemned "mass formation," shouting, use of loud speakers, obstruction of sidewalk or entrance "by parading around in a circle or lying on the sidewalk" as "illegal" actions and "merely a form of intimidation."

Coercion Held Illegal

"Likewise," it continues, "it is illegal to picket the place of business of one who is not himself a party to an industrial dispute to persuade the public to withdraw its patronage generally from the business for the purpose of coercing the owner to take sides in a controversy in which he has no interest.

"Nor is it legal to ruin the custom and trade generally, or to accost or interfere with customers at the entrance to the store.

"Disorderly conduct, force, violence or intimidation by pickets should be sternly suppressed by the police and their administrative authority. . . .

"We do not hold more than that, where a retailer is in unity of interest with the manufacturer, the union may follow the non-union goods and seek to persuade by peaceful picketing the consuming public to refrain from purchasing the non-union products. . . .

Action Held Lawful

"If a union may request its members not to work upon, or with, materials bought from a non-union shop, or call a strike for such reasons, it is difficult to say why, under the law of this State, it may not peacefully state the grievance by placards."

The prevailing opinion was written by Judge Edward R. Finch, with Chief Judge Frederick Crane concurring, as did Judges Irving Lehman and John T. Loughran in a joint memorandum; Judge John F. O'Brien, on the authority of another case, and Judge Harlan W. Rippey, in a separate memorandum.

Judge Irving G. Hubb, dissenting, termed the action under consideration a "secondary boycott."

School for Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Law officers of this State are going to school here this week, in order to acquaint themselves with the latest practices in scientific law enforcement and criminal detection. The University of South Carolina sponsors the move.

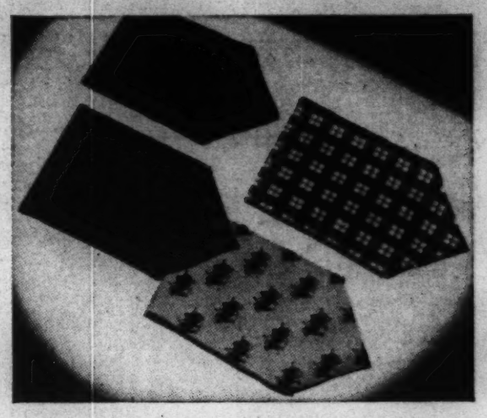
REVELATION TOOTH POWDER

Revelation is the positive cleanser; soft, grit-free, refreshing after-taste.

25c and 50c; also 10c at 5-and-10 stores

August S. Brother Co., San Francisco

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT BROOKS BROTHERS



BROOKS WOOLLEN MUFFLERS, $3.25 to $18

The woollen mufflers illustrated above are made in our own workrooms from specially imported English materials. Thus their workmanship is of a high order; individual colors and patterns are produced in carefully restricted quantities; and the pointed-end style itself has certain definite marks of distinction. They are $5.50. Other woollen mufflers, imported from Scotland in a great range of plaids, checks and stripes, are $3.25 to $18. Silk mufflers, for formal dress and general wear, are $10 to $14.

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Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes

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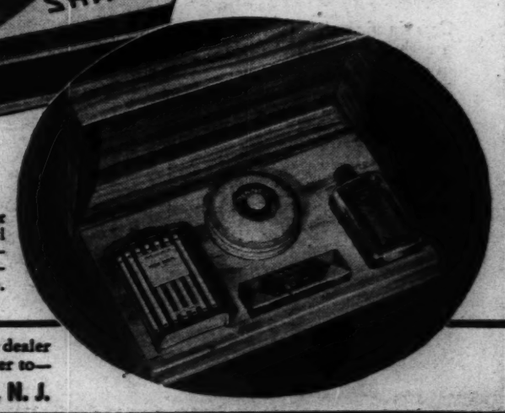
MENNEN Gift Boxes for MEN

For DAD, brother, uncle and grandad

You've never seen such beautiful gift boxes for men! For your loved ones... your friends and acquaintances—your postman, traffic officers, elevator operators—for *every* man—they're *ideal* gifts... just what a man would pick out for himself!

Left: Silver-and-Emerald Gift Box contains tube of Mennen Lather Shave (Menthol-iced) or Brushless Shave—Skin Bracer—Talcum for Men—Skin Balm—$1.25.



Right: "Wood-Grain" Gift Box contains Mennen Lather Bowl or Brushless Jar—Skin Bracer—Talcum for Men—Skin Balm—$2.25.

Sold at Drug and Department Stores. If your dealer can't supply you, send check or money order to—
THE MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

Oklahoma Shelled Pecans
5 lb. Fancy Pecan Halves..... $2.50
10 lb. Fancy Pecan Halves..... 4.75
Delivered to your door.
Send check or money order.
Write for prices in larger quantities.
Order from
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Established 1900
ARVARD Coalgate, Oklahoma BILL

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Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving a Specialty
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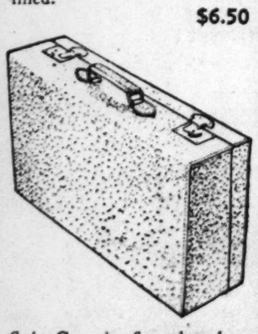
of 100 Specially-Purchased Irresistibly Smart
FROCKS
ONE-OF-A-KIND Original Models in Rich Woolens and Novelty Fabrics — for Street & Afternoon. Made to Sell at $19 to $39.
$9
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS on Our Entire Stock of Luxuriously-Furred *COATS & WRAPS
(*Marvelous for Gift-Giving)
MAXON'S
11 E. 36th STREET, N. Y. C.
(3d Floor . . . Established 1899)

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Useful - - - remembered

Perpetual Desk Calendar and memo pad in leather.
$2.75

Zipper Manicure Set in pigskin with suede leather lining.
$3.75

Stud Box in pigskin with ring and pin spaces. Silk lined.
$6.50



Suit Case in fine shrunken pigskin with solid brass locks and tan plaid lining. 26 inch size. A fine value.
$29.50

London Harness Company
Sixty Franklin Street
BOSTON

Non-Newark Jury Sought for Trial Of City Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8—A movement was launched here Dec. 4 to impanel a jury of citizens from outside Newark for the trial of Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein and others indicted by the grand jury on charges connected with the purchase of land for the Newark airport. Charles Becker, Newark lawyer who originally filed the charges which precipitated the city-wide investigation, joined the movement and urged Justice Charles Parker of the State Supreme Court, who ordered the inquiry, to preside at the trials.

Mr. Becker at the same time declared that the case would be heard by a jury from outside Essex County and that the jurors should be segregated during the court proceedings. He said he had 100 additional charges he would present to the grand jury for consideration. The investigation will continue next week.

An attack on the validity of the indictments is expected from the defendants, who include, besides the Mayor, City Commissioners Michael P. Duffy and Pearce R. Franklin, City Clerk Harry Reichenstein, Reginald C. S. Parnell and Anthony F. Minisi, one-time city commissioners, and 20 others. It is expected that these efforts may bring the cases to the Court of Errors and Appeals, the highest tribunal in New Jersey, and thus delay the possibility of trials for several months.

Warren Dixon, state court commissioner who heard the preliminary evidence and presented it to the grand jury, will prosecute the cases. Mr. Becker has asked that Andrew J. Steelman, who assisted Mr. Dixon as commissioner, be named as assistant prosecutor.

Mr. Ellenstein today declared he would fight the case to a finish and forecast his eventual vindication. He charged his political enemies with having entered into a conspiracy to drive him out of public office and urged the public to withhold judgment pending his trial.

In his criticism of persons whom he held were responsible for the charges, Mayor Ellenstein named Justice Parker, declaring the jurist had delivered a "prejudicial" charge to the Essex County grand jury that handed up the indictments. Mr. Becker, who is president of the Newark Taxpayers' Protective Association, was characterized by the Mayor as "a common scold."

Mayor Ellenstein declared that the "conspiracy" against him was planned by "a bigoted local newspaper editor, a vindictive banker heading a financial group of several political persecutors" and threatened to expose "not only the active perpetrators, but everyone who lurks in the shadows behind them."

The campaign against him was started several months before the election last May in an effort to beat him at the polls, he added. Other persons named in the indictments issued statements in which they declared they were innocent and were confident of vindication.

Filled with the Scent of Devon Violets

You'll love this tiny flagon for the breath of violet-scented Devon gardens you may sniff by merely lifting its stopper . . . the genuine scent of Devon Violets captured in an oil base, and imported directly from England . . . its fragrance lasts . . . half-ounce flagon of perfume, $1.50
Lovely Devon Violet Sachet, 50c.
Mail Orders Filled
The Original Thread & Needle Shop
671 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

King Gives Medal to Poet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The gold medal for poetry has been presented by King George VI to W. H. Auden, leading British poet. This was an honor instituted by King George V during the latter part of his reign.

Gilchrist's
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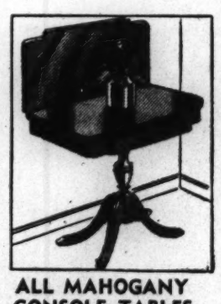
A gala selection ot choose from!

4 PIECE SILEX COFFEE MAKERS
With Cord $4.95
4, 6, 8 cup sizes. Fine silex glass. Others to $9.95.

4 PIECE ETCHED TEA SERVICES
$7.95
Gleaming chrome plate with etched design.

1938 PORTABLE REMINGTONS
$19.95
Streamlined new model! Easy terms! Case, $1.50.



ALL MAHOGANY CONSOLE TABLES
$29.95
Duncan Phyfe base, drop lid opens to dinette table.

3 PIECE PRISM CONSOLE SETS
$3.50
Imported crystal with fine cut prisms on console sets.

SERVICE FOR 8 CHINA TEA SETS
$5.95
Hand-painted imported china in Dresden pattern.

Mail and Phone Orders Filled, Call HUBbard 9400 Till 10 P. M.
CHRISTMAS GIFT CENTER, THIRD FLOOR

Starting a New Era in Fruit Transportation

FIRST SPECIAL FAST FRUIT TRAIN
SHIPPED JUNE 26, 1930.
CHARTERED BY W. R. STRONG & CO. AND EDWIN T. EARL,
Fruit Packers and Shippers, Sacramento, California.

Pacific Fruit Express — First Special Train Out of California Carrying Fruits to Markets of the East

Pacific Fruit Express Serves Dinner Tables of the Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Fast and Cold" is the all-year service slogan in railroading to the nation's dinner tables fresh fruits and vegetables from California, Arizona, and Oregon.

Their gardens furnish much of the nation's lettuce, grapes, cantaloupes and melons of that type, fresh prunes and plums, citrus fruits, and vegetables, asparagus, carrots, cauliflower, celery and peas, pears and cherries.

Pacific Fruit Express is the organization which has a practical monopoly in moving these crops over the transcontinental lines, and its routine is one of the most romantic in modern industry.

Take the recent serving of California's Imperial Valley cantaloupe "deal": Improved methods allowed shipments to be laid down in Chicago on the sixth afternoon after leaving the loading shed at Brawley or El Centro, cantaloupe terminals. The melons are picked in the morning and afternoon, taken to the shed by truck, and loaded into pre-cooled cars. The daily trains of solid refrigerated cars observe strict schedules.

Closing Time

The closing time of 11:59 p. m. at the sheds was observed nightly this season. The following morning the big train pulls out from Yuma, and at 2:30 p. m. on the sixth day out from Imperial Valley it arrives in Chicago to be broken up for diverse shipments throughout the eastern states.

Before each car is loaded with its 320 crates of 36 cantaloupes to a crate, it is iced to capacity with a little more than five tons of the pre-cooling agency. When the hatches are battened down on the loaded car, more than eight tons of ice have been used. At several points en route to Chicago, the car is re-iced, if necessary. There is a flat rate for handling each car.

The cantaloupe season begins in the latter part of April or early May, and is usually over by the end of August. This year about 13,600 carloads were shipped. During the low point of 1935, 9826 carloads were sent out of the valley. The best year has been 1931, in which 21,504 carloads departed. Cantaloupes and lettuce are leading products of Imperial developed on the recession of the great overflow of the Colorado River which backed up and formed the Salton Sea in 1906. Since then, water has been tapped from the river through canals to irrigate the land, and greater fertility over a wider area is expected to follow completion of the All-United States Canal now under construction.

Owns Ice Plants

In early years, the Pacific Fruit Express had to depend upon commercial ice companies, but now it supplements this source with 18 of its own plants, having a capacity of 5560 tons a day and room to store 330,900 tons. The one at Roseville, Calif., is capable of 1300 tons a day.

Three natural ice plants are maintained, one each at Carlin, Nev., Laramie, Wyo., and North Powder, Ore., where during winter months the ice is harvested from artificial lakes and placed in a storage capacity of 141,800 tons.

P. F. E. owns 45 icing platforms, and ices its cars at about 190 other points on the routes of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, owners of the express system.

In one year, 1929, the bunkers of the P. F. E. "reefers" consumed 2,283,294 tons of ice, and greater insulation and efficiency had reduced this consumption to 1,229,965 for 1936.

The all-year carload shipments of 170,000 carloads are handled in some 5100 solid fruit and vegetable trains moving to the nation's markets from the five Pacific Coast rail concentration points: Roseville and Colton in California, Yuma and Tucson in Arizona, and Medford in Oregon, and more than 97 per cent in 1935, for instance, reached their destinations on time or ahead of schedule.

Probably the most spectacular phase of the business is the "diversion" of carloads which are sent on their way to market before the market is determined. Perishable produce makes time a premium, so the growers worry about destination in many cases after the crates are headed east. In 1936 there were 969,746 diversion orders handled with almost a perfect score.

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Bible References Indicating the Presence of God, of Christ, of Angels
A book of 309 Page. Size 4" x 6" 1/2" Thick Convenient for Pocket or Purse
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CLEARANCE OF DRESSES
FOR MISSES AND WOMEN
Regardless of Cost
40 DRESSES . . . Now 12.95
45 DRESSES . . . Now 16.95
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A sweeping clearance of merchandise we are proud of! Exciting selections that include many different types of frocks from sports to dressy affairs. Stunning new models in magnificent fabrics! A marvelous opportunity to assemble a complete winter wardrobe!
ALL SALES FINAL
LAMSON HUBBARD
BOYLSTON at ARLINGTON
BOSTON

Modern Set-Up Of Station KICA Extends Range

With Monitor Newscasters

CLOVIS, N. M.—Station KICA here in southeastern New Mexico now operates with an entirely new station setup finished two months ago. A 170-foot antenna system has been erected at Hill Crest Park with an accompanying new transmitter house and equipment.

New studio were also built on Pine Street in Clovis. The building includes two offices, a reception room, main studio, speaker's studio, music studio and control room.

With its former equipment KICA's management estimated its range at about 65 miles in the daytime with an audience of about 47,000 listeners. Its evening radius was about 30 miles and the evening listeners about 23,000. On its present power of 100 watts with the new antenna the station's range has been appreciably extended.

The present ownership and management of KICA effective since February, 1935, is the Western Broadcasters, Inc., headed by Charles C. Alsup, president, formerly advertising manager of the Clovis Evening News-Journal. J. Lindsay Nunn and Gilmore N. Nunn, other corporation members, are owners of WLAP, Lexington, Ky.

Mr. Alsup is also in immediate charge of KICA as program director. Leon Womack is commercial manager; Jack Lund is chief engineer; and Ralph DuBois is chief announcer.

The station co-operates in Clovis civic events, school programs, sport activities, and giving club, church and organization news. Five regular news periods are radiocast daily plus "The Monitor Views the News" which is heard daily at 3 p. m. The Monitor news is handled by Bill Sharpe, staff announcer.

KICA radiocasts on a frequency of 1370 kilocycles.

This is article No. 141 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Dec. 10.

New Playground Makes Misnomer 'Of Hell's Kitchen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Approximately 500 youngsters of the "Hell's Kitchen" section of Manhattan, with their parents, are rejoicing today over a new indoor playground, known as the Tenth Avenue Recreation Center, just off Forty-ninth Street, which opened yesterday.

Austin H. MacCormick, commissioner of the Department of Correction, who was a first-day visitor at the center, said that statistics for prison expenditures might read very differently had more such playgrounds been started 30 or 40 years ago.

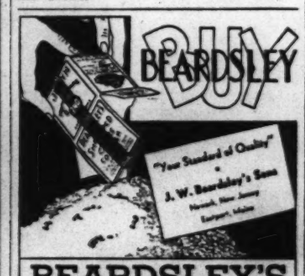
Willard L. Kauth, executive director and founder of the Boys' Athletic League, under whose auspices the playground was established, told how improved living and business conditions have "eased up" the reputation of this area. Many of the tenements have been torn down or renovated, congestion has been greatly lessened and a thriving automobile repair business has changed the color of what has long been called "Hell's Kitchen," he explained.

Mrs. Helen Van Ness, presented as "Mrs. Tenth Avenue," or a typical mother of the neighborhood, said the center was proving of great benefit in providing desirable companionship for her children. She declared that any influence in the right direction under trained play leaders was "wonderful."

Output of U. S. Planes Shows Increase in 1937

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Air Commerce Bureau reported yesterday that aircraft manufacturers produced 2757 airplanes in the first nine months of 1937, representing a 25 per cent increase over the corresponding 1936 period.

The bureau said 1821 of the airplanes were for domestic use, 484 for the military services and 452 for export. In addition to the airplanes, the manufacturers produced 22 gliders and nine lighter-than-air craft.



BEARDSLEY'S
Trade Mark
SHREDDED CODFISH

Mob Rule Leads To Despotism, Justice Warns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 8—"Government of the people means the rule of neither a man nor a mob," since both autocrats and unrestrained majority rule are wisely forbidden by the Constitution, in the opinion of Associate Justice George W. Maxey, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, speaking on the occasion of Atlantic City's observance of the 150th anniversary of New Jersey's ratification of the Constitution, in Convention Hall Dec. 6.

Urging Americans to "learn to think constitutionally," Justice Maxey declared that "concentration of the governmental power in one central agency has always made for tyranny and a strangulating bureaucracy.

"The Constitution was designed not only to prohibit those official acts which are always obviously bad," he said. "It prohibits official acts which may at the moment appear good, but which in the light of long human experience would result in public disaster and loss of individual liberty.

"There are those today who seem to believe the hardy virtues are outmoded; that the abundant life may be obtained by legislation. The men who made this nation knew the hardy virtues can never be dispensed with; that life always has been and always will be a trial and a struggle.

"The soldiers of the Revolution cherished no illusions that life was a donation party. They asked little of the Government except to mind its own business as long as they minded theirs. Neither George Washington nor any of his associates had any illusions about establishing a government able to create either wealth or happiness. They made no extravagant promises.

"The builders of this republic never confused government with God."

Justice Maxey declared that "all autocrats proclaim high moral purposes."

"Every man who has ever sought despotic power has pretended he possesses a magic remedy for all social ills," he continued, "and there is not a dictator in the world today who does not claim he holds a mandate from the majority.

"The doctrine of the divine right of majorities is as wicked, as brutal and as dangerous to human liberty as the now repudiated doctrine of the divine right of kings. Unrestrained majority rule always means mob rule.

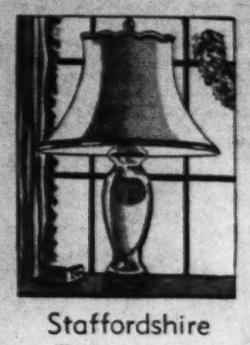
"When any government begins to control the labor and the property of its citizens, it is traveling the road to despotism."

Amish Win Rural School Fight in Pennsylvania

LANCASTER, Penna., Dec. 8 (AP)—The State's promise to reopen five of ten rural schools brought a truce in Lancaster County's Amish controversy Dec. 4 on the heels of the official dedication of the consolidated school the "plain people" opposed.

The contractor turned over the keys of the sprawling new building at Smoketown to the East Lampeter township school board in exercises last night a few hours after an Amish delegation returned from a conference at Harrisburg. The State promised to provide funds to repair the five one-room schools where the Amish wish to send their children rather than to the new school. The promise was made contingent upon approval by the school board.

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON
GIFT SHOP
brims with ideas!



Staffordshire Table Lamp
$10.95
A lamp for a bride . . or a girl with her first apartment! White vase with charming old English scenes topped by shantung shade.

Modern Metal by Chase
$5
A grand "double decker" superb for hors d'oeuvres illustrates the beautiful simplicity of modern design and the Chase Quality!

Pretty Pottery from Italy
$2
The colors that only Italians know how to combine make these pieces to be cherished! Many "spaghettie" type candy dishes.
Seventh Floor

When you inquire or purchase in response to advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, please mention the Monitor to

Suppose He Were YOUR Cat!
Under existing conditions experimenters may cut, burn, freeze, starve, mutilate or drug this cat without fear of punishment.
Protest by Joining The New England Anti-Vivisection Society,
5 PARK STREET BOSTON
Active Membership $5.00; Associate Membership $1.00
This organization is dependent upon dues, donations, and bequests.

Solid Brass Console Set
Authentic colonial reproduction, rich in old New England craftsmanship. Crystal cut and polished prisms. Exclusive with us. 9-inch candlesticks; 11-inch bowl. Specially priced. The set, for . . $9
Gift Idea from Gift Headquarters
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$50 Postpaid
Special to Monitor Readers
This beautiful Diamond Wrist Watch set with 20 fine Diamonds, Solid 14K. White Gold, 17-jewel movement. One of the best values we have ever offered.
Mail orders filled promptly.
Headquarters for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and thousands of Gift articles.
BENNETT BROTHERS, Inc
485 Fifth Ave. Near 42d St. — 175 Broadway Near Cortlandt St.
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FROM THE MOMENT YOU ENTER

YOU ARE immediately conscious that this is one hotel that has everything demanded by those accustomed to the best. The appeal of The Vanderbilt is now further enhanced by the recently completed program of refurnishing and redecorating.

If it is your first visit to The Vanderbilt, you may expect, and shall receive, a new experience in hotel living.

Illustrated folder upon request

SINGLE FROM $4
DOUBLE FROM $6
SUITES FROM $10

The VANDERBILT HOTEL
PARK AVENUE AT 34th ST., NEW YORK

$10 Orchids All Around Her, She Sells Them for 50 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It may mean any one of a number of things, but at the entrance of a great Fifth Avenue store a gnarled little Irishwoman sits these days offering flowers for 50 cents apiece.

Usually her flowers have been gardenias, carnations, roses; sometimes loose; sometimes made into stiff little corsages, tied with a bit of silver ribbon. Lots of people know her by sight, and make a daily habit of buying flowers from her. The green of the water between Galway and the Aran Islands is in her smiling eyes, and in her hair the silver of the foam that washes against the ancient rocks which stand up like patient old animals out of the sea. And the flowers she is selling these days are orchids.

Pale lilac orchids, they are, with lips tinged with a deeper lavender. Not very large orchids. Not very good quality. How could they be, for 50 cents? But for all that they do not compare with the opulent orchids that glow ivory, and glistening mauve, and dark purple, in the great show windows of Madison Avenue and Fifth Avenue florists, they are orchids, those most fabulous flowers.

The "Lynn Fontanne"

Perhaps the woman who sells them these days for 50 cents does not know that a flower show has just closed at the Museum of Natural History, where a member of the Horticultural Society of New York showed a wondrous new orchid seedling for the first time, with delicate lavender petals, and a deeply fringed cerise lip, and that it was named "Lynn Fontanne" in honor of the celebrated actress who has just come to Broadway with her husband, Alfred Lunt, in their new play, "Amphytrion 38." But regradless what she knows or doesn't know, she sells orchids, anyway.

The selling of orchids for 50 cents in the doorways of department stores is a two-edged sword, so far as the commercial florists and the orchid growers are concerned. Though their enormous overhead makes them cringe at the idea of a flower which costs so much to grow being sold for such a disproportionate sum, some of them recognize that, for every orchid sold—though it be an inconsiderable representative of the most luxurious flower known to the florist trade—at least an acquaintance is made for orchids, and perhaps a friend. And that the person who bought an orchid today for 50 cents from an old woman's tray may perhaps tomorrow buy a good orchid, in a flower shop, for $1.50 or $2, or maybe $6 or even $8!

Luxury Buying Returns

For, talk as people do about money being tight, and the old ideas of luxury having vanished with 1929 never to return, make no mistake, people are buying $8 or even $10 orchids again. A high peak in orchid prices was reached at Easter time in 1930. The bottom dropped out of the business a little time afterward. By 1935 prices had recovered considerably and now, late in 1937, no clerk in a flower store quivers at mentioning $8 or $10 apiece as the price of fine blooms, because they know there are buyers.

For those who wonder if 50-cent orchids may be a handwriting on the wall for the future, quality orchid prices will never fall to any such price. To some extent the reason is inherent in the orchid itself. It has no substitutes. It has never even been approached, much less equaled, as a luxury flower. It is not only beautiful and luxurious in itself but it is a symbol of the most silken of elegance.

Then there is the factor of mass production, which must always enter into the cheapening of a flower, and the orchid defies efforts to put it in the mass production class. It is a flower which naturally develops slowly, blooms leisurely, and cannot possibly be hurried, and the "speed up" technique can never arbitrarily be applied to it.

So, while the sight of 50-cent orchids in a department store entrance is tantalizing, it is only fortuitous, and perhaps even before this is printed, the old lady with the silver hair and the green lights in her good-humored eyes will have gone back to selling gardenias or little corsages of small Briarcliff or Talisman roses or, on rare occasions, little clusters of lily of the valley.

Japanese Peace Messenger

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Waka Yamada

Japanese journalist and women's leader is shown leaving the White House after delivering a message of peace to Mrs. Roosevelt, from the women of Japan. Mrs. Yamada told Mrs. Roosevelt that the women of Japan and China wanted to work together to end the conflict in the Far East.

Potato Repartee Brings Roosevelt Pledge of Pardon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—President Roosevelt has assured Mark Sullivan, columnist and contemporary historian, of a perpetual pardon if he and his potatoes get into trouble under the pending farm bill.

Interchanges between the President and Mr. Sullivan, standing deeply hidden in the throng and press around the Chief Executive's desk at news conferences, have become regular features. Mr. Sullivan, who believes in a soft answer, is by no means taking second place.

Asked yesterday about the farm bill, the President said about all he could say was that "our old friend, Mark Sullivan," hadn't gone to jail yet. Mr. Sullivan replied, slowly and in quiet and modulated tones:

"No, Mr. President, I'm still able to be one of your friendly auditors."

Whereupon the President said he was rather worried about persons who were fearful they would go to jail under New Deal legislation. He had all written out, he said, a pardon for Mr. Sullivan. And he offered to match his Hyde Park potatoes against those grown by the columnist on his Pennsylvania farm.

Mr. Sullivan, in analyzing the proposed compulsory features of the farm bill, had pointed out that fines for violation were imposed on farmers, and although no jail sentences are provided specifically, it was possible a farmer who refused to pay his fine might go to jail. Needless to say, the columnist regarded any such legislation as a violation of the "American system" of free enterprise and civil liberties.

The interchange indicated that Mr. Roosevelt does something several of his predecessors have not done: reads the writings of his persistent critics. It showed that give-and-take still is permitted across the presidential desk.

Peru Studies Home Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—To check up on the conditions and emoluments of home labor, the Peruvian Government has ordered all employers to keep a register of this class of help. They must also provide each home worker with a pass book endorsed by the Ministry of Labor in which name, age, sex and conditions of payment are entered. They are barred from discounting more than one quarter of the agreed payment for defective work or damaged materials. Home labor is defined as manual labor of any description carried out by day, piece or job, in the household of a worker, for the account of an employer. Domestic service and any kind of work for which there is no immediate employer are specifically exempted.

Mediation Labor Board Urged By Kennedy for Ship Industry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the Maritime Commission, asked a Senate committee today to create a mediation labor service for the shipping industry and to liberalize Government subsidies under terms of the Merchant Marine Act.

The tall Administration troubleshooter said eight months of operation under the act, designed to re-establish a powerful American-owned and operated shipping fleet, had revealed "two most serious ailments"—"the replacement problem and the situation with regard to labor."

In the face of announced opposition by organized maritime labor, Mr. Kennedy asked Congress to pattern arbitration of maritime labor disputes after that operated under the Railway Labor Act.

"The commission believes," Mr. Kennedy said, "it would be desirable to have the maritime industry included with the railroads under the National Mediation Board."

"If the American merchant marine is to continue, and the American people are to continue to support it, tie-ups must cease and regularity of service must prevail."

Not Bar Strikes

He said his proposals would "not prohibit use of labor's most important weapon—the strike."

In the matter of subsidiaries Mr. Kennedy declared it would be "less expensive and more desirable" to permit construction of subsidized American vessels abroad "in any case in which the foreign costs are less than half the American costs."

The present act contemplates construction in American shipyards with the Government paying up to 50 per cent of the cost to offset cheaper foreign materials and labor.

Mr. Kennedy asked that the same subsidies for construction and operation of ships be applied to over-ocean aircraft in order to maintain "our leadership in air commerce."

"If the Government is to take action in this field, it should do so immediately," he said and added England, Germany and France now were expanding over-ocean flying "tied in with shipping."

Breaking Monopoly

In this same connection an aircraft manufacturer urged Congress today to break the monopoly he said Pan American Airways holds over transoceanic aviation.

I. M. Laddon, vice-president of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of San Diego, Calif., told the House merchant marine committee the Government should acquire the foreign concessions necessary to permit "free and open" competition in air transportation over water.

Testifying on legislation designed to subsidize construction and operation of transoceanic aircraft, Mr. Laddon said the field now is "definitely limited" to the Pan American Airways.

He said mail contracts awarded that company require the bidders to obtain all the concessions for flight to and over foreign countries. Pan American, he said, had been "very aggressive and very bright" in obtaining such concessions, thus making it impossible for other firms to compete in the bidding.

Cricket and Mousetrap in Pockets Of Coat 'Lost' by Col. Roosevelt

MINEOLA, N. Y., Dec. 8 (AP)—Back to Col. Theodore Roosevelt went his overcoat yesterday with "the grasshoppers, its mousetrap, its"—

But wait a minute! Read District Attorney Martin W. Littleton's own letter about that overcoat he took by mistake after a Republican victory dinner Saturday night.

"Some time later," wrote Mr. Littleton, describing his surprise at the discovery he was not wearing his own coat, "I reached into the pockets for gloves and muffler. I found two dead grasshoppers, one live cricket, a mousetrap and some chicken feathers (Plymouth Rock).

"On further examination I found a quantity of axle grease on the right shoulder, a torn lining, and two moth holes. I immediately recognized from the equipment and the ravages of political warfare so clearly manifested on the garment that its owner must be a great soldier of many battles against the New Deal forces."

Then, remarking that Colonel Roosevelt might have taken his coat by mistake, the District Attorney wrote:

"It is of the same general breed, color and size, . . . a little older and more shot, if possible, . . . a double-breasted affair with eight button-holes and one button. It has very distinctive hoof-marks on the back. In the pockets are an assortment of buttons, some toothpicks, one can opener, . . . a notice of interest due on mortgage, and a writ of habeas corpus."

Mr. Littleton hopes he gets it back. "Sure, I got the wrong coat," Colonel Roosevelt quickly admitted. "But Littleton isn't half as anxious as I am to get this business straightened out. It isn't so much the coats; I don't think either of us has much of a talking point there, but I do want those trophies back.

"Some of them, you see, do represent triumphs over the New Deal. Now take the fishhooks, for instance; I'm surprised he didn't tell about those. They'd better be there! I took those away from the New Deal because they had been using them to catch suckers."

"What about the mousetrap?"

"You'll have to see the White Knight in 'Alice in Wonderland' about that," Colonel Roosevelt said, "He always carried one hitched to his saddle. Alice, you know, asked him why. He told her, 'It would be convenient if there were any mice around.'

"Calling those feathers he found chicken feathers! That shows Littleton is no ornithologist. Anyone would know they were goose feathers, representing some of the birds the New Deal has plucked.

"Littleton can have his coat and you can bet I'm going to get mine. That's all!"

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When the unexpected happens — when they suddenly need an unusually large amount of cash to meet an emergency—they've got to borrow. But where? They can hardly ask their friends whose incomes are no greater than their own. At a bank? Most banks require collateral which they don't possess, or co-makers which they cannot obtain.

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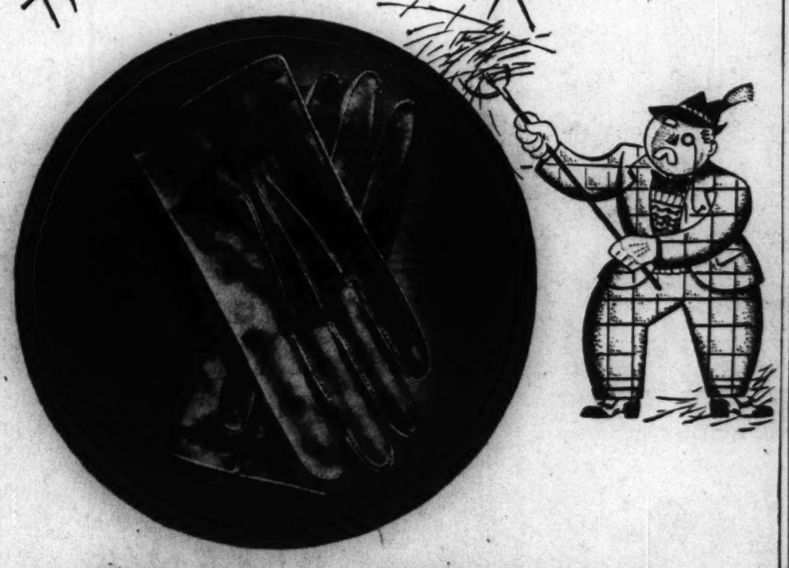

A DANIEL HAYS GLOVE

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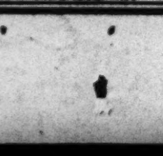

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Civil Service Plank Rests With Those Pledged to It

(Continued from Page 1)

New York—Royal S. Copeland; Robert F. Wagner.

North Carolina—Josiah W. Bailey; Robert R. Reynolds.

Oklahoma—Elmer Thomas.

Rhode Island—Theodore Francis Green.

South Carolina—James F. Byrnes; E. D. Smith.

South Dakota—Herbert E. Hitchcock.

Tennessee—Kenneth McKellar.

Texas—Tom Connally.

Virginia—Carter Glass; H. F. Byrd.

Washington—Homer T. Bone; L. B. Schwellenbach.

West Virginia — Matthew M. Neely.

Wisconsin—F. Ryan Duffy (alternate).

Wyoming—Joseph C. O'Mahoney.

The following five Senators were on the Philadelphia platform subcommittee which framed the civil service provision:

Robert F. Wagner, David I. Walsh, Carl A. Hatch, James F. Byrnes, Robert J. Bulkley.

The following Senators were among those on the general platform committee:

Francis T. Maloney, Walter F. George, James P. Pope, Burton K. Wheeler, George L. Radcliffe, Allen J. Ellender and Lewis B. Schwellenbach.

Egypt Gives Coptic Version

(Continued from Page 1)

of his own at Addis Ababa, where legend says courtiers once waited upon the Queen of Sheba and where later Haile Selassie moved among his retainers with his umbrella carrier.

The court will be vice-regal, if not royal, with the scion of 40 Savoian sovereigns at its head. There will be gentlemen-in-waiting to the Duke and ladies-in-waiting to the Duchess, the former Princess Anne of France, daughter of the pretender and herself the descendant of 40 Bourbon kings.

Soldier and Explorer

Premier Mussolini's chief idea in selecting the Duke of Aosta to succeed Marshal Rodolfo Graziani was to bind Ethiopia, whose conquest still is unrecognized by a large part of the world, more closely to the House of Savoy and the prestige it enjoys in Europe.

But His Royal Highness, Amedeo Humbert Isabelle Louis Philip Marie Joseph John, Prince of Savoy, Duke of Aosta, Doctor of Laws, Senator, General of Aviation, Chevalier of the Order of Annunciation, and Bailiff of the Sovereign Order of Malta, has other qualifications for the job.

Soldier, aviator, explorer and business man, the Duke who more than once has been cited for bravery, is one of the most popular members of the royal family. He speaks English, French, German, Spanish, Arabic and a handful of native African tongues.

Rapid Rise in Army

The Duke served in the World War as a corporal, emerged as a captain. A product of the famous Annunziatella Military School at Naples, his rise in the army in African campaigns was rapid: Lieutenant colonel of artillery, then general of the Gorizia air division.

In an interval between schooling and warfare he turned explorer, accompanying his uncle, the Duke of Abruzzi, on a trip through the Congo. Later he worked in the Congo for an English soap company, supervising the purchase of raw materials.

Although his Ethiopian court may be a princely one, the Duke is known for a dislike of burdensome formalities. At a reception in Libya he found his gold braid and medals too heavy under the hot African sun, and calmly removed them.

Once or twice he has appeared at the King's receptions wearing clothes not regarded sufficiently formal.

Italy in Africa

By a Staff Artist

The Duke of Aosta

Soldier, Explorer and Businessman, to Govern Ethiopian Colony

Government Employees Are Fewer for October

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission said today 827,701 persons were employed by the Government in October. That number was 3892 fewer than in September.

U. S. Trade Talks Bring Action in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 8 (AP)—Trade Minister T. W. White announced yesterday in the Australian House of Representatives that the Commonwealth would abandon its trade licensing system in favor of protective duties.

The change, which he said would not be made until Parliament reassembles in March, was described as a gesture toward British-American negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement.

Mr. White said the Government's decision resulted from its experience with the licensing system and improvement of the trade balance since restrictions were introduced.

Pending the change, he said, noncompetitive goods will be granted licensing regardless of the country of origin. The present restrictions would apply to competitive goods until the duty system goes into effect. No change was intended at present in import quotas for motor chassis, the Minister said.

The Commonwealth Government will start at once on an inquiry to determine duties deemed necessary to protect Australian industry. Mr. White admitted under questioning that the change was largely the result of Anglo-American trade negotiations.

Trade Licensing System Devised to Find Markets For Australian Exports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Australia's trade licensing system, which bears some comparison with Germany's drastic system of balancing imports with exports, has been in operation since May 22, 1936. At that time the Commonwealth was much perturbed at the fact that some countries, notably the United States and Japan, were unloading far more goods into Australia than Australia could balance by exports to them. In 1935, for example, America was sending $43,228,704 worth of goods to Australia, while only taking $8,611,858 worth in return.

To remedy this situation, Trade Minister T. W. White decided upon extensive tariffs to reduce imports into Australia and a trade licensing system by which the import quotas were calculated to divert trade to those countries willing to take the bulk of Australia's exports. The intention of the measure was to boost Australia's own industries and to divert as much trade as possible to Britain which was taking 90 per cent of Australia's exports, other than wheat and wool.

Australia also expected to develop its British markets for meat, wheat and other commodities.

On the reverse side of the picture, the new licensing system cut heavily into American, Japanese and Belgian trade with Australia in textiles, automobile chassis and other goods. Japan and the United States, the latter despite the Hull program of tariff reduction agreements, both took retaliatory measures. Japan put into operation its own licensing system and the American Government withdrew from Australia the benefits of the lower tariff duties resulting from America's most-favored-nation rule under the Trade Agreements Act.

The Australian import licensing system was enthusiastically supported by the business sections of the Commonwealth, but opposition developed from the big graziers and others, who favored the fullest markets abroad for wool and meat and feared a lowered standard of living as the result of the measure. To compensate for trade losses with America and Japan, new trade agreements were negotiated as soon as possible with Belgium, Czechoslovakia and South Africa. The trade war with Japan was finally ended in November, 1936, by an agreement allowing Japan to export 120,000,000 yards of cotton and rayon textiles to Australia annually as against 150,000,000 yards sent in 1935.

U. S. Market for Wool Asked by Australia As Price for Trade Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Business leaders are already discussing moves for the abolition of the existing trade diversion policy operating against the United States to make way for an Anglo-American agreement, but they emphasize that any change would have to be on the basis of a more favorable entry for wool.

The president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. James H. Gosse, has expressed the view, shared by prominent commercial men, that any arrangement between Australia and the United States must provide that the Americans would accept Australian wool on the same conditions that motor bodies were accepted in Australia.

The chairman of the Wool Brokers' Association (Mr. Thomas S. Cheadle) has pointed out that it was a long time since America operated on the Australian wool market. His belief was that the United States had imposed a charge of 34 cents a pound on Australian wool to encourage their own industry.

Mr. Cheadle emphasized that because of the restrictions on international trade the market for wool was being narrowed and Australia would be pleased to see America operating once more. Any trade treaty that would give Australian wool a chnce in America would be welcomed. Germany could not now buy wool and other countries had been unable to operate on the Australian market.

Maryland Erosion Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE — A soil erosion control project covering 37,500 acres will be begun in the Patuxent River watershed, in Howard County, according to an announcement by H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service.

New Deal Steps Assailed and Defended

(Continued from Page 1)

toward preserving the peace of the world?"

It was in this connection that Mr. Douglas applauded "the very courageous efforts" which Cordell Hull, secretary of state, was making toward the widening of markets.

Mr. Douglas urged members of the Republican Party to understand that it was "no crime to confess error; that the only crime is to continue to commit."

He called on the Administration to "divest itself of its suspicions" and to "discard its theory that business is malicious, enterprise dishonest."

The Rights of Industry

"Will it not recognize that the creation and production of goods for compensation in the interests of humanity, for which it professes such deep sympathy, is, indeed, a very dignified and honorable profession?" he asked. "Will it not proceed from this point to do those things, difficult though they may perhaps be, which will revitalize this very dignified, honorable and necessary profession?

"Will it not, with a show of unquestionable determination and earnestness, demand a modification by the Congress of the tax structure so as to permit the formation of capital? Will it not see that private enterprise cannot operate without this essential implement of production? Will it not see that frozen markets have the effect, ultimately, of increasing the number of the underprivileged? Will it not see that to establish wage rates which bear no relation whatsoever to productivity, that to establish prices by arbitrary exercise of power, whether private or public, is to make the people pay more for the very essentials of subsistence, to reduce the standard of living rather than to raise it?"

Mr. Douglas then called for a modification of Administration policies practically all along the line.

On the other hand, if the Administration was determined to go ahead with its fighting program enunciated by the President in his Madison Square Garden speech on the eve of the last general election, then, Mr. Douglas urged it to recall Talleyrand's axiom: "Any reform, to be effective, must be temperate."

National Welfare

Mr. Taylor linked the national welfare with federal, state and local government, declaring it was impossible to think of one without thinking of all. In the process of unifying national affairs, sectional economic interests have become strong, he stressed, and "as a unified nation, we must reorganize our laws and our governmental machinery to enable our own Federal Government to deal intelligently with truly national problems and to assure that truly local problems are handled efficiently and willingly by local governments."

Mr. Taylor then referred directly to the budget, the tax structure and the national debt.

Balanced Budget

"They record the old and new activities and responsibilities which have been entrusted to governments," he continued. "The President, the Secretary of the Treasury and other Administration spokesmen have vigorously and repeatedly stated their conviction that untimely uneconomic expenditures in the form of public works or excessive subsidies to areas, industries must stop. Many of our representatives in both houses of Congress have endorsed these statements, and polls of public sentiment have clearly indicated that the country realizes the necessity for a balanced budget.

"Without fear of contradiction, I add the elimination of untimely, uneconomic federal expenditures and a balanced federal budget to our list of minimum welfare requirements."

Mr. Kennedy recalled that he went to Washington three years ago, and added that, in spite of everything that had been said, and everything that had happened, he still was a "real enthusiast for the New Deal."

Co-operation Is Asked

"Regardless of what your attitude is tonight," he said, "regardless of what the arguments are: why the budget can be balanced or why the budget cannot be balanced, you are faced with a problem just as every member of the New Deal is if you represent anything at all in this country, and it isn't going to do anybody any good to say that it is wrong or to say that Roosevelt is no good or that you don't believe him because, whether you like it or don't, he is going to be there for three years, and he is trying very definitely to help the situation.

"It doesn't do any good to sit back and say, 'It is no good. We can't go on. Government has ruined us.'

"I merely ask everybody here tonight, because, after all, you are the leaders, to help and assist, nor for Roosevelt, not for the New Deal, but for yourselves, because by doing something now you can help the whole cause, and there never was a time when it was more important for you, for all of us, than to get behind now and try to do something for the cause."

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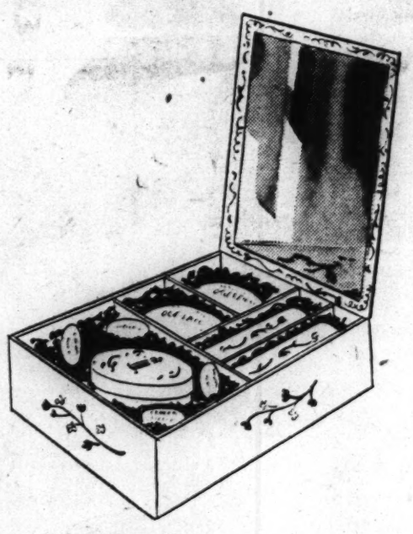

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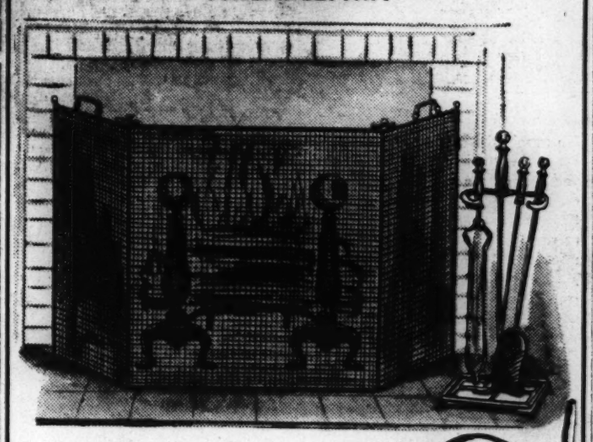

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Men and Women Operators

Polar Wind Harnessed to Tell Radio Story From Arctic Floe

MOSCOW, Dec. 8 (AP)—Polar winds provided the power for a radio generator and Ernest Krenkel thus has been able to tell the story of l e on an Arctic ice floe.

He is the radio operator in the group of four Soviet explorers who are drifting from the North Pole toward the Atlantic. Yesterday they indicated that they would like to be taken off as the floe is approaching a condition where it is no longer safe. They probably will be taken off in January.

Meanwhile Mr. Krenkel rigged up a spare radio set on a sled in event a sudden ice jam should force the explorers to move their camp hastily.

Recently, when a strong wind generated enough energy for his wind-mill-powered wireless station for a detailed account of their life, he reported:

Wide Fissures Opened

"The last strong wind caused wide fissures and formed new piles of pack ice.

"Our camp can be seen from a distance of 10 to 15 meters (32-50 feet). The ice-built observatory of Eugene Fedoroff sparkles like a precious stone. The bulbs of pocket torches are alight—Fedoroff is making observations.

"Around the camp is a wide passageway. It is not particularly pleasant here during a snowstorm. The fine snow penetrates even the thickest clothing.

"Our hut is like a cake with lots of icing. The entrance is closed securely by a triple door—a curtain. . . . The floor of the entrance is taken up by four pairs of so-called tapochki (light sport shoes). You could easily bathe a two-month-old baby in any one of them.

Crouch When Entering

"As you crawl in, be sure to crouch as low as possible. Otherwise you'll get a neckful of snow.

"The rubber door with its fur lining is difficult to open. It is held in place by lengths of rubber which are fastened to the stays of the hut. Six months' experience has taught us how to pass through the door agilely, even when carrying hot tea kettles and pots.

"Each of us has mastered his catechism for getting dressed. I, for instance, have the following rules:

"When sitting up in one's bag, don't bump one's head against a corner of the table; when putting on one's shirt, don't upset the inkwell; when one stands up, look out for the sharp screws in the roof; while putting on one's trousers, don't kick the lamp over with one's right foot or knock Shirshoff's desk out of his hands with one's left foot. Each of us has his own desk—a piece of veneer.

Limited Space

"In the middle of the vast expanse of the Arctic, our dwelling is confined to three square meters (32 square feet).

"That is all that remains after disposing of our things.

"The table of the transmitting station is at the right of the entrance. At the left is a box on the wall, which we call our buffet. On the floor are Shirshoff's boxes with samples of Arctic Ocean water and on them several soot-covered pots containing our simple dinner. Cots take up the walls from end to end.

"Between the beds is a shaky table used as a laboratory. A piece of tin is suspended above the table, to protect the roof from the heat of the lamp. It is my duty to cover this piece of tin with brittle, frozen sausages.

"Each of us has his own corner where he keeps all kinds of trifles. . . .

"During the day the lamps are in the middle of the room and we arrange outselves around them, like fire worshippers.

"The small amount of wall space that is free is covered with weapons, torches and bundles of books."

Four in Party

The chief of the camp is Ivan Papanin. His companions in addition to Mr. Krenkel are Peter Shirshoff, marine biologist, and Eugene Fedoroff, magnetologist.

They landed at the Pole from an airplane, May 21, with nine tons of food and Mr. Papanin today indicated they expected to be rescued by airplane, instead of by icebreaker.

In 200 days since they landed at the top of the world, the campers floated 745 miles and by January it is estimated they will have reached a point between Greenland and Spitsbergen.

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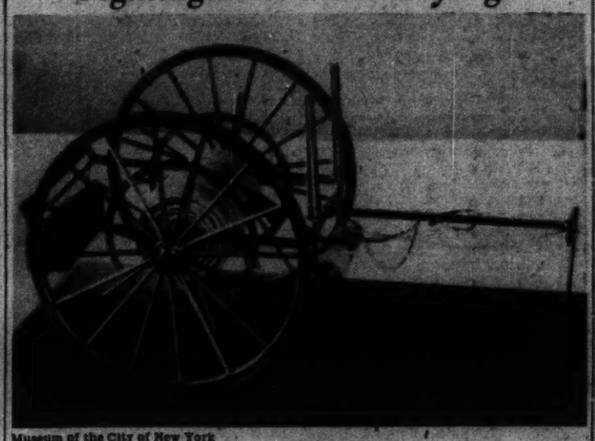

Museum of the City of New York

Model of Hose Carriage of 1830

Used by the New York City Fire Department—Exhibited at Museum of City of New York

NEW YORK—Models of early fire-fighting equipment have been added to historical displays at the Museum of the City of New York here to show how limited was the apparatus available to the city's first firemen. Included in the exhibit is a model of the first fire engine in New York, a machine which began operations in 1731.

Czechs Welcome French Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

included the taking over by the state of the Polish secondary school at Orzau and the reinstatement of Polish railway workers in Polish-speaking areas.

Polish-Czech relations, it is believed here, are really governed by other considerations. Poland, it is felt, objects to Czechoslovakia's siding with France on the question of collective security, rather than bilateral treaties as a means of solving European problems. It is thought, too, that Poland feels that Czechoslovakia does not accord her the deference due to her as a great power.

Comments of the Polish army journal, Polska Zbrojna, which are reproduced in Prague, suggest that no important change in relations with Czechoslovakia is to be expected yet.

Sudetic Germans at Odds

The struggle for power within the Sudetic German Party of Konrad Henlein continues. Officials and leading members of different cultural and gymnastic societies who sympathize with the opposition are being expelled. In conversations with keen observers of conditions in North Bohemia, the opinion was expressed that the expulsion of Jonak Kasper announced yesterday marks the beginning, not the end, of confusion in the party.

For the first time, Herr Henlein has been attacked as leader of the party and his only argument against the Kasper group appears to be on the grounds of party solidarity. In certain circles it is anticipated that the Henlein party will lose 10 mandates (its present total is 42) and that Herr Kasper can count upon strong support from a large section of North Bohemian miners.

Meanwhile, the Government has signed an agreement with the German Activist Party that German-speaking candidates for state police and the gendarmerie, instead of having to know the Czech language before entering service as at present, shall be granted two years within which to learn the language.

Lansbury on Mission

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Mr. George Lansbury, Labor Member of Parliament, departed today on a one-man peace mission to Central Europe to urge "co-operation for defense—not through armaments, but by removing economic difficulties."

He expected to see President Benes of Czechoslovakia, Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria and Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz of Poland.

Closely following in the steps of French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos now on a similar journey, Mr. Lansbury will continue peace talks he began with Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini this fall.

Of his talks with Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, Mr. Lansbury said in September:

"What strikes me about them is that personally each is as charming as the other; and each of them, in spite of all the public wrangling, and quarreling, desires, or at least says he desires, peace.

"All leading statesmen agree that war is futile, blundering business."

Illinois Woman Elected Judge

WATSEKA, Ill., Dec. 8 (AP)—Miss Jessie Sumner, attorney of Milford, Ill., held the distinction today of being the first woman elected county judge in Illinois.

In a special election to fill the Iroquois County vacancy caused by the passing of her uncle, Judge John H. Gillan, Miss Sumner defeated her Democratic opponent, Clifford E. Beach of Gilman, by nearly two to one.

Miss Sumner, said to be the first American woman to study law at Oxford University in England, said she was the first of her sex to be elected to a county judgeship in the United States, according to records of the American Bar Association.

"I shall keep the court clean, fair and free from corrupt politics," she said.

President's Road Plan Criticized in the West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 8—Joining in the protest from the states of Washington and Nevada, against the President's proposal to halt Federal highway financial aid to the individual states, Earl Lee Kelly, State Director of Public Works, declared such action would mean "catastrophe" for this state in more ways than one.

He said such legislation as President Roosevelt recommends would take from California some $20,000,000 in Federal aid to its road building program, and would mean cancellation of about one-half of the road building projects now authorized by the state highway department.

Director Kelly appealed to all civic organizations to protest, pointing out that California is a tourist state and needs the roads.

Delbos to Visit Turkey on Syrian Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 8—Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos plans to visit Ankara early next year, it is learned officially, to discuss problems underlying denunciation by the Turkish Government yesterday of the Turko-Syrian treaty of friendship and non-aggression.

Negotiations for the new treaty will be one of the main objects of the trip which is tentatively fixed for February, Turkey, the Monitor learns on high authority, has notified the French Government of its desire to conclude a new Turko-Syrian treaty, covering relations with the area which is administered by France under a League of Nations mandate.

The Turkish Government's denunciation of the treaty with Syria mirrors the strained relations which have existed during the past year. Turkey's action is attributed to two main causes.

Dispute Over Statutes

First is disagreement over the new regime for the Sanjak, of Alexandretta, which went into effect Nov. 29. This regime, providing for the Sanjak's autonomy under Syrian rule, was evolved at Geneva last spring and provides for a transitional period. Although the respective powers of the Turkish and Syrian authorities in the Sanjak during this stage are defined in the Geneva accord, there already have been serious divergencies in interpretation of the statutes. The Turkish note protesting against the situation in the Sanjak was received at the Quai d'Orsay a day or two ago.

The second reason given for denunciation of the treaty is Turkey's general dissatisfaction with French administration of affairs along the Turko-Syrian frontier and particularly the conviction that the treaty no longer covers adequately the new situation arising out of France's decision to abandon her mandate over Syria.

Part Signed in 1926

The treaty just denounced by Ankara was signed by Albert Sarraut and Tewfik Rushdi Bey, 1926. It contained important arrangements regarding the Turko-Syrian frontier as well as the non-aggression agreement. It should not be confused, however, with the Franco-Turkish treaty of 1930, which provides for peaceful settlement of all questions arising between France and Turkey over the Syrian mandate and which remains in effect.

In French official circles, although there is no attempt to deny the existence of minor differences between the French and Turkish authorities, no anxiety is felt over the situation and confidence is expressed that diplomatic negotiations and especially M. Delbos's projected visit will go far toward restoring harmonious relations.

Housing in Scotland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — During October Scottish local authorities completed 1342 houses, the largest number in any month this year. Since the beginning of this year these authorities have completed 10,568 houses. The total number of working-class houses completed by Scottish local authorities since 1919 is 186,604.

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C "Shirley Temple" Rayon Sateen Bootees . . . swanky hi-cut, in red or blue. Sizes 10 to 3 ..... $1.09

D "Shirley Temple" Zipper Leather Bootees . . . red or blue with patent collar. Sizes 6 to 3 ..... $1.98

E "Shirley Temple" Leather Faust Slippers . . . brown, blue or red. Sizes 6 to 3 ..... $1.98

F "Shirley Temple" Kidskin D'Orsays. . . . Gay red and blue, with tiny heels. Sizes 10 to 3 ..... $1.69

G "Shirley Temple" Velveteen "D'Orsays" with furry white collars. Red and blue, with little heels. Sizes 10 to 3 ..... $1.09

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1000 Fine Wool Slipon Sweaters

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Long sleeves, short sleeves; classic weaves, fancy styles, Tyroleans. Every color from "brights" to blacks. Sizes 34 to 40.

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Other Banquet Sets to $75

—First Floor, Center, Filbert

Waning of Social Credit Seen In Defeat at Albertan Poll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alberta, Dec. 8—The victory obtained by Dr. Peter M. Campbell, the Union candidate in the recent by-election in Lethbridge—defeating A. J. Burnap, the Social Credit standard bearer—is regarded as a sign that the tide of public support of the Aberhart regime is beginning to wane.

For the by-election provided the first test of the strength of the Social Credit Party at the polls in Southern Alberta, since the party was swept into power in 1935.

The situation is of particular interest at present because the legal fate of much of the Social Credit legislation will depend on a forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. The court has fixed Jan. 10 as the date for hearings on the validity of the Dominion Government's power to disallow provincial statutes and of a lieutenant governor's power to reserve bills for the pleasure of the governor-general.

For the bank licensing bill, the bank taxation bill and the press control bill—enacted by the Aberhart government as a part of its reform program—are to be reviewed by the court along with the question of the Dominion Government's right to disallow provincial legislation. The "royal assent" on these measures was held up by the Lieutenant Governor, an action said to be without precedent.

Intensive Campaign Waged

But whatever the court action, the political fortunes of the Aberhart regime may be indicated by the experience in the Lethbridge riding. Dr. Campbell, who represented the combined political forces of the Liberals, Conservatives, People's League of Alberta and some U. F. A. support, received 3980 votes giving him a majority of 770 over Mr. Burnap who polled 3210 ballots.

Premier Aberhart and several of his cabinet ministers took an active part in this hotly contested campaign and when appealing to the electorate of the Lethbridge riding for support of the Social Credit Party the Premier said: "If you don't make a good job they will say Social Credit is on the wane."

Never in the history of Lethbridge has such an intensive campaign been waged by the opposing camps. The voters' list was greatly increased as hundreds of new names were added in the weeks before election date. Cars from Edmonton carried voters to their home poll 400 miles away so that no votes might be lost in the final count.

In this record vote, more than 81 per cent of the electorate cast ballots. The final analysis of the count showed that in comparison with the 1935 returns for the Lethbridge riding, the Social Credit vote in the recent election showed a decline of 8 per cent while the combined forces of the other political parties supporting the unity candidate made a gain of 14 per cent. In the 1935 election in a four-cornered fight, the Social Credit candidate, Hans E. Wright, polled 3700 votes out of a total of 6641 ballots cast, giving him a clear majority over the Liberal, Labor and Conservative candidates who opposed him.

Rural Test to Come

The Lethbridge constituency has only a small rural vote, being a city riding. While a decided swing away from the Social Credit Party to a support of the joint non-partisan forces opposing the Social Credit Government has been very clearly shown in this recent election, as well as in by-elections and civic elections in Calgary and Edmonton, yet there is no tangible evidence that the rural constituencies which number 49 ridings, as compared to 14 city seats in the provincial legislature, have lost faith in the present administration.

In speaking of the result of the Lethbridge poll, Mr. Burnap, defeated Social Crediter, said: "Against the combined opposition, I consider this a victory for Social Credit."

Commenting editorially on the result of the Lethbridge by-election the Edmonton Journal said in part: "Though Dr. Campbell's victory was a striking one, the margin by which he won is not sufficient to justify the assumption that a general election would be certain to result in the government's overthrow. Social Credit demonstrated that it is still a strong force in Lethbridge, as it is undoubtedly in other parts of Alberta. It was as a union candidate that Dr. Campbell took the field. Opponents of Social Credit forgot their old party differences and joined hands in seeking to put him at the head of the poll."

A canvass of editors of Alberta weekly newspapers was undertaken in August by the Financial Post of Toronto to obtain their opinion as to the probability of the Social Credit government being returned to power in the event of an early election. This questionnaire showed that a majority of the editors of Alberta weeklies believed Premier Aberhart's government would be victorious if he went to the polls.

Press Poll Reversed

This opinion is now reversed by the majority of editors of Alberta weeklies in a second canvass undertaken in November by the Financial Post. The November questionnaire shows that these editors who are in close touch with the political and economic situation throughout the province, believe that the support behind the Social Credit regime is waning among its previous ardent followers. Among the reasons given for this change in allegiance to Premier Aberhart's Government is the "public distrust of its extreme bank and press legislation" and "indication of ability of the opposition parties to fuse into one solid anti-Aberhart organization."

The replies to this last questionnaire showed the consensus to be that while the overthrow of the Social Credit Government was now a possibility, it could only be achieved by the opposing political parties "burying the hatchet," laying aside all party politics and uniting in a solid opposing force to the present administration.

Meanwhile, the reference of the Aberhart legislation to the Supreme Court will decide nothing more than the actual validity or invalidity, in law, of the three bills, although it will make clear the point as to whether the power of federal disallowance of provincial acts still exists.

Review by Privy Council

Whatever the decisions of the Supreme Court of Canada, the bills are then expected to be taken to the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council—the highest legal and constitutional authority in the Empire—for the judgment of that ultimate court, in order that the question may be settled for once and all, it was announced by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

It has been contended by some legal authorities that the Dominion's right of disallowance of provincial legislation—the right which is now being questioned by the Alberta government—was not meant to be exercised in the case of legislation which otherwise would be invalid. In such cases of invalid legislation, the courts would throw out the invalid bills, it was emphasized; the power of disallowance was meant to be applied principally to provincial legislation which, although good in law, was opposed to the policy, or a menace to the good government of the Dominion as a whole.

The power was meant to extend, as well, they declare, to legislation patently invalid which, if it were to be applied before it could be referred to courts, would damage the nation at large.

Future Dominion?

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Subject of British Inquiry

Closer Association or Merger of Three Areas Under Discussion

Place in African Sun Seen For New British Dominion

(Continued from Page 1)

issue would only have undesirable results."

He also said that a corridor to the sea would be essential. Southern Rhodesia wants, if possible, to use the British port of Durban, but if it cannot get a corridor through the Union, it would have to look for one elsewhere, Mr. Huggins said. Beira, he added, would in that event have to be the outlet for the export of Rhodesian produce. Beira is in Portuguese East Africa on the Indian Ocean.

Northern Rhodesia is governed from London. A large part of it is much like Southern Rhodesia, extraordinarily rich copper mines taking the place in it of the gold fields of its southerly neighbor.

It differs from Southern Rhodesia, however, alike in its European population being very much less numerous and in the much greater proportion of it that is occupied by important African tribes, whose members number in all about 1,500,000.

The African element predominates even more decisively in Nyasaland where there are only some 2000 Europeans compared with 1,500,000 aborigines.

It is this large African constituent for whose protection the British Parliament has always felt itself especially responsible that has hitherto weighed with Whitehall against the adoption of any arrangement that might be likely to result in placing the country under the control of its European residents.

It was mainly on this account that the British Government refused six years ago to agree to the unification of the two Rhodesias, which the majority of the Europeans in those areas there desired.

A large section of this European element now feels dissatisfied with the present state of affairs. This is because it is denied what it considers to be an adequate voice in the direction of its own affairs, especially where relations with African labor are involved.

It has been suggested that it might be possible to relieve the situation by retaining Whitehall's control over the main African districts in Northern Rhodesia which might then be linked with Nyasaland at the same time that its chief European districts might be joined with Southern Rhodesia. But to this the objection is made that it might add to instead of reducing difficulties with African labor.

The task before the Royal Commission is expected, therefore, to be no easy one.

2,611,487 Invoke Wagner Act

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: The National Labor Relations Board disclosed that 2,611,487 workers have invoked the Wagner Labor Act to complain of unfair labor practices or to petition for collective bargaining elections.

Of a total of 9645 cases since the fall of 1935, 6161 have been closed for 1,098,318 workers, thus crowding the docket on Nov. 1, however, were 3484 cases involving 1,513,169 workers.

Board attaches said the pending steel investigation and the Ford Motor Company case explained why so many workers were involved in one third of the dockets still open.

The board reported that of the closed cases 3613 were settled by agreement of labor and management; 903 cases were dismissed; 1338 were withdrawn, and 307 were settled by compliance with board orders, cease and desist orders, or elections.

The board's docket showed 1119 strike cases filed involving 2,411,907 workers. There were 842 strike cases settled, resulting in the reinstatement of 156,421 workers.

Portland, Ore.: The power of Oregon was swung into line by Gov. Charles H. Martin to insure safety and honesty in an election to give lumber workers the choice of A. F. of L. or C. I. O. affiliation. Lumber mills here have been closed 118 days by a jurisdictional fight between opposing labor groups.

Governor Martin, who spent 40 years in the army and retired a major-general, declared he was determined to end, "here and now, the threat of gangster rule." The Governor said the National Labor Relations Board had shown "complete ineptitude," and "ran out of a critical situation." He called the 600 employees of the Inman-Poulsen lumber mill to vote on whether they wanted the C. I. O. or A. F. of L. as their bargaining agency. He promised similar elections would be held for any group making a request.

Governor Martin's plan faced opposition from whichever faction loses in the plan elections. American Federation of Labor leaders asserted any mill attempting to reopen with C. I. O. labor would be peacefully picketed. The C. I. O., previously designated bargaining agent for employees in all mills, indicated it did "not intend to relinquish" its rights.

New York: The American Federation of Labor's new Seamen's Union announced it would launch a campaign to solidify organization of Atlantic and Gulf Coast seamen under the federation's banner. The Seamen's Union, chartered by the executive council of the A. F. of L., succeeds the former A. F. of L. Seamen's Reorganization Committee which, in turn, recently took over the functions of another A. F. of L. affiliate, the International Seamen's Union.

Bellingham, Wash.: S. N. Harrison, publisher of the Bellingham Evening News, and George Hipkoe, president of the Bellingham Guild unit, announced a settlement ending picketing which delayed publication several hours yesterday.

The settlement provided for a 10 per cent wage increase for editorial, business and circulation departments. The Guild, while not recognized as sole bargaining agency, agreed to recommend that the paper be taken off the labor council's unfair list.

The newspaper, closed by a Guild strike six months ago, resumed publication last Thursday. Printers and reporters refused to pass the picket line yesterday.

Tree Reunions Call Roosevelts To White House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Christmas festivities at the White House this year will come in two—two family dinners, two parties for young people and two Christmas trees, one of the dinners will be at the junior set hour, when Franklin children of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will attend. The other will be Christmas night for the grown-ups.

There will be a children's party, Dec. 27. Little Sara Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, will share honors with her cousin, young "Sall" Roosevelt, son of Elliott Roosevelt by his first marriage.

On Dec. 30, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain about 400 young people at a dance for their youngest son, John, and his fiancée, Anne Clark, of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. also will be present, although they will spend Christmas Day with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ethelbert du Pont, near Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. Roosevelt is going to help decorate four trees: one at New York City for the Women's Trade Union League, one at Hyde Park, N. Y., and the two in the White House. There will be a big tree in the formal East Room and another for the family upstairs.

On the night before Christmas, Mr. Roosevelt will read Dickens' "Christmas Carol" in accordance with the family custom. Stockings will be opened in the President's bedroom early Christmas morning.

U. S. Ambassador Visits San Marino

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO—A good-will visit to the diminutive but ancient and proudly independent Republic of San Marino has recently been made by the American Ambassador to Rome.

He expressed the gratitude of his Government and people for the friendship manifested by the rulers of San Marino in setting a bust of Abraham Lincoln in their Government Palace among other illustrious friends of their State.

The Ambassador was received by the Capitani Reggenti or Ruling Captains of San Marino, and by the Secretary of State; and, after being shown the many points of historic interest in the old town on its lofty crag, was the guest at a luncheon by the Government of San Marino.

New Jersey Tax Revision Rumored as Session Nears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 8—Talk of new taxes becomes louder in New Jersey as the time approaches for the meeting of the 1938 legislature. Not many lawmakers care to discuss it publicly, but there is a growing belief that the Republican-controlled Legislature will seek to adopt a tax revision program and drop it in the lap of the Democratic Governor-elect, A. Harry Moore.

Advance estimates place the state's relief bill for next year at $24,000,000. Passage of a proposed bill for a 60-40 division between the state and municipalities would cut the state's share to approximately $14,500,000.

Tax revision has been discussed for years, but the two branches of the Legislature have never been able to agree on how far to go and what levies to include.

Tax Officials Elect

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 8 (AP)—J. H. Thayer Martin, New Jersey's state tax commissioner, was elected president of the National Association of Tax Administrators to succeed Alfred H. Stone of Jackson, Miss. William H. Hackett of Hartford, Conn., was elected vice-president, and Clarence A. Jackson of Indianapolis was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Harl F. Long of Boston, Mass., was named to the executive committee.

Roumania Orders Reopening of 50 Baptist Churches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 8—The Roumanian Ministry of Cults, it is learned here, has ordered the reopening of some 50 Baptist churches which were mistakenly closed in connection with the decree known as Decision 4781, which though published in the official gazette had not actually gone into force.

The decree itself has been shelved pending consideration by a special commission which is investigating the exact legal position of the Baptists. The Minister of Cults has assured Roumanian Baptists that a new law insuring their full recognition as a religious body will be introduced immediately in the new parliament when it meets in January.

The information is received with the greatest satisfaction in circles here which are interested in the maintenance of religious freedom, particularly in view of earlier information that the Roumanian Orthodox Church had inaugurated a drive against Baptists.

Uneasiness Felt

The reported incidents had aroused particular anxiety in Anglican circles in view of the agreement reached some months ago between the Anglican and Roumanian Orthodox Churches mutually recognizing one another's episcopal orders and doctrinal soundness. Church of England sponsors of this agreement were determined not to let it stand in the way of effective protest against any repressive measures adopted vis-a-vis non-Orthodox denominations in Roumania.

English Baptists point to rapid progress of their denomination during the past few years. This progress, it is thought, had aroused apprehensions among some of the more extreme members of the Roumanian Orthodox Church.

It is pointed out, however, that at the Oxford Conference on "Church, Community and State" last July, the five official delegates of the Roumanian Orthodox Church were among those who unanimously adopted a report which declares that "all churches should renounce the use of the coercive power of the State in matters of religion. Membership in a minority church should not be a reason for denying full civil and political equality."

Freedom Recognized

The report to which the Roumanian delegates agreed, goes on:

"We recognize as essential conditions necessary to the Church's fulfilment of its primary duty that it should enjoy (a) freedom to determine its faith and creed: (b) freedom of public and private worship, preaching and teaching; (c) freedom from any imposition by the State of religious ceremonies and forms of worship; (d) freedom to determine the nature of its government and the qualifications of its ministers, and members, and, conversely, the freedom of the individual to join the Church to which he feels called; (e) freedom to control the education of its ministers, to give religious instruction to its youth, and to provide for adequate development of their religious life; (f) freedom of Christian service, and missionary activity, both home and foreign; (g) freedom to cooperate with other Churches; (h) freedom to use such facilities, open to all citizens or associations, as will make possible the accomplishment of these ends, as, e. g., the ownership of property and the collection of funds."

BUCHAREST, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Rector of Bucharest Polytechnic School announced today that henceforth Jewish students must sit in special seats. It was believed to be the first case of such isolation in Roumania.

Civic Housing Project Sought in Harrison, N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISON, N. J., Dec. 8—Plans are being formulated for a civic housing project financed by local industries without cost to this industrial municipality. Workers in seven of the largest plants already have been circularized by their personnel managers on their attitudes and needs regarding home comforts.

Mayor Frederick J. Gassert said he had requested that the initial cost of the mortgage financing of a modern housing unit be borne directly by the industries. The project is to be developed with private aid, he added, because the Wagner Housing Act funds are not available at present and because "the Wagner Act provides primarily for slum clearance, and that is not our main problem."

One of the aims of the proposed projects is to attract new residents to the town.

With the aid of New Deal financing in the past few years, Harrison has built a new town hall, public library, post office and park.

Widow Aid Gains in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Government has agreed for widows and orphans in England and Wales to be protected, much as has long been the case in Scotland, against being left unprovided for by will when the bread winner passes on.

A measure for this purpose recently was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. J. Stanley Holmes, a Conservative M. P., and the Government has decided to give facilities for its passage into law in an amended form. Its prospects of reaching the Statute Book are therefore regarded as assured.

The measure as now modified enforces provision out of the income of the estate for the widow during widowhood, also for all children who are under age and for any grown-up child who is a spinster or a disabled son.

Discretion is to be given to the courts to vary this in the case of estates exceeding £2000 each. The provision is to extend to one-half of the income of the estate for a childless widow during widowhood, or for motherless orphans, and up to two-thirds where there is both a widow and offspring.

These proportions may be modified by the courts where an estate is exceptionally large.

Boys' Appearance in Court Held Uplifting Experience

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—A statement that it is "nonsense" to think that boys are harmed by appearances in court came Dec. 4 from Justice Herbert O'Brien of Domestic Relations Court. Speaking yesterday before a legislative committee, he said that "it is an uplifting experience for boys to pledge better conduct to the court. Boys have a profound respect for the judge."

The committee is studying a proposal to extend children's court jurisdiction from 16 to 18 years. Mayor LaGuardia, addressing the same committee on Wednesday, asserted that children should be kept out of the "solemn atmosphere" of the courtroom.

Educational Toys To Teach Infants

KANE, Penna., Dec. 8 (AP)—More practical toys that make less noise will be sent to the heaps under Christmas trees from factories in this snow-bedecked Western Pennsylvania timberland.

"Educational toys" was the description given them by William T. Henretta, manufacturer and pioneer in the field of "educational play." He explained:

"Until recent years, play materials have been almost exclusively for children six years of age or older. Now there is an increased appreciation of toys for children of the pre-school age. These are designed to develop control of their little fingers and hands, co-ordination of hand and eye, discrimination of color and size and shape."

Special care, he said, has been taken to make the toys accident-proof. Harmless, lead-free lacquers are used for bright colors. Edges are rounded, all surfaces smooth and the toys are washable.

"Though baby is not aware of it, his education will begin in the cradle, in a fascinating and harmless manner," he added.

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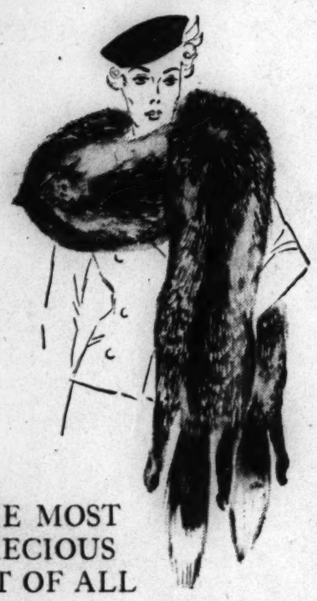

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Negligees—Second Floor

Mediation Efforts Hinted; Tokyo Waits to Hear Result

TOKYO, Dec. 8 (AP)—A Japanese foreign office spokesman hinted today that the United States and three other powers were attempting to mediate the Chinese-Japanese war.

"Japan is waiting to hear the results," he said.

Meanwhile Tokyo clung to the hope that China would sue for peace with the fall of her evacuated capital, Nanking. With Japanese columns assaulting Nanking, Tokyo expressed surprise that China still was silent on the question of peace terms.

While representatives of the war and navy offices conferred at the foreign office regarding the Japanese course of action when and if Nanking is taken, the foreign office spokesman said:

First Move for China

"The United States, England, Germany and Italy who have large interests in China may well be working toward peace. Japan is waiting to hear the results."

"Whether such action is concerted or individual I am uninformed. However, any friendly nation's endeavor to bring China to take the initiative would be welcome."

The spokesman reiterated that all Japan desired was China's abandonment of anti-Japanism.

He said Japan had no territorial designs "but if the situation changes I do not know what steps will be taken. The situation if now liquid hence Japan's policy must be the same."

The embassies of the nations mentioned as possible mediators did not comment on the spokesman's statements.

(Oskar P. Trautmann, German Ambassador to China, whose movements recently have been linked with reports that Chinese and Japanese quarters had asked Reichsführer Hitler to mediate the war, was reported today continuing his peace efforts.

(A dispatch from Hankow, one of the three seats of the Chinese Central Government after its evacuation of Nanking, said the Ambassador sought to have Chinese War Minister Ho Ying-chin and former War Minister Chang Chun prevail upon Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Government, to accept terms proffered by the German envoy.)

No Peace Plan in Tokyo

As for separate Chinese-Japanese negotiations, the foreign office spokesman said China must take the initiative.

"Japan has no peace plan. When the Chinese Government sues for peace Japan will begin formulating details. However, at present we do not see any sign that China is changing her policy toward Japan."

Reports were current that Japan might establish an autonomous government in Central China and then negotiate with the autonomists. This was said to be one of the several courses government officals have been discussing.

Recently, after the North China campaign, autonomous groups were formed for Inner Mongolia and the Peking and Tientsin areas under control of the Chinese "peace preservation corps." Japan recognized these and concluded separate peace with them.

Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan, conferred with Foreign Minister Koki Hirota regarding the plan Japanese might follow with capture of Nanking.

East Tyrol Seeks Outlet to World's Highways

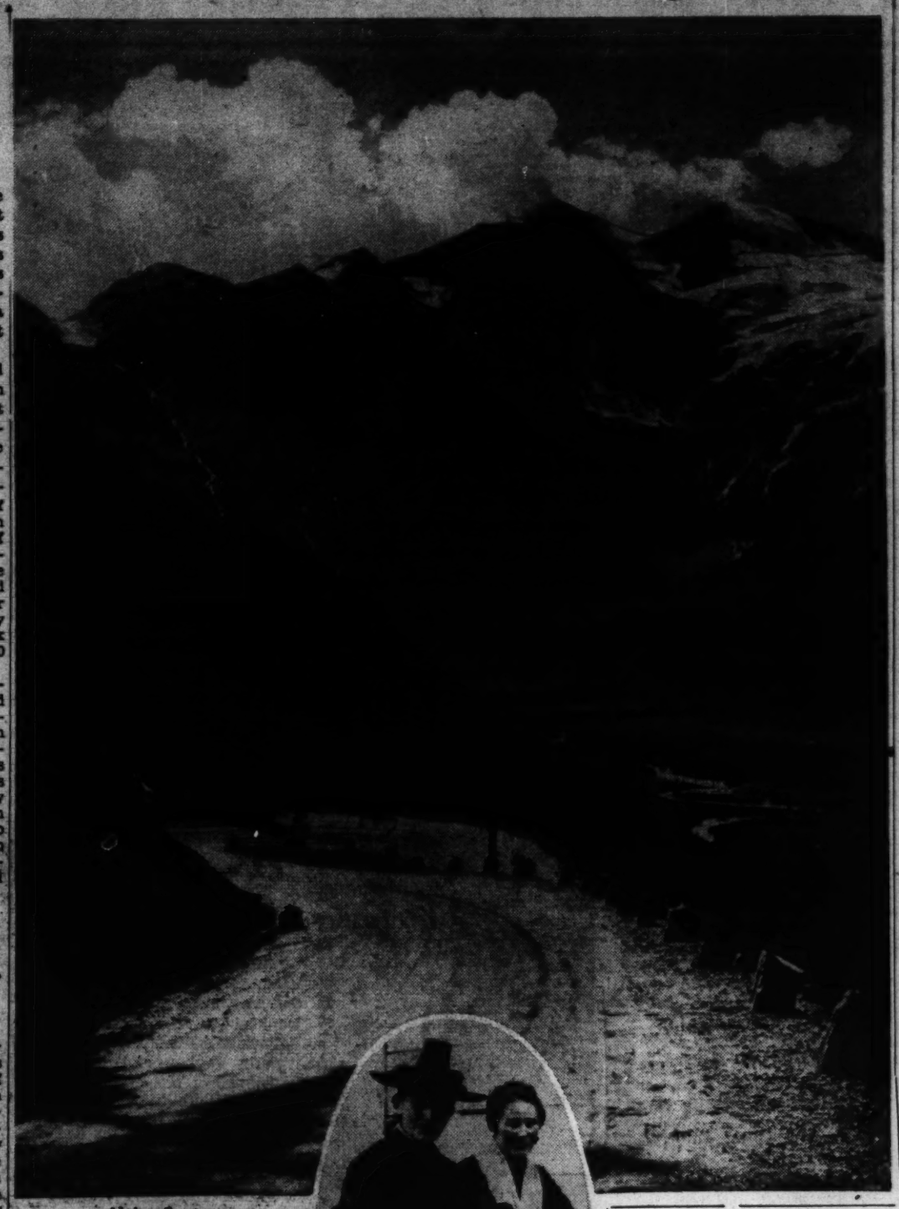
Austria's road building program to link picturesque area with commercial centers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIENZ, Austria—This picturesque Austrian mountain town finds it cannot live on romance alone, so is seeking an outlet to the world's highways. In fact its difficulties represent one of the politico-geographical problems which Austria is seeking to solve at the present time.

Before the World War East Tyrol was directly connected with South Tyrol and through it with the rest of the world. Now South Tyrol belongs to Italy, so not only are those roads intersected, but all the natural market centers are closed. Consequently this ancient province of hardy people, though not far from many prospering centers, is shut off from them all. For an East Tyrolese to go to his local capital he must either get a passport and travel through a foreign land or take a long train journey directly east, then north, then way back west again. He must travel 100 miles to cover a distance of 25.

But East Tyrol keeps its gay atmosphere. Some people have moved out, but the rest manage to subsist, to sing alluring mountain songs, to make beautiful folk costumes, and to keep their houses very brightly decorated. Austria has built many roads and is constantly making new opes, so in time even the East Tyrolese will be able to go directly through two valleys on to the highway from Paris to Istanbul without going around several clusters of Alps to get there.



Alpine Scene
It Is a Modern Road Such as This That East Tyrol Seeks as a Direct Outlet to the Outside World

Dr. Hans Hannau
Peasants
In the Native Costumes of East Tyrol

London Library for the Blind Held Largest of Kind in World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Today a blind person can easily say that he is as "well-read" as anyone with sight. In 1882 an important step was taken in opening the library for the blind in London.

Louis Braille invented his system of reading and writing for the blind in 1829. But many years elapsed before the system was in universal use or before the number of books accessible in embossed type was anything but negligible.

Today what is claimed to be the world's greatest library for the blind is operating in London. It is called "The National Library for the Blind," and gives a unique service to those people throughout the British Empire and the world who are deprived of sight.

The secretary of the library is Miss O. I. Prince, who is not blind. "All the books in our library are written or printed in the Braille system," she told an interviewer, "but some of them with the so-called Moon character letters. The library for the blind always occupies a far larger place than does that of those who have vision. Books printed in the Braille system take up a good deal more space than those with normal print and the volumes which are produced in embossed type are bulky and heavy.

Books Are Bulky

"It is practically impossible and beyond the means of the majority of blind people to store any considerable number in their own homes. One must consider that an ordinary novel is transcribed or printed into not less than five volumes, each of which is more than a foot high, almost a foot wide and weighs as much as an old-fashioned history book.

"The books are extremely expensive to produce, each volume costing much more than a complete copy of the printed work. For instance, a 7s. 6d. or $2 novel, transcribed into Braille, running into perhaps five volumes, cost the library £7 10s. ($37.50) per copy."

Some of these popular and standard works are produced by machinery, but this is only worth while when a great many copies are wanted. The majority of the books are written in Braille by trained and tested volunteers, proofs-read by a blind proofreader, each page dipped in shellac, manually corrected, and the whole bound well and strongly, at a cost of 90s. per volume.

The National Library for the Blind possesses no fewer than 194,000 volumes and loans them out free of charge to more than 11,000 blind readers.

Any Part of World

Any blind man or woman in any part of the world can write a letter to the library for books on any available subject. Readers can obtain such volumes as Lawrence's "Revolt in the Desert," Andre Maurois' "Disraeli," Leon Feuchtwanger's "Jew Süss," as well as "The Duke" by Guedalla, or the latest best sellers.

In general, 1000 volumes leave the library daily and an equal number come in to be checked and shelved before setting out on their travels again. But not only does the National Library provide the means of education and entertainment for the blind, it also gives a certain amount of employment.

More than 100 blind copyists are employed in duplicating the more popular new books, of which second copies are needed and in making new copies of the old favorites which are beginning to show signs of wear. It is estimated that the cost of supplying each reader for one year is approximately £2.

Pressure on both shelf accommodation and floor space had become so acute that in 1935 the old part of the premises was demolished, and a new building erected on the site. This provides ample accommodation for the needs of the library for many years to come.

"Of course, we should pay the authors their copyright," Miss Prince added, "but generally speaking, they are all so generous to the blind that not only do they refuse the copyright fee, but they actually send some donation to the library when we ask them for permission to transcribe their books."

Province Aims to Save Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Strong legislation to protect forests of British Columbia from depletion was promised to the Legislature by Premier T. D. Pattullo. He did not indicate the exact scope of the legislation, but it was understood to cover chiefly the problem of timber reproduction.

The Government has been alarmed by investigations of its forestry service, which show that large areas of logged-off lands are not reproducing young timber satisfactorily. The new legislation is designed to force logging operators to leave logged land in such a condition that it will reproduce abundantly.

This is to be accomplished by a more careful burning of slash created in logging operations.

Mr. Pattullo, in his first speech to the present Legislature, laid down a program of 26 points. Among other things he promised to extend trade, to develop provincial parks, to improve education and conditions of labor, to place the province in an "impregnable financial position," to secure more equitable freight rates for British Columbia, to urge "compensatory measures to offset the effect of tariff policies which result in a huge adverse trade balance with eastern Canada," "to maintain our favorable position in Empire preference for the benefit of our primary industries," to "establish contact by highway between the United States and Alaska," to "extend the boundaries of British Columbia not only to take in the Yukon but also the territory east of the Yukon following the 120th meridian to the North Pole."

Wide Vote Fraud Sworn To in N. J.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 8—Republicans have prepared hundreds of affidavits alleging instances of fraud in Hudson County's election for Governor for use in the forthcoming court inquiry. In the meantime, counsel for Gov.-Elect A. Harry Moore are expected to go before Chief Justice Thomas J. Brogan soon and move to strike out the fraud petition filed by Mr. Moore's opponent, State Senator Lester H. Clee of Newark. The Democrats will charge that the allegations are false.

Aliens Told to Leave Nanking

SHANGHAI, Dec. 8 (AP)—Japanese Ministry authorities tonight warned all foreigners and Chinese noncombatants to evacuate beleaguered Nanking as quickly as possible.

Through Suemasa Okamoto, Japanese Consul General at Shanghai, the authorities requested representatives of foreign powers, including the United States, to inform their respective national of the impending struggle in the Chinese capital.

United States Consul General Clarence E. Gauss transmitted the Japanese warning to American diplomatic representatives at Nanking and informed Washington of the development. There were 17 Americans in Nanking, where a "safety zone" has been established by Americans and other foreigners. It flies distinctive flags. All Chinese troops were said to have evacuated from the area, removing their anti-aircraft guns from the vicinity of the United States Embassy.

The Japanese said, however, that they considered the former capital "one large fortification," and therefore could not give the Chinese noncombatants and foreigners the assurance of safety in the so-called refugee zone.

Reports through Japanese channels, however, said today the Japanese command would issue an ultimatum demanding surrender of Nanking to avoid a heavy list of casualties and possible destruction of the city.

The reports declared the ultimatum would ask Chinese Gen. Tang Shen-chi, commander of the Nanking garrison, to surrender the city.

Chinese troops inside barricaded Nanking, apparently convinced the capital would fall before the oncoming Japanese, today began destroying military supplies and equipment to keep them from being taken by the enemy.

Approximately 200,000 Chinese soldiers were massed in the vicinity of Nanking, objective of a force of 75,000 Japanese, whose advance guard was reported at the city gates attempting to scale the ancient walls.

Japanese Offer Apology

LONDON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Japan apologized today to Great Britain for the aerial bombing of the British steamers Tuckwo and Tatung at Wuhu, Dec. 5. It was learned that the question of indemnity was being considered.

(The Tatung was beached because of the bombing by Japanese warplanes and the Tuckwo was set afire. The Tuckwo was loaded with Chinese refugees. Damage to the ships was estimated at about $500,000. The incident occurred at Wuhu, a Yangtse River port about 60 miles southwest of Nanking.)

The apology was made by the Chief of Staff of the Japanese command at Shanghai who went on the British patrol sloop Falmouth, of the Asiatic fleet.

Plan Indemnity on China

TIENTSIN, China, Dec. 8 (AP)—A high Japanese economic adviser yesterday declared the Japanese Army probably would levy a large indemnity on China after peace is restored.

"We might accept control of China's railways for the next 10 years or operate China's railways until the indemnity is paid," the Japanese said.

He forecast that Chinese tariffs, in territory controlled by Japan, would be abolished when the conflict ends, but said, however, that "Japanese trade monopolies are unlikely." New tariff rates would apply to other nations uniformly with Japan, he stated.

Tientsin's British customs commissioner, W. R. Meyers, said the Japanese Army was supporting normal collection of duties at Tientsin, North China's principal port. The only exceptions being made are for Japanese military supplies and wheat for the relief of war-stricken Chinese peasants.

The Japanese economic adviser expressed doubt that Japan would establish a North China oil monopoly similar to their Manchoukuo monopoly because "the efficient taxation of private competing firms is proving a better revenue-getter than a monopoly."

Virginia Revenues Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—State revenues from all sources for July, August and September, the first three months of the current fiscal year, totaled $19,755,450, an increase of $2,589,917 over receipts for the same period last year, according to the September report of the State comptroller filed with Governor George C. Peery.

At the same time, the report showed total expenditures of $19,108,180, an increase of $947,502 over outlays during the corresponding period in the preceding year.

War Veterans Ask Australia to Take Over New Guinea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The state congress of the Returned Soldiers League adopted a motion calling upon the Federal Government to terminate Australia's mandate of New Guinea and to take control of that territory. The motion has yet to be adopted by the federal congress of the league.

Introducing the motion, G. D. Mitchell said the demand came from war veterans who had made good in New Guinea. The mandated territory could not be fortified, he said, and under the present arrangement, Germany was encouraged to press for the return of her former colonies. A stronger linking with Singapore as a barrier against invasion was of vital importance to Australia.

G. F. Murphy, metropolitan vice-president of the league, opposed the proposal. He maintained that New Guinea was held under a trusteeship from the League of Nations, so the natives might develop under favorable conditions.

Children Collect Books for Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia's public school children collected 16,360 books to help fill the shelves of the free libraries, in a special one-day drive conducted in all the schools recently, Franklin H. Price, chief librarian, announced.

The drive was held in connection with the current city-wide campaign to remedy the effect of reduced city appropriations for book-buying by the libraries, by voluntary contribution of books.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For Those Holiday Parties—Color Is Important

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

French Frocks Delicious In Tint and Detail

Bodices Bright and Tightly Fitted, Skirts Shorter, Hats Higher, Necklines Looking Up

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Things are decidedly "looking up" in the French dressmaking houses. Shorter skirts, higher waistlines, higher necks and higher hats—in fact, this "uplift" movement is the most striking characteristic of the demi-season collections which the Paris fashion creators are showing. But aside from this, the new collections are interesting as a "carry on" of the big August shows and as a hint of what we may expect for the coming spring. In the former category, the longer jacket, launched in the summer by Mainbocher, with jumper or over-blouse of the same length, Chanel's short bolero and the swathed bodices and hiplines, sponsored first by Maggie Rouff, are outstanding points. Gathering, shirring, smocking and pleating are prominent in the new models and embroidery, in silk, braid and sequins, goes merrily on.

In Contrasting Colors

Color plays an important part in these new collections, not only splashes of bright colors in the form of sashes, scarves, pockets and other trimmings, but bright-colored bodices with darker skirts and, vice versa, dark bodices with brightly-colored skirts, for both day and evening costumes, and some designers, notably Marcel Rochas, are showing three-piece costumes with skirt, blouse or bodice, and coat in three contrasting colors. Deep wine-red is the favorite color used with costumes of dark green, blue or black. Madame Schiaparelli, always spectacular, introduces the brilliant red and green of the traffic lights as accents on dark suits and even uses these primitive colors in velvet for day and evening gowns.

Enough of fashion trends, here we are in the midst of the gayest season of the year, so what of our Christmas evening gowns? I hesitate to use so hackneyed an expression, but, really, "glamorous" is the only word which expresses this year's confections. Never since the days when Grandfather Worth and the Empress Eugenie launched their campaign for elegance, has the evening costume been so—well there just isn't any other word for it—"glamorous."

As a matter of fact, it would seem that we have gone even a bit further than those creators of Second Empire fashions, for we are not restricted to one type of evening gown; there are, on the other hand, three distinct types to be found in nearly every one of the present collections. There is the long, "slinky," sheath-like model; the flamboyant, full-skirted type; and lastly that which is a renaissance in modified form of the fashions of the 1890's, the bustle period.

Captain Molyneux is showing the slinkiest of all the sheath-like models in gold or silver lamé or very heavy, crinkled crepe, with plain bodice and long, tight skirt, fastened straight up the front with a zipper. Patou has a model which has had a great success with the American buyers, of the same slinky type but with a wrap-around skirt, which makes walking easier. The model is in heavy black crepe and the wrap-around side of the skirt is cut in deep, jagged points showing what appears to be an underskirt of jet sequins.

On Princess Lines

These gowns are built on Princess lines with no belt, so that the line of the long, slender silhouette is unbroken. As a rule the bodice is plain, often cut straight across at both the front and back with shoulder straps of the material, but the so-called "brassiere" bodice which molds the figure (as its name implies) is also seen on these sheath gowns as well as on the other types; in fact, it is the most popular form of evening bodice at the moment.

The second type of evening gown has the full skirt and tightly fitted bodice (sometimes, "on dit," with boned seams). The majority of these frocks are of tulle, organza or chiffon, but taffeta and satin are also used. Mainbocher thrilled us all with his exquisite evening frocks of variegated tulle in the sweet-pea colorings, with a cluster of the flowers at the waist or a single row outlining the round neck. Can you imagine anything lovelier for a holiday frock for a debutante?

Marcel Rochas makes a very full, loosely pleated skirt of bright candy-striped satin with a softly draped bodice of black chiffon. Mlle. Chanel, many of whose evening gowns, by the by, have the dropped Victorian shoulder, makes a gown of navy blue taffeta with full skirt with unpressed pleats and a tight, little bodice cut well off the shoulders with a frill of pale blue ribbon around the top tied in a bow at the front, quaint and most becoming to the lovely, dark-haired girl who wore it.

Reminiscent of the Nineties

But the very last cry in evening gowns is that which is reminiscent of the gay nineties, in Princess form, with tightly fitted bodice and hips and a suggestion of a bustle, which sometimes takes the form of a small bunched-up mass of the material and sometimes a sweeping drapery which starts just below the waistline and spreads out like a peacock's tail to the floor.

The new Molyneux collection includes several models of this type of evening gown. There is one in moss-green satin with a tight drapery, like a short, old-fashioned over-skirt around the front with an outstanding bunch at the back, which sweeps to the floor. Another, easier to wear and even more attractive, is of black crepe with a drapery of pink and black striped taffeta which begins in tight folds meeting in a point at the front of the bodice, carried around the waist and crossed below the waistline at the back, from which point it spreads out and sweeps to the floor in a stiff demi-train.

Beautiful Wraps

And now let's have a look at the evening wraps, a very essential part of the holiday costume. There is the long, tight velvet coat, buttoned or zippered up the front, with long, plain, rather tight sleeves. Worth makes one of these in ruby velvet with the sleeves embroidered in jet sequins and big, colored pearls—a real holiday garment. Broadcloth is also a popular material for the evening coat. Patou is showing one in black broadcloth with the long, tight sleeves heavily embroidered in jet. Robert Piguet has a long, full-skirted one, of chocolate-colored tweed with big white flecks like snow-flakes, and a monk's hood and big bell-sleeves edged with white fox.

Tightly-fitted jackets of lamé, or, more Christmassy still, of over-lapping gold or silver sequins, are extremely useful, for they can be worn over either an afternoon or evening gown. They are especially practical for the restaurant or cinema. For the older woman, a jacket of black or dark plum colored sequins, dresses up the plain black evening frock and adds its glitter to the party.

And now, the merriest of Christmases and the happiest of New Years to you all!

Studio Anson; Keller; Studio Dorvine

Gowns for the Holiday Festivities. Left—Of Stiff, Peach-Colored Satin, This Model by Molyneux Carries Us Back to the Gay Nineties. Right—Featuring the Sheath-like Silhouette in White and Silver Lamé. By Lucien Lelong. Below—Dance Frock in Black Moire With Full Panniers. By Mainbocher

Through the Editor's Window

'The Way to Swim Is to Get Into the Water'

By Melicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women do not have to fight a man-made world that is lined up against them to defeat their aims and endeavors, according to Catherine Filene Shouse, chairman of the board of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations and author of the volume "Careers for Women," reviewed in these columns some time ago. On the contrary, Mrs. Shouse, speaking in Boston the other evening, says, "Women do not have my sympathy. I don't picture women as fighting against a closed, impossible door. I picture them as attaining what they set out to gain, and I criticise not the men for keeping them out, but the women themselves for whatever barriers exist."

Howls of complaint to the effect that men discriminate against us often seem to me like the time-worn activity known as "passing the buck." Mankind would ever find something objective upon which to place the blame—by way of excuse. There is certainly food for thought in Mrs. Shouse's rejection of "the song of the feminist who claims that women can get nowhere in this man-made world."

"Women are working with and not against men in hundreds of lines of work," she points out. "The success of these women is helping other women to get jobs."

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Probably every editor is familiar with the person, so often a woman, who says rather helplessly, "I wish I could write." And many an employer hears its counterpart in his own field. How much more mature and in earnest seems the person who makes the wish father to the deed and actually writes, or whatever is desired—even if the results do come along slowly.

"We women talk too much about what we want to do," is Mrs. Shouse's opinion. She tells us that once when she ventured to remark to a "very wise man" that she wished she could do a certain thing (it happened to be writing), he replied tersely, "The way to swim is to get into the water."

More than a little, I think, it is because we feel inadequate and uncertain that we stand on the bank, so to speak, and wish we could "swim." Those of us who have worked much with children are familiar with the type of child-problem in which a youngster, feeling inadequate to his lessons, claims that his teacher was "unfair," or a youth, getting along badly in an office because a bit self-centered and willful, maintains that his employer is "down on" him. Aware of this childish trait, we grown-up women should, I feel, be slow to say that we don't go forward more completely because a man-made world discriminates against us in business and professional life.

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It is not that we do not have to face certain prejudices. Time has not been long since we entered the business and professional world in any great numbers. There are plenty of people, men and women, who resist progress. There are plenty of women, too, who keep outworn prejudices alive through not playing the game in this new, more impersonal life of broader horizons, thus handicapping their more able sisters. But in spite of this, I feel that we should be wary lest we blame prejudice for what is really the result of our own inadequacies. Blaming circumstances always keeps us from tackling a problem squarely.

"The way to swim is to get into the water," Mrs. Shouse has quoted. And she goes on to say, "There are very few jobs, public or private, that are handed to anyone on a silver platter. Few, very few comparatively, public service jobs are plums. That is contrary to the ideas that some women frequently express. We hear much weeping and wailing because there aren't more women who hold these plums. But political jobs, like other jobs, come as the result of special qualifications."

Mrs. Shouse is expert in her field, that of vocational counseling, analysis, and placement. Hers is no mere theorizing. Furthermore she finds heartily with her in this opinion such notable women as Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor; Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, and Dr. Lillian Gilbreth. "I don't believe," says Mrs. Shouse, "that we don't get what we deserve. We get more than we deserve, for men are still chivalrous and oftentimes maximize our importance when we show the slightest capabilities. Too, I blame the system that yields women large inheritances and then permits them to shirk their natural place of influence as members of boards of directors."

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At least this should give us all something to think upon. As for the quiet, able woman who proves to the men around her time after time, day after day, that she is a good worker, asking for no special favors, and taking the run of the work along with the rest of them, I maintain that not only is she building her own life of sturdy materials but she is also helping to pave the way for every woman worker who comes after her. With Nehemiah from the top of the wall such a woman can truly say, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down."

A Wednesday Column

Women Cited as Able Students of Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salem, Ore.

"Women of today are capable of handling the affairs of the state and nation in a most competent manner," in the opinion of Gov. Charles H. Martin, who went so far, recently, as to confide his beliefs to a group of women attending an advertising meeting here.

The Governor enlarged upon his statement by assuring his audience that "women play an important role in politics and they should be given consideration as well as the men who seek the same position. A woman has a viewpoint in public questions that is somewhat different from that of a man, and particularly in passing upon legislation for all of our people. I believe we get sounder laws by having the counsel of the good women of our state," he said.

As an example of the work women can do in politics, Governor Martin cited Representative Nan Wood Honeyman of Portland, paying tribute to her ability as a student of politics and statesmanship and asserting that she "has made a very fine record in Congress."

"It would not be possible for me to conclude an address on this topic," Governor Martin stated, "without paying a personal tribute to the loving inspiration of my wife. Behind every man in public life, who amounts to anything, is some good woman.

"I have often thought that too little credit is given these silent partners in public service. The public-spirited devotion of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been an inspiration to the wives and mothers of the world, but in greater or less degree the wife of every man in public life today shares with him the great burdens of this hour."

The Governor pointed out that women are daily playing a greater part in the political activities of the nation, citing the fact that thus far 21 women have served in the House of Representatives, four in the United States Senate, and 14 in the Oregon Legislature. In addition to these, within the State of Oregon alone, 146 women hold high executive positions in the State Government.

Why Not, Indeed! For Holiday Packages

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the time comes for wrapping the Christmas gifts, why not do a little adventuring? The shops, of course, are filled to overflowing with fascinating novelties in paper, ribbon, and seals, but isn't it great fun sometimes to work one's way around such items of expense (for even small ones do count up, you know) by using some of the things right at hand and a few of our very own ideas?

III

Why not, for instance,

With sharp scissors fringe deeply one edge of a long strip of cellophane or any sort of paper, roll tightly, and tie into a heavy tassel for use in place of the customary bow.

Scatter freely among your wrappings the artificial red berries which, of course, you have been salvaging each year from wreaths. Many a bow gets just the added snap it needs by having a few scarlet berries tucked under its chin.

Treat youself to a generous supply of various colored sealing wax, not overlooking silver and gold, and use it profusely. A heavy blob applied to the heart of any sort of bow gives that bow a much higher rating.

Turn to account the greeting cards you saved from last year. Discard the halves which carry personal messages and use the other halves for enclosure cards or for decoration. Most of these cards are far too lovely to have but one adventure to their credit.

Slip a tiny lace paper doily under any bow that seems to lack that certain something. Perky is the word for the effect—or smart, if you like that better.

Invest in several boxes of the gold and silver stars sold at stationer's shops. They are very inexpensive and do wonders for any package.

Save all the larger pieces of cellophane that come into your home (dare anything enter our doors these days without being attired in a modish coat of cellophane?) and cut it into your own ribbon widths. If crumpled, it can be ironed smooth with a not-too-hot iron. Its bows should be made milliner-fashion, too.

R. M. S.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Recipes for an International Cookie Jar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Each country has it own specialized cooking, designed to meet the needs of its people, and yet there is hardly a land that does not have a recipe which fits into the menu of other countries as an unusual and tempting addition. This is especially true of that delight of every child, cookies, and no mother can have too varied a cookie jar. Here are a few international cookie recipes:

Belgian Cookies

Melt
1 cup butter with
1½ cups brown sugar. Do not allow mixture to boil. Add
½ teaspoon vanilla. Beat
2 eggs thoroughly. Add to the sugar and butter. Dissolve
½ teaspoon baking soda in
1 tablespoon hot water, and add soda to
3½ cups flour, sifted. Combine the butter mixture with the flour mixture. Add
½ pound blanched almonds. Roll the dough about ¼ inch thick. Cut into 2-inch squares and let stand overnight. Garnish with an almond in the center of each square. Bake in a moderate oven for 15 minutes.

Chinese Chews

Here is a cookie dear to the hearts of most children because it is "chewy." It is made as follows:

Chop
1 cup dates with
1 cup walnuts. Add
1 cup granulated sugar. Add
¾ cup flour mixed with
¼ teaspoon salt and
1 teaspoon baking powder. Add
2 eggs well beaten to the above mixture. Put batter in flat, greased pan and bake about 20 minutes. Brush with thin white icing while still warm. Cut into squares.

German Lebkuchen

Beat
4 egg yokes well. Add
2 cups brown sugar and the juice of
½ lemon. Sift
2 cups flour
1½ teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon allspice
½ teaspoon salt. Add to egg mixture. Add
1 cup finely chopped dates. Add
1 cup chopped walnuts. Fold in
4 stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a shallow pan, in a hot oven, for 15 minutes. Then lessen heat and bake for 5 minutes longer. When cool, brush with a thin white icing, made as follows:

Icing for Lebkuchen

Blend together
1 cup confectioners' sugar
1 tablespoon cold water and
1 tablespoon lemon or orange juice, until very smooth. Spread on cake. Cut in either long strips or in squares.

Jerusalem Cookies

Mix and sift
3 cups flour
1 teaspoon allspice
¼ teaspoon cinnamon and
1 teaspoon salt. Add
3 eggs slightly beaten. Add the juice of
½ lemon. Add
3 tablespoons honey and
½ cup chopped almonds. Work into a smooth dough. Roll out ¼-inch thick. Cut with cookie cutter. Brush with
Egg white. Bake in a moderate oven 15 minutes.

Dutch Cookies

Blend
½ pound butter with
½ pound flour. Add
½ pound brown sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon and
½ teaspoon cloves. Work all together until it resembles a pie crust. Pat into a pie pan; but do not roll. Put in ice box overnight. Blanch
¼ pound almonds. Chop almonds fine. Add
¾ pound raisins and
¼ pound citron. Mix well and put through chopper. Put this mixture between two layers of cold crust, and round off top as for pie. Bake in moderate oven until slightly browned. Cut in triangular pieces.

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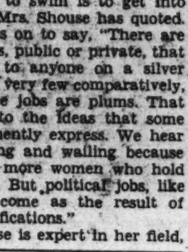

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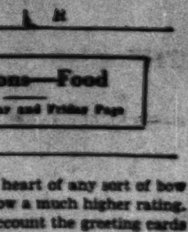
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Mirrors of Curacao

THE GREAT PORT of the Spanish Main is not Spanish, but Dutch.

What a paradox! On an isle where blue-tailed lizards scamper over the hot ash-colored rock, and parakeets squawk among wind-tortured thorny acacia trees, there rise the steep roofs and high gables of a new Amsterdam. Amsterdam-like, in the arid tropics, these roofs and gables lead twin lives. They exist not only upright and in the air, but upside-down in calm Dutch beauty, reflected in the watery mirror of four connecting harbors.

* * *

CURACAO'S ROOFS, HOWEVER, copied from a northern architecture which must shed much rain and deflect the weight of heavy snows, seldom even get a wetting. Their burden is the heat of the sun. They have a Spanish task.

Indoors, beneath them, life is lived after the Spanish pattern. Quaintly formal, the "front room," seen time and again from the Dutch-named *straats*, has for its chief ornament a mirror hung between two inner doors—a proud possession, rich with gilt and mouldings, leaning from the wall. In its reverse world the life of the little room faithfully is duplicated.

The bouquet of gaudy crêpe-paper flowers, or of red sprays of artificial autumn leaves, that stands on the stiff center-table, shines in this second world more gaudily than ever. With it is repeated the symmetrical array of stiff black chairs which, Spanish style, line the two sides of the room. And here again writhe the trap-like convolutions of the Rocking Chair—that bentwood masterpiece in which the arms swoop down to form the rockers, and then curl back in glossy ornamental spirals.

When the day's work on quay or in warehouse is done, *Tata* sprawls in the rocker, dozing, playing with his bronze-skinned baby, or strumming a guitar. His wife, her back reflected in the mirror, sits with her feet out the door, chatting with the neighbors who happen by.

The strummed music and the bird-voiced chatter these people make is Spanish, no doubt about that. But it is Spanish with a difference. It reflects the Dutch second culture of the island in odd and charming ways.

For the Curaçaosche waltzes are like Spanish music played by a German band. Their rhythms are more elementary, their melodies more banal, than those invented by Iberian musicians. And the threshold gossip, what kind of Spanish is this? Grammar has been led to a sacrifice on the altar of simplicity—the very tenses have been extracted from it; and again and again in its vocabulary up pop such Dutch-isms as *prijs* for "price" and *borduur* for "embroidery," *spekki* for "bacon" and *spiel* for "mirror." Indeed it is a new language altogether, this Spanish Creole—the New World's only truly new one, the quick, merry, Curaçao baby-talk called Papaimento.

* * *

AS IN THE little houses, the life of the streets and quays and bridges is piquantly dual in its character.

Here, for example, is a group of old mansions by the Rif Water. Their red tile roofs, their baroque dormers and gables, their little arches, stout yellow-painted masonry walls, and the chunky posts and broad brick steps of their water-gates, are turned bottom up in the flowing lagoon, like a bit of old picture-book Holland.

But over them, what a sky! Was ever so burning blue a heaven seen in the Low Countries? The shrubs at the foot of the courtyard wall are not willows, but tropic mangroves, hooking their greedy roots beneath a brine more glassily transparent than ever was seen in Amsterdam or Flushing.

* * *

AS FOR THE small boys who fish from the footbridge, they are dark, slim-limbed, and kinky-haired. Their merriment has the Latin lightness in it, as they jabber their Papaimento. And at the waters' edge, with a Madras square tied over her head, a young mother gives her baby a bath: ripples spread and criss-cross and die away, from where the happy brown baby kicks, and the happy brown boys dangle their fishing-lines. The shapes of gate posts and of gables waver and break on the calm-running surface of the tide; then mend themselves, and become whole and shining once again, as the ripples pass; and so repeat the northern picture that they made before.

From Punda to Otrabanda extends Queen Emma Bridge, right across the harbor. Twenty times a day the siren dutifully sounds warning that the bridge is about to open. Then, open, it swings in a great arc, on its nineteen blunt-nosed pontoons, and the tankers and liners, the cargo ships and Bonaire schooners hustle through, dipping their flags, after the courteous fashion of the sea, as they pass the broad-striped Netherlands flag that is dipped in turn on old Fort Amsterdam.

Meanwhile, foot passengers, restless to be on the far side of the harbor, are briskly ferried across by Government launch. But the motors, the many station-wagons, and the immunerable bicycles have to wait. *Hace mucho calor!* —"It's plenty hot!" these white-clothed people say, stalled in the sun and wiping their brows.

When the bridge closes, traffic enters first at the hinge end—first pedestrians, then the bicycle riders. But in an instant the walkers have been out-distanced by the bicyclists, who pump their pedals with Latin fury. Starched drill jacket-tails stand out behind, kinky hair in high glued-back pompadours glistens like the very symbol of speed, as with shrill urgency the bells jingle and the cavalcade races Pundaward.

Nowhere in the world are bicycles ridden more commonly than in Holland. But nowhere are they ridden with more dash and style than by these proud colored boys in Curaçao. The Caribbean waters that have just mirrored the stolid hull of an entering freighter, impartially mirror them, too, on their swift bell-jangling career.

* * *

MARKETING IN CURAÇAO is a Dutch adventure. Provisions are bought direct from the sloops whose bowsprits nose over the long quay that leads back to Waigat yacht basin. Here is the place not only for fish, but fruit, ground crops, and vegetables. Such amphibious huckstering is very much in the spirit of the Dutch canals.

But these sailor-greengrocers are by no means Dutchmen. For the most part, they are Venezolanos from the mainland, a rough-looking dime novel set of briganda, swarthy, and noisily good-humored. Their sombreros curl in wild Indian curves about their shaggy heads; they snore the sleep of the simple-hearted among banana bunches, while fellow shipmates carry on the business. They are as un-Dutch as un-Dutch can be.

Along the quays of the Waigat proper are the floating shops. If it is shade you want, you hop over the entrance which leads down to gurgling cisterns of water, and there amidst the cool twilight of its watery chambers—that, perhaps, is the whitest thing you have ever seen—you find the Dutch skates, the Dutch cheeses, the Dutch things across the seas. Or perhaps you will buy a pair of the ingenious Venezolano alpargatas, with soles deep-cemented as Morocco, and tops of bright-hued wicking to suit around your feet.

Nor are your fellow shoppers, though good Dutch citizens, Dutchwomen of the usually pictured kind. Across their dark brows black shawls are drawn, and behind the ears, with the corners hanging over their shoulders. It is an Iberian, almost an Oriental, trick of dress. But the shopping bags the women carry, striped and patterned in the gayest of colors, make up for the darkness of this headgear.

* * *

AND SO, WITH a dozen bananas, a slab of fish, limes, and other needs, home the housewife tramps, over the bridges and the hot pavements, and up the quaint Dutch streets. Home, too, come the Rif Water fishing-boys, pushing each other, and cutting capers.

The little front room which has been kept dark within its thick walls has a welcome coolness. Cool, too, is the mirror's polished plane. In her Dutch house the good housewife spreads out the purchases she has made, Dutch style, from boats direct, and seating herself on a Spanish chair folds her Spanish shawl. *Hace mucho calor!* and how good it is let one's feet cool off!

But is this Spain, or is it Holland? It doesn't occur to her to wonder. The mirror, too, is unanalytical, as it reflects her comings and goings, and the shuttered glint of the sunshine which pours blazing into the street outside. They both are at home, and take the paradoxes of their dual world for granted.

GLANVILLE SMITH

By Courtesy of The Downtown Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KITCHEN, WILLIAMSBURG: *A Painting on Gesso by Charles Sheeler*

CHARLES SHEELER is a contemporary American artist. In recent years he has made a marked impression because of his absorbed interest in the American scene. While other contemporaries may paint the countryside, Mr. Sheeler works generally within smaller and more detailed range, portraying a group of buildings, such as factories, an elevated railway station, or a façade, and giving full play to evidences of modern techniques. He imparts the sense of compactness and precision in a machine age. One is aware of smooth surfaces, clean edges, and concise forms.

Two years ago Mr. Sheeler was commissioned by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., to paint portraits of two Williamsburg buildings —the Governor's Palace and Bassett Hall. While he was at Williamsburg, he made notes of the kitchen in the Governor's Palace. This painting, from The Downtown Gallery in New York, is the result. One generally associates "notes" with a casual sketch or mere indications, but this little oil shows the height of care and precision. The painstaking method Mr. Sheeler has devised for qualifying machine-age subjects has been applied here, and yet he differentiates between the machine-made and hand-made surface, indicating feelingly the wear and age of all these utensils and furnishings. It is a style which is most helpful for documentary recording.

Signature

Look under, poet, look under!
Reality is like a signature
Upon the back of life and lives.
Not on the silken surface of the rug,
But underneath where knots are tied,
The expert seeks the mark of quality.
And God's work—
Austere perfection on the underside
Of leaves and petals and a stippled plume,
And crystals—facet-carved, deep—
Deep in hidden earth-heart.
Be not deceived by laughter,
Nor by pear-shaped tears falling rainbowed.
Look under, poet, look under.

DOROTHY MARIE DAVIS

Irish Treasures

IRELAND, far more than any other European country, possesses a tremendous amount of old manuscripts; but many of the old manuscripts to which there are references in the comparatively newer ones have disappeared. In the *Book of Leinster* (1150) there is lamentation for the disappearance of *The Cattle Raid of Cooley* and *The Great Skin Book*.

Before the time when Poetry, Chronicles, Genealogies, and so on, came to be written, there existed in Ireland the bardic schools of poetry. Of the bardic schools we know very little, but much of that which came later to be written had been handed down through the bardic schools orally.

But books of ecclesiastical writings are the oldest that Ireland possesses. Books of this description, written or owned by eminent men of the early Irish Church, have been treasured by succeeding generations. Many of these books were preserved in gold or silver caskets, elaborately ornamented, enamel-encrusted, and studded with precious stones.

Among works of this type there are:

An Domhnach Airgid—The Silver Shrine. This box is in the National Museum, Dublin, and contains a Latin copy of the Gospels written on vellum.

The Book of Kells. This, the principal treasure of Trinity College Library, is the most famous of the old Irish books, or, at least, it may be said that its name is better known than that of any other. This MS. received its name from having been kept for centuries at Kells in Meath. Incidently, Kells is now known as *Ceanannus Mór*. *The Book of Kells* is a Latin copy on vellum of the four Gospels, containing the Vulgate, although the *Book* dates probably no earlier than the eighth century. It has been described, and not without reason, as the most beautiful book in the world. The exquisite colouring of the still more exquisite patterning shows no sign of fading. *The Book of Kells* may be inspected. It is not insured, for the world could offer nothing in compensation for its loss.—From "The Irish Book," by RONALD MACDONALD DOUGLAS. (New York: Macmillan.)

Jak ochraňovati přátelství

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

"PŘÍTEL!" Jak drahocenné upomínky vyvolává toto slovo ve všech, kdož znají radost čistého, neporušeného přátelství! Uvědomují si vděčně, že tato blažená zkušenost jim skutečně dala záblesk toho, o čem se zmiňuje Mary Baker Eddy ve své větě z "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšených spisů, str. 100): "Čisté lidství, přátelství, domov, sdílení lásky přinášejí zemi předchuť nebe".

Často pomohl nám přítelův projev pravé moudrosti a náklonnosti udržeti soulad v našich věcech, a měli bychom býti, aby zveličování vlastní osoby nám nedalo zapomenouti na tuto přátelskou pomoc, jež nás posilnila v naší potřebnosti.

Někdo se třeba trápí, že měnivý průběh doby nebo něčí nevšímavost ho zdánlivě zbavila radostné družnosti. Snad se výčitky ukázaly bezúspěšnými, aby napravily křivdu, kterou druhá osoba spáchala, a on hledá úlevu v mělkých neb škodlivých zábavách. Takové klamné prostředky nezbytně selhávají a nepřinášejí hledaného blaha. Mnozí takto postižení přijali požehnání, skýtané Křesťanskou Vědou, a nalezli útěchu, uzdravení a pravdu o družnosti.

Toto pravé náboženství, objevené a založené onou milující, duchovně smýšlející ženou, Mrs. Eddy, povznáší myšlenku ze závislosti na lidských stavech k víře v božský Princip, Boha, tvůrce všeho, co skutečně existuje. Zjevuje Boha jako nekonečnou Lásku, Život a Pravdu, ovládající a udržující skutečný vesmír dokonalých, nezničitelných idejí.

Jaké štěstí vzejde, opustíme-li falešný lidský pojem a přijmeme-li pravý názor na přátelství jako na dokonalý, duchovní vzájemný vztah! Jeho trvalost a čistota tkví v nedělitelné podstatě Myali, Boha. Zrcadlení universálnosti Lásky není vázáno koteriemi, zvyky nebo kastami. Den co den neodolatelná činnost Pravdy odhaluje a ničí zhoubný vliv líčeného přátelství a osobního kouzla.

Jak porozumění božským skutečnostem a láska k nim vzrůstá, schylují se spolehlivá a dlouhotrvající důvěrná přátelství k zániku, nejsou-li požehnána a podepřena Pravdou. Zvyky a důvěrnosti, které se kdysi zdály tak cennými, jsou nahrazeny správným názorem na spokojenost, názorem získaným studiem Křesťanské Vědy, která zduchovňuje myšlenky. Toto moudré odloučení má někdy v zápětí pocity uraženosti, umíněnosti a mstivosti. Avšak omezující a sebeničící věření osobního smyslu nemají moci, a neměli bychom se jich obávati nebo býti jimi pohoršeni.

Na str. 248. v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) Mrs. Eddy praví: "Divíme se, že přítel by se nám kdy mohl zdáti méně krásným". Zda není to individuální zrcadlení krásných vlastností Lásky, jež nám činí přítele drahým? "To, co jest krásné v povaze, jest též dobré, a slučuje nerozvížitelně pouta náklonnosti" (tamtéž str. 60). Všichni, kdož si cení této duchovní jednoty a přejí si ji zachovati, neměli by popřáti sluchu ponoukání žárlivosti, lstivosti, zášti plných pověstí nebo jiného falešného naše ptávání, které "rozlučuje přátely". Pravý Křesťanský Vědec snaží se nahraditi prudkost, hněv a hořkost trpělivostí, shovívavostí a láskou. Přítomnost těchto nebeských vlastností v lidském vědomí rozdmýchává plamen, na který poukázal Ježíš, když řekl (Mat. 5:16): "Tak svět světlo vaše před lidmi, ať vidí skutky vaše dobré, a slaví Otce vašeho, kterýž jest v nebesích".

Jak něžně a při tom účinně ochraňoval Ježíš své přátelství! S bočkou moudrosti a odvahou odkrýval a káral sebelitování, mravní zbabělost nebo jakékoliv pomstychtivé stanovisko projevované jeho následovníky. V tragických hodinách, jež se v rychlosti odehrály před jeho ukřižováním, podal Ježíš nejčistší projev přátelství, jež svět kdy poznal. Bez nenávisti nebo trpkosti ve svém čistém vědomí nazval svého zrádce "přítelem". S nejvyšším soucitem uzdravil poraněné ucho služebníka vysokého kněze a pokáral Petrův prudký pokus zničiti zlo zlem.

Přes své utrpení na kříži staral se Ježíš něžně o budoucí blaho své matky, slíbil vysvobození z utrpení kajícímu zloději a modlil se za své pronásledovatele. Pouze obětováním, modlitbou a vzrůstající láskou k Bohu a člověku mohou praví následovníci Ježíšovi se přiblížiti k vyjádření takového božského přátelství.

I když se cítíme šťastnými, klidnými a nebojácnými v přítomnosti oddaného přítele, Křesťanská Věda nám připomíná vyšší, božskou soudružnost a přítomnost, ve které nemůže býti obav ze zvrácení nebo ztráty. Duchovní porozumění těmto dokonalým vztahům mezi lidmi přináší trvalé zdraví, štěstí a harmonii do lidské zkušenosti. Člověk žije dokonale, uspokojené bytí v Mysli a raduje se z něho. V této božské přítomnosti není nemoci, strachu, hříšných pokušení, sváru. Všichni, kdož jsou obrněni Pravdou, spravedlností, vírou a "evangeliem míru" mohou radostně dokázati pravdu apoštolových slov (I. Jan 1:3): "Obecenství naše jest s Otcem i s Synem jeho Jezukristem".

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

From a Window in Prague

AT THE hour of sunset Prague, standing upon its seven hills, is drenched in clear light and exquisite color. The river runs like a ribbon of silver through the heart of the capital; level lands stretch out on one hand and upon the other steep rising hills are clothed in vivid green to the summits, where the silhouettes of the Hradčany, castle, church and palaces are painted in black against the flaming sky.

From the terraced gardens, which high walls hide from the gaze of the curious, along the steeply winding streets, the old red tiled roofs of the many palaces stand out, seeming to hold within themselves the romantic past of this historic city. Gates with fine wrought-iron work show portions of these gardens between their tracery; formal borders, stately terraces and the white façade of a house which has known the events of many centuries. But it is upon the roofs that the eye lingers longest; for at different heights they show purple or warmly red: tawny with lichen, glowing like jewels in the sunset, as lovely as those of the far-famed Chinese temples.

From the summit of the Hradčany these roofs, curving far below in ordered symmetry along the twisting roads, form, by some curious effect of perspective, a wonderful mosaic of shifting light and pattern. Time has played its part in the enhancement of their beauty, softening the angles of their tiles, adding a tender covering of moss or lichen, invisible from this distance, but forming a soft veil above the vivid red of their original hue. Deep dormer windows peep out, like eyes set darkly in a human countenance; the modest homes of the burghers of bygone days have steep roof ridges and a twisted chimney-pot or two; but the great palaces of Prague offer a wealth of curves and angles, of graceful length and groups of slender shafts that pierce the sky. The builders of old were not afraid of their material; cunningly they wrought it with patience and leisure so that each brick, each tile, seems to have its natural and inevitable place in the scheme of design.

From the Hradčany, the ancient "Golden Lane," where the alchemists once worked in the precious metal, leads by narrow winding ways down to the river, spanned by its many bridges. Through squares where the hours seem to dream themselves away under the shadow of the tall churches: by dark vaulted passages and high-walled lanes with blind windows looking down upon their cobbled footpaths, the road winds and turns, every inch full of whisperings from the past.

E. C. D.

Defending Our Friendships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"FRIEND!" What precious memories this word awakens in all who know the joy of a pure, unbroken friendship! They realize gratefully that this happy experience has indeed given them a glimpse of that to which Mary Baker Eddy refers in her words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 100), "Pure humanity, friendship, home, the interchange of love, bring to earth a foretaste of heaven."

Often a friend's expression of true wisdom and affection has helped to maintain harmony in one's affairs, and one should be watchful lest self-engrossment bring forgetfulness of this friendly aid which has strengthened him in his need.

Some may grieve because time's changing scenes or someone's neglect has seemed to deprive them of joyous companionship. Perhaps reproaches have proved futile in correcting another's wrongdoing, and relief from disappointment is sought in shallow or harmful diversions. Such illusive antidotes inevitably fail to bring happiness. Many troubled ones have accepted the blessing of Christian Science and found comfort, healing, and the truth about fellowship.

This true religion, discovered and founded by that loving, spiritually-minded woman, Mrs. Eddy, lifts thought above dependence on human conditions to faith in divine Principle, God, the creator of all that really exists. God is revealed as infinite Love, Life, and Truth, governing and sustaining the real universe of perfect, indestructible ideas.

What happiness results from relinquishing the false, human concept and accepting the true view of friendship as a perfect spiritual relationship! Its permanence and purity abide in the indivisible substance of Mind, God. Reflection of the universality of Love is bound by no clique, custom, or caste. Day by day the irresistible activity of Truth is uncovering and destroying the pernicious influence of counterfeit friendships and personal attraction.

As one's understanding and love of divine realities increase, certain intimacies of long standing, if not blessed and supported by Truth, are apt to cease. Customs and confidences which once seemed so precious are replaced with the true view of happiness gained through the study of Christian Science, which spiritualizes thought. Sometimes hurt, willful, or vindictive feelings seem to follow this wise separation. But the limiting and self-destructive beliefs of personal sense have no power and should not be feared or resented.

On page 248 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "One marvels that a friend can ever seem less than beautiful." Is it not the individual reflection of Love's beautiful qualities which endears a friend to us? "The beautiful in character is also the good, welding indissolubly the links of affection" (*ibid.*, p. 60). All who prize and wish to preserve this spiritual unity should grant no auditions to suggestions of jealousy, deceit, rancorous rumor, or any false whisperer which "separateth chief friends." The genuine Christian Scientist strives to replace impetuosity, resentment, and bitterness with patience, forgiveness, and love. The presence of these heavenly qualities in human consciousness kindles the glow to which Jesus pointed when he said (Matthew 5:16), "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

How tenderly, but forcibly, Jesus defended his friendships! With divine wisdom and courage he detected and rebuked self-pity, moral cowardice, or any vengeful attitude manifested by his followers. In the tragic hours which moved so swiftly before the crucifixion Jesus presented the purest manifestation of friendship the world has ever known. With no hate or bitterness in his pure consciousness, he called his betrayer, "Friend." With utmost compassion he healed the wounded ear of the servant of the high priest, and rebuked Peter's rash attempt to destroy evil with evil.

In spite of his ordeal on the cross, Jesus provided tenderly for his mother's future welfare, promised relief from suffering to the repentant thief, and prayed for his persecutors. Only through consecration, prayer, and increasing love for God and man can Jesus' true followers approach the expression of such divine friendship.

However happy, restful, and unafraid one may feel in the presence of a devoted friend, one is reminded by Christian Science of a higher, divine companionship and presence where there can be no fear of reversal or loss. Spiritual understanding of this perfect relationship brings enduring health, happiness, and harmony into human experience. Man lives and enjoys complete, satisfied being in Mind. In this divine presence there is no disease, no fear, no sinful temptation, no strife. All who are fortified with the armor of Truth, righteousness, faith, and the "gospel of peace" may prove with joy the truth of the Apostle's words (I John 1:3), "Truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

At the Prow

LEAN your face to the silver mist,
Lift and fall in the rhythm slow
Of the old sea rocking and singing low:
"Whist, child, whist.
I have dropped you a curtain of amethyst
Over the earth-born troubles and fears,
Over the weary cluttered years,
Whist, child, whist."

Sea child, keep with the sea your tryst,
Foam flowers covered with shining dew
Spring from the gardens of jade and blue,
Joy shall bloom in the heart of you,
Whist, child, whist.
Lips that the mothering sea has kissed,
Cheeks wind-freshened and spray-cooled brow
This is the hour of silence now,
Lean your face to the silver mist—
Whist, child, whist.

MARION BROWN SHELTON

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Better Law Administration Goal of School in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—The establishment of the school of successful law administration, a series of courses showing how improved practices of justice in certain sections of the United States and abroad may be adopted in other communities, has just been announced here. The school is sponsored by the United States Federation of Justice, headed by prominent jurists and social leaders and has opened offices at 37 West Forty-third Street.

Aiming at instruction in "what the law has already done"—on its successes rather than its failures—the school will disseminate information among laymen and the law profession on "the practical measures and methods of today that are best for the man and society," according to Judge Ewing Cockrell, president of the federation.

The federation has on its national council John W. Davis, formerly president of the American Bar Association and Ambassador to Great Britain; Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University; Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison; Austin H. MacCormick, New York City Commissioner of Correction; Prof. Roscoe Pound, of Harvard University, and others.

The announcement said the founders of the school "recognize that the great troubles of the law in this country are not of the law itself, but of its administration and enforcement." In setting forth what material has been used for the courses, the bulletin of the school says:

"These successful principles and practices of justices and the steps to establish them have been assembled from hundreds of law officials, courts, agencies and institutions all over the United States and some from abroad. Despite many failures in efficient law administration today, these scattered successes, though but little known, are so great that if they were established in any one community, they would produce almost revolutionary improvement in reduction and prevention of crime and in civil justice.

"Most of them can be established without new laws or new officials."

The school expects an enrollment of lawyers, social workers, future or present prosecutors, judges, probation and correctional officials, policemen and interested citizens. During the course, 35 lecturers and teachers who have achieved special successes in the field will contribute lectures or informal talks.

Cultural Treaty Signed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINKI, Fin.—A cultural treaty between Finland and Hungary was signed recently in Budapest. This is the first pact of its kind to be concluded by Finland.

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Why Walk Between Green and Tee?

Evidently That's Just What Some Gadgeteer of the Oswego Country Club of Oswego, Oregon, Thought. It's a Long, Stiff Climb From the Twelfth Green to the Thirteenth Tee on the Club Course, so This Genius and His Pals Rigged Up an Old Automobile. They Removed the Engine and Some Other Parts and Added Still Others of Such a Nature That Now Everybody Rides, and It Has Been Reported That Some of Them Need It When They Get This Far Along in the Game

Society Unfair to 'Tough Kid'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—Society is unfair to the "tough kid" and instead of helping him to a career of usefulness and productivity, is, through its methods of dealing with him, making a potential criminal, in the opinion of Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine.

"For 100 years we have been arresting, prosecuting, convicting and incarcerating," the New York City police head told a meeting of the joint legislative committee on children's courts and juvenile delinquency here. "We can't build our jails fast enough. I tell you something is wrong with the whole system."

Mr. Valentine held that a street boy who had just come into the police net offered an illustration and then outlined briefly the history of this "tough kid."

"He pulled a 'stick-up' in Greenwich Village and he met with resistance from a woman of 65," he continued. "Seventeen years of age, and that boy committed murder—deliberate murder.

"What is wrong with our crime prevention, our juvenile aid, our social work when such things can happen?"

Mr. Valentine held that the thing to do was to stop arresting, convicting and jailing children for delinquency.

"Their place is in their homes with their families," he declared. "We have got to get to this problem before the boy or girl is lost to society. It is not the economic loss we are concerned with; it is the heartache and anguish."

Texas Public School Gets 105-Acre Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Public school teaching of practical agriculture has been given new impetus in Texas with the donation of a 105-acre farm by Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Caldwell of San Antonio to the Independent School District of Yoakum. The tract, located near the little city of Yoakum in South Texas, will be known as the A. P. and Addie Caldwell Demonstration Farm and will be used to put into practice the agricultural lessons taught students in school.

The Yoakum project attracted much attention because it followed so soon after the opening of San Antonio's new Luther Burbank Vocational High School.

Democracies Fight Influence Of Dictators on Short Waves

News in Radio

Radio recently has become an ambassador whose credentials are often not welcome by the receptor nations.

Propaganda by air from authoritarian states, usually disguised as news has been flooding Europe, South America and Asia to such an extent that Great Britain and United States, leading democratic nations with colonies of interest in these continents have become concerned.

Great Britain has admitted the seriousness of the situation by abandoning its "all-English" policy in short-wave radiocasting and has begun radiocasting in a number of languages. In the State Department at Washington, D. C., a campaign to build a Government short wave station to combat ideals opposed to democracy has been under way. This move is not expected to get anywhere in Congress owing to lobbyist pressure of radio chains who are fearful of the Government being in the radiocasting business.

Since Brazil's departure from democratic principles it is a moot question whether or not radio propaganda had anything to do with the change. Certainly Germany, at least, has directed a heavy campaign by short wave at Brazil following it up with efforts to gain a dominant trade foothold.

Not confident of securing any means to conduct its own campaign in Latin America, the American Government has encouraged dissemination of music and programs through the medium of the commercial radiocasters. The major networks have regular schedules of short-wave programs to the south while Station W1XAL in Boston has a program in co-operation with the Pan American Union.

Great Britain, which was the first of the great nations to design a world short-wave program for its dominions and colonies, principally in English, has now had to turn about and combat dictator-sponsored news and propaganda in the same foreign languages its competitors are using.

Germany radiocasts to Latin America and to its constituencies in its former east and west African colonies in Spanish, English and French, as well as German. The Reich occupies many wavelengths and lays down a powerful signal making its radiocasts fairly easy to dial.

Italy contacts African colonies by shortwave and also directs programs to Italians wherever they may be in the world but is not so well heard as Germany or England. Russia propagandizes not only to its own people but frankly and outwardly to the entire world. In Germany, in fact, citizens have been sent to concentration camps for listening to radiocasts from Moscow. Moscow is not heard clearly in the western hemisphere.

Japan has been reported ready to build a super-power shortwave station to tell the world its side of the Chinese story. In its current aggression in China, Japan has not hesitated to seize radio stations and inaugurate programs to carry its message to the public in Chinese and English as well as in Japanese.

Two Spanish Stations

Madrid, which had a powerful and popular shortwave voice before the rebellion, has now become the spokesman for the Loyalist side while in Salamanca the Rebels have established a shortwave station. France recently has been forced to counter-attack by its Mekah African broadcasts, directing radiocasts in the languages of the native populations of Tales there.

Unfortunately the American citizen is not aware of the plethora of radio propaganda. In his own country there are too many medium-wave radiocast stations which are too easy to dial to be bothered with switching over to the short waves which often tune uncertainly. But in the nations toward which propaganda is being directed there are fewer medium-wave stations so those who own sets do a great deal of listening on short waves. Those nations, therefore, which have the most powerful short-wave signals have the largest audiences.

* * *

Radios as Gifts

If you have a friend or relative isolated on a farm or in some small community, even beyond the electric lines, give him a radio set for Christmas, says O. H. Caldwell, editor of Radio Today.

Mr. Caldwell advises possible givers that reputable manufacturers build not only 110-volt and direct-current sets but also make dry and wet battery models, the latter of which may be kept charged with windpower or small gasoline generators as auxiliary sources of current.

* * *

World Convention

A world radio convention will be held at Sydney, Australia, April 4 to 14, 1938, under auspices of the Australian Institution of Radio Engineers parallel with celebrations to be held in connection with the 150th anniversary of the foundation of Australia.

All technical phases of radio, including wave propagation, telecommunication, land, marine and aviation work, radiocast transmission and reception, sound pictures, general and allied subjects, will be covered in the technical sessions.

Marconi had planned to attend the convention before his passing, but the Australian Radio Engineers extended an invitation to the Marchesa Marconi, which she accepted.

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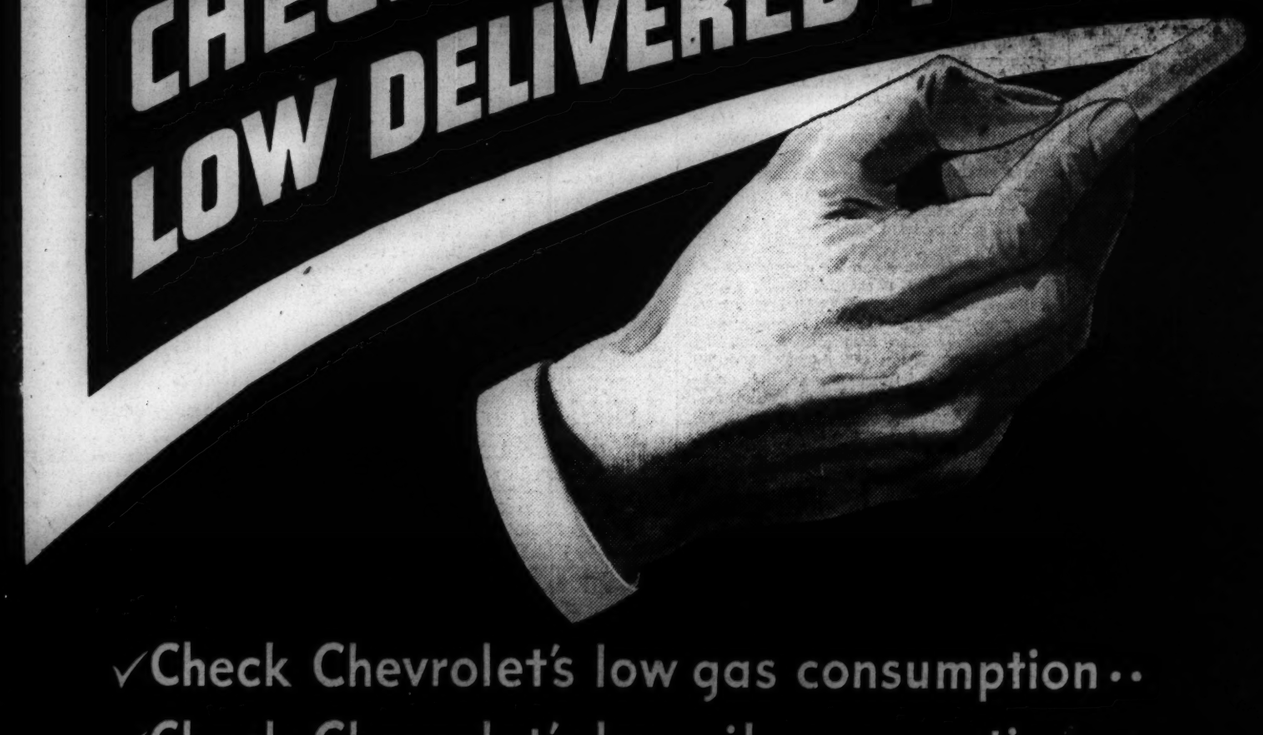

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Rival Groups In R. I. Labor Plan Meeting

United Front on Question of New Legislation Is Goal of Movement

Issues Are Many

A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and Independent Textile Union Are Concerned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8—Three rival labor union groups plan to confer here in a few days to draft a joint legislative program for submission to the next session of the State Assembly, convening in January.

It will be the first time that the three groups—American Federation of Labor, Committee for Industrial Organization and Independent Textile Union (Woonsocket)—have offered a united front before the State's law-makers.

The plans for a united lobby have been fostered by recent difficulties encountered by the three groups with Rhode Island manufacturers and merchants, and has been facilitated by recent refusal of the State Federation of Labor to oust the C. I. O. unions, despite orders from William Green, national A. F. of L. head, to do so.

Heretofore, the State Federation of Labor has been the sole representative of organized labor on Capitol Hill.

Discussed Program

The executive board of the Federation discussed its program at length last Saturday. It is understood to have agreed to many features of a platform recently drafted by C. I. O. groups headed by Michael Flaherty, sub-regional director for this State.

A plank on which all three organizations already have agreed is the need for a "baby Wagner" act to apply the principles of the Federal labor law to intra-state as well as inter-state business.

One group is said to be advocating more funds for the State Division of Labor so that more inspectors may be appointed to enforce the minimum wage laws set for the jewelry, garment and allied industries. There have been complaints that a small number of employers have failed to comply with the provisions of the act which provide penalties for violations.

Representatives of the employees at Narragansett race track who lost a month's wages when Gov. Robert E. Quinn sent the militia to close the Pawtucket arena will work to have this law amended to curb the power of the Governor to call out the soldiers.

Sheriff Restrictions

To even matters, another labor group is seeking passage of an act to place certain restrictions on the activities of the Sheriff of Providence County. It was former Sheriff E. Quinn, who was charged with swearing in "gangsters" to spy on Governor Quinn and members of the racing commission during the height of the Quinn-O'Hara race track controversy.

The meeting planned for the next few days is said to be for the purpose of ironing out these matters and trading in real political fashion is expected.

In Pawtucket, the A. F. of L. is said to have considerable trouble with merchants regarding Saturday night closings and on Monday the Superior Court restrained this union from picketing certain department stores which had remained open in defiance of the union action. Also in this city, A. F. of L. heads allege, there have been deliberate attempts on the part of employers to form so-called company unions in violation of the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Law.

The main trouble of the C. I. O. seems to be in the textile mills. Breach of agreements made several months ago are said to have been responsible for several brief strikes. The C. I. O. also charges that in some plants, where they boasted strong organizations, independent groups are being formed and they are being sponsored by the managements of plants.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy and threatening weather tonight and Thursday, with some probability of light rain or snow; slightly warmer, lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; moderate southwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; somewhat colder in the interior tonight.

Vermont: Occasional snow flurries tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight; Thursday cloudy, probably rain or snow on the coast, and somewhat colder in the interior.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and slightly warmer on the coast tonight; Thursday cloudy, probably snow in south portion; colder at night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds mostly southwest; overcast tonight and Thursday, probably snow or rain over the south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	25	Minneapolis	10	8
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	50	50
Chicago	18	18	New York	32	32
Denver	4	4	Norfolk	38	28
Helena	-4	-8	Philadelphia	34	24
Jacksonville	52	30	St. Louis	12	12
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	44	44	Washington	36	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 8.
B—Minimum, Dec. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:32 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Thursday, 3:09 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

Longshoremen Call Strike Against Merchants Line

In Boston Today

400 Men Walk Out At the Boston Pier

Labor trouble is again appearing at the Boston waterfront.

A strike declared today by the International Longshoremen's Association against the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company stopped loading and unloading for 400 men at this port, about 200 at Providence and approximately 2400 more at ports touched by the line between here and Miami and West Palm Beach, Fla.

The walkout was conducted in an orderly manner, without demonstration or without establishing a picket line.

The strike is due to failure of the company to meet demands of the union for higher wages. It ties up 14 ships on the line. The strike order was issued by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the I. L. A., from New York, after negotiations for a new coastwise longshoremen's agreement had broken down.

The I. L. A. is asking five cents an hour increase in payment for straight time and 7½ cents for overtime on the present scale of 90 cents an hour, and $1.35 an hour paid for overtime.

Negotiations had reached an agreement on the increase to 95 cents, local union men said, but the company balked on paying the 7½ cents increase on the overtime scale.

The Merchants and Miners Company is the only one of five coastal lines out of Philadelphia and Baltimore which has held out against the union demands.

The Boston office closed the gates to its Northern Avenue pier and posted a notice that no freight would be accepted until the strike is settled. On duty outside the gates were James J. O'Malley, vice-president of the Atlantic Coast District, I. L. A., and two other union officials who warned longshoremen arriving for work that the strike had been called.

The S. S. Essex arrived today from Philadelphia and tied up with 500 tons of cargo aboard. The Alleghany was due to leave Norfolk today for Boston, but it is expected here that this trip will be cancelled.

The strike has continued in Baltimore, the head office of the company, for the past five weeks.

School Luncheon Inquiry Ordered

The cost and quality of the food served in Boston school lunchrooms, which students have been boycotting in some instances for more than a week, will be investigated under a School Committee order issued today.

Arthur L. Gould, superintendent of schools, was instructed by the committee to appoint a dietician to carry out the investigation—which will be concerned mainly with the schools served by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union where the boycott began.

Informed yesterday by parents and others curious to see the boycott in action, that cadets had been posted at the doors of Roxbury Memorial High School, and some other schools, to direct all visitors to the headmaster's office, School Committeeman Henry J. Smith declared he would investigate the situation.

Today he reported that he had found that the system of stationing cadets at all open doors to direct visitors to the headmaster's office before they were permitted to go elsewhere in the school buildings, has been in regular operation for the past 10 years at least. It is designed for the convenience of visitors as well as for the protection of the school, he said.

Robert D. Masterson, headmaster of the Roxbury school, stated this morning: "Anybody is welcome to the school, but they must always state their business at the headmaster's office before being directed elsewhere. There has been no change in the usual regulations. Yesterday I was requested to lend a few boy cadets to the girls' section of the high school, because it was felt that they would be better able to cope with the unusual number of visitors—but the precaution was found to

(Continued on Page 16, Column 6)

Curfew Law Revival Sought

To "safeguard the morals" of young people, Representative Francis X. Coyne of Boston today filed a bill which calls for the revival of the curfew law, which, according to history, dates back to William the Conqueror, and which was in force in Massachusetts until a few years ago.

Representative Coyne's bill specifies that at nine o'clock each evening, three blasts on fire station sirens in the 355 cities and towns of the commonwealth shall be warning to boys and girls under 17 to be off the streets at that time.

Under the terms of the bill, a first-time offender shall be warned and the parents notified. On the second offense, the parent or guardian shall be warned by a magistrate. On the third offense, the parent or guardian would be fined $5. Boys and girls who are employed, or have other justification for their presence on the streets at nine o'clock, are exempt.

Representative Coyne said an inspection of prisons of the State showed 371 men had been sentenced in the past 12 months and that 316 of this number were "graduates" of reform schools. His reason for filing the bill, he said, was the growing number of young people in jail for law violations.

"The proper way to attack this problem is at its base," he said.

Rental of Idle Machines Probed

Investigation of charges that the city paid a daily rental on welding machines, compressors and other equipment on a WPA job at the City Hospital, while this equipment was lying idle, has drawn the attention of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, it was disclosed today.

The Boston Finance Commission started its own investigation on this charge, but tabled the inquiry when it became involved in the lengthy White Fund hearing.

Today, Frank Osborn, director of research of the Taxpayers' Associations, said his association is now making an investigation of the charges. City Auditor Charles J. Fox admitted an inquiry was under way, but declined to comment. The Finance Commission likewise offered no amplification of the report. No estimate could be learned of the amount of rental involved.

N. H. Development Commission Seeks Desires of the People

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 8—Planning for New Hampshire industrially, agriculturally and recreationally, what the people of the State really desire, was the general theme of the first annual Conference on New Hampshire Development, held last week at Concord under the auspices of the State Planning and Development Commission. And the speakers representing these various phases of New Hampshire activity all agreed that this planning should come from within—the expressed desire of the people—not a program imposed upon the State. Education would play its part by training coming generations to work into the flexible program. The towns, cities, regions and the State itself would plan as well-managed families through avenues of expressed ideas in town meeting fashion. The present value and the future possibilities of the State's recreational business not only were pointed out at the recreational session, but at those on industry and agriculture as well.

♪ ♪ ♪

Unemployment

Workers in New Hampshire industries covered by the State Unemployment Compensation Fund shrunk from 103,364 in August to 96,819 in September, according to the unemployment compensation division of the State Labor Bureau. In September the total payrolls of covered industries was $1,984,000, a drop of $136,000 from August. The September figure was ahead of both January and February but below all the other months of the year. Yet the total number of persons employed in September was ahead of all months but July and August.

Another department of the Bureau of Labor, the state employment services has started a drive to enlist the interest of New Hampshire employers in hiring older men when they have openings. Letters in this respect have been sent out to the employers and personnel managers in the state. In these letters it is set forth that older men "will have greater sense of responsibility, more reliability, steadiness and dependability." It is pointed out that small industries in need of help often may obtain experienced men if they will hire older men.

♪ ♪ ♪

Auto Registration

New Hampshire's bargain season for prospective car owners is here, as far as the State Motor Vehicle De-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 7)

Calls for Economy

Purdy, Boston
Roy L. Fernald
State Senator and Republican Floor Leader in Maine

Maine's Fernald Selected Politics As Useful Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 8—No run of the mill politician is Maine's Roy L. Fernald, Republican State Senator and floor leader, whose outspoken campaign for economy in government has won him state-wide recognition.

Now in his 36th year, Senator Fernald today is perhaps the outstanding personality in Maine politics and there are few who can record equal achievements in the span of so few years of public life.

His blunt condemnation of Old Guard rule has made him a marked man within the party while his apparently increasing support among economy-minded voters has made him decidedly a "question mark" as well when party leaders look ahead to the June primaries.

Senator Fernald, a probable opponent for Gov. Louis O. Barrows in 1938, entered the political arena from his historic home town of Winterport where he lives in a Colonial homestead overlooking the winding Penobscot. He was then a student at the University of Maine and was beaten by six votes, running for the Legislature as a Democrat. That was in 1922.

Undeterred, he ran again in '24 and '26 but it was not until '30 that he achieved his first goal—election to the State Legislature. He had in the meantime changed his party affiliation. Re-elected in '32, he stepped into the State Senate in '34 and was re-elected in '36 when he became floor leader and chairman of the judiciary committee as well. But Senator Fernald has no intention of stopping here.

Chose Politics as Career

On a basis of his extensive preparations for public life, Senator Fernald, it would seem, might well look upon his progress and borrow for himself a Roosevelt ian phrase, "I planned it this way." When a very young man, he determined to make politics his career, but chose not to school himself in the accustomed methods of a ward heeler or in doing lip service for the then political big wigs. Instead, influenced by the English point of view that public service is a career demanding preparation by those who would pursue it successfully, he studied toward that end.

A graduate of the University of Maine, he returned there to earn an L. L. B. degree. Majoring in government, history and sociology, he achieved an A. M. from Harvard, a Ph. D. from Boston University and a B. S. in business administration from the same institution. Turning next to teaching, he became head of the department of economics at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

Outside the realm of formal education, but important to the background for his career, Senator Fernald has traveled extensively, observed the mechanics of government in 17 different countries. He has written one book on governmental problems; has attended four national political conventions.

State Senator Fernald feels there is great need, today, for men who

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

Council Votes Confirmation Of Callahan

Protests Fail to Halt Affirmative Action Upon Hurley Nomination

Others Confirmed

Favorable Action Taken on All But Two of 20 or More Appointments

Ignoring protests from Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly and the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, the Executive Council today confirmed, by a seven to two vote, the reappointment of William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works. Only the Democratic Lieutenant Governor and Councillor Frank A. Brooks (R) of Concord, voted against Mr. Callahan.

Previous to the morning council meeting Miss Florence Birmingham, president of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, led a small group of protesting women to the Governor's office to demand a public hearing on the Callahan case. However, her attack was nullified when Paul C. Ryan, chief secretary of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, instructed her to submit her demand and evidence in a sworn statement. This Miss Birmingham failed to do, although she and her group picketed the Governor's office for nearly an hour.

One of Score

Mr. Callahan's appointment was one of more than a score before the Council today for confirmation. Only on two appointments did the Council fail to act favorably immediately. The nominations of Thomas F. Cassidy, member of the State Racing Commission, and Clarence J. Biladeau, member of the State Planning Board, for continued terms were laid on the table.

While the more than a score of appointments confirmed today included those to several major positions, the greatest interest was centered upon the Callahan case, largely due to the fact that during the 1936 gubernatorial campaign Governor Hurley promised to remove Mr. Callahan as soon as he became Governor. However, since the Governor took office, it has been noticeable that the Governor's position in regard to Mr. Callahan shifted quickly.

Yet Mr. Callahan, originally appointed by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely and promoted to chairman of the Public Works Commission by former Gov. James M. Curley, was a major target for public criticism during the Curley regime. Part of this criticism was due to the patronage distributed through his department during 1935 and 1936.

Kelly His Opponent

During the Hurley administration Mr. Callahan's chief opponent has been Lieutenant Governor Kelly, who on several occasions has attacked land damage case settlements made by Mr. Callahan.

Regardless of objections, however, Mr. Callahan will hold his position for another five years at an annual salary of $7500.

Unlike the Callahan case, the reappointment of James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, received the unanimous approval of the Council, the public and labor and industry. When Governor Hurley renominated the former president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, he fulfilled a public promise made repeatedly during the last few months and again indebted organized labor to him. Mr. Moriarty's $7500 three-year position was first presented to him by former Governor Curley.

Nor was criticism heard of the Governor's reappointment of Miss Mary E. Meehan and John L. Compos, associate commissioners of Labor and Industries, at $4000 each for three-year terms. These were confirmed unanimously by the council.

Once again through gubernatorial action, the complexion of the State Public Utilities Commission and the State Appellate Tax Board has been changed. Today through the Council's eight-to-one approval, J. Burke Sullivan, chairman of the State Appellate Tax Board, moved into the position of chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission. The

(Continued on Page 16, Column 8)

Religion Declared Need To Save N. E. Rural Areas

Dr. McConnell of B. U. School of Theology Says It Is Up to the People to Restore Back-Road Communities to Their Former Social Status

Gangsters or future presidents of the United States? Brady boys or Calvin Coolidges? New England must take its choice, according to Dr. Charles M. McConnell, professor of rural church training at Boston University School of Theology.

The people of Massachusetts and New Hampshire and Maine and Vermont may not like to believe what he has discovered in his survey of the back roads, he declared in an interview, and if he could suggest no remedy he would not talk about it. But there is, he feels, an opportunity to save the New England country home, through outside aid.

Professor McConnell is not an alarmist. His reports are made calmly, unemotionally, but when he states that among the "poor whites" of the southern mountain districts he found little that was worse than rural conditions in New England, he refers to observations made over a period of six years and a thorough investigation of back road communities.

Practical Religion

Only a practical form of religion, with groups from outside co-operating on an interdenominational basis, for re-settlement of the community, will save New England, he indicated, pointing out that the summer residents in country villages could make a valuable contribution, if they would, by considering the problem of the small churches, passing rapidly out of existence, the school houses going the same way, and the citizens of such communities who, he said, would like it much better if the city people did not call them "natives."

Having just returned from a week end at his little farm house at Deering, N. H., he gave a description of a back road in that vicinity, a road which is typical of roads throughout New England, a road which is becoming impassable through neglect, a road along which the criminals who perpetrate the appalling deeds reported in the daily press find easier escape to some wilderness hideout than along the more traveled city highway.

The trim farm house of a former generation is disappearing, and in its place, over its rotting cellar holes sprouts a mushroom growth of tar-paper shacks, flimsy one-and two-room structures with a gaunt stovepipe sticking through the roof. The shacks are the modern homes of the farm stock of this part of America.

Typical Back Road

Here is the typical back road over which Professor McConnell and some of his students walked last week-end: In the first tar-paper shack, in an abandoned cellar-hole of a once substantial dwelling, a man and his wife and two children are at this time of year cutting pine boughs from the neighboring forest, for a little extra protection against the winter's cold. Having lost his job in the industrial upheaval since 1929, the man earns a pittance chopping wood for a lumber concern, and from the scrub land around his shack contrives to obtain a supply of vegetables. Formerly he lived in a comfortable home in the town eight miles distant.

The next thing on that road that recalls a community of other days is a grist and lumber mill, with dam

(Continued on Page 16, Column 7)

Gillis Defeated, Republicans Win Two City Contests

Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis was defeated by former City Solicitor James F. Carens in the mayoralty election in Newburyport yesterday. Mr. Carens, a Legionnaire and Democrat, won in all six wards with a total vote of 4336 to 2411. He viewed the result of the election, he said, as "an indication that the people of our city will no longer tolerate the practice of personal abuse in public affairs."

Mayor Gillis, who has won wide publicity during his term by refereeing athletic events, engaging in frequent disputes with city officials, and threatening to pasture cows on the high school lawn to save the cost of mowing the grass, is expected to take up the management of his filling station again after Jan. 1.

Republicans Gain

The Newburyport contest was one of 10 municipal elections held in Massachusetts yesterday. In Brockton and Northampton, the only two cities in which the bi-partisan system was in vogue, Republicans replaced Democrats for the office of chief executive.

In Brockton Fred D. Rowe, Republican State committeeman, defeated Charles J. McCaffrey, Democratic Representative from the 10th

(Continued on Page 16, Column 5)

Court Continues Receivership Of O'Hara's Paper

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8 (AP)—Informed there was a "possibility" the Providence Star-Tribune would be sold within the next few days, Jeremiah E. O'Connell, Superior Court justice, today continued until Monday a temporary receivership under which the paper is operating.

Edward T. Hogan, attorney for the Providence Tribune Company, which publishes the newspaper, told Judge O'Connell that negotiations for sale of the Star-Tribune to "outside interests" had been under way for the last few days and "up to the very moment." He added there was a possibility which was "only a possibility" that negotiations would be consummated shortly.

Mr. Hogan came to court after a conference at the Star-Tribune, which was thrown into temporary receivership several days ago by its owner, Walter E. O'Hara, head of Narragansett race track. Judge O'Connell named Quinlan J. Shea of Cranston, R. I., temporary receiver at that time. He was continued in that post today.

Harvey A. Baker, counsel for United States Senator Peter Gerry (D) of Rhode Island, who is listed as a holder of a $125,000 mortgage on the paper and a creditor for $87,000, agreed a continuance during negotiations would be best for creditors and all others.

Pioneer Caravan Goes West With Promise of More Food

With the Ipswich Pioneers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8—Growing friction and dissatisfaction among the 37 "pioneers," who left Hamilton, Mass., last Friday on their long march to Ohio for the sesquicentennial of the opening of the Northwest Territory, which halted the caravan here yesterday for a day longer than scheduled, have been ironed out and the coonskin hat "Daniel Boones" are ready to head west again.

A four-hour "council of war," however, produced some new road rules—not in effect when the original Ohio Company departed from Hamilton:

1. Oxen will be given a lift in a motor truck when they appear weary.

2. College graduate "pioneers" will reduce non-pioneer extra clothing to a minimum.

3. A scout will go ahead to find bed and board for the night.

4. An officer of the day will be responsible for better handling of commissary expenditures on the road.

Worcester Stop Prolonged

George Haraden, liaison officer between members of the caravan and the Federal Government, admitted affairs were not going smoothly. Therefore, Oswald K. Reames, caravan director, decided to stay in Worcester an extra day and night for a conference at which the members of the caravan were given an opportunity to air complaints.

A four-hour session was held in the Hotel Mayfair during which the pioneers expressed their ideas on how the caravan should and should not proceed. After the conference it was learned that although Mr. Reames made some concessions to the "pioneers," he insisted that many phases of the caravan continue as scheduled.

One of the chief complaints related to food, members asserting they were not receiving enough. It was agreed a member of the caravan will be selected each day to act as "officer of the day." His duties will be to proceed ahead of the caravan to each scheduled stop and arrange for meals.

Insists On Outfits

One matter on which Mr. Reames was insistent related to the amount of baggage being carried and the wearing of pioneer outfits. He said many of the men had too much baggage. He pointed out they were supposed to wear coonskin hats and other pioneer clothing at all times.

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Racing Found To Cost People Forty Millions

Was Cost Last Year It Is Declared to Massachusetts Public

State Got Little

Crime, as Seen in Revere, Is Shown Always to Follow Legalized Gambling

Forty million dollars that otherwise would have been spent with the landlord, the grocer and the merchant were gambled away on horse and dog racing in Massachusetts last year, according to Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, president of the New England Anti-Gambling Association.

Of this sum, the State received back about $1,500,000 in taxes from the pari-mutuel windows, while the remainder, about $38,500,000, went into the pockets of gambling overlords and their political and police allies, Dr. Hadley charges.

These figures were given by Dr. Hadley in a radio address from Boston last night in support of his association's drive to repeal the horse and dog race gambling laws in Massachusetts.

Citing the slaying of an influential horse race "bookie" in Revere 15 days ago, the speaker said that crimes of this and lesser sorts always accompany the legalization of race-track gambling.

Attendants on Gambling

"Wherever these dog tracks go," he said, "you will find collapse of city government, dope peddlers and pickpockets abounding and 'bookies' combing through the people of small income for every available dollar."

"When race-track gambling was offered to our legislature, we heard much of the taxes which would come to aid the Commonwealth," said Dr. Hadley. "Where are they? . . .

"The fight is only started, and we are fighting with pennies against unknown persons of wealth and corruption. An annual loss of millions of dollars from this state must cease. A source of political corruption and moral decay must be abolished."

In the meantime, state police and members of the Attorney General's staff continued their questioning of Revere citizens and officials, intimating that weeks or even months might pass by before tangible results were obtained.

Two police sergeants from the Revere force were summoned to the office of Attorney General Paul A. Dever at the State House at Boston for questioning.

One of them, Sergeant Phillip Gallo, was interviewed this morning, and the other, Sergeant John Starkey, was scheduled to appear this afternoon.

To Query Revere Police

John S. Derham, assistant attorney general, announced that every member of the Revere police force would be summoned to Boston for questioning by the Attorney General's department and the State police.

Mr. Derham said that the inquiry has disclosed that members of the Revere police department left the rackets entirely to the vice squad to handle, although they were "well aware of racket conditions." He said that the vice squad was appointed by Mayor James M. O'Brien, which he added is "a very unusual situation."

Asked if he had found any instances of public officials of Revere interfering with arrests, he replied, "Sometimes."

At the same time, aides of the Attorney General began poring over Revere city records for the past six years which had been brought to Boston last night. These were said to include records of contracts and pay rolls.

A survey of actual work being done in the anti-racket drive showed that District Attorney William J. Foley has withdrawn all but one assistant from the inquiry; that the Boston police are confined to working on a single murder solution, and that Revere police have been hampered by a statement of Mayor James M. O'Brien that "Revere needs no clean-up."

Even the work of Attorney General Dever, who has taken over direction of the anti-crime activity from Mr. Foley, and of the state police, who have a large force of investigators at work, is unhurried.

Thorough, Says Dever

"Our work may take a week, a month, or even six months," said Mr. Dever. "We don't intend to be hurried, but we do intend to be thorough."

Voicing confidence in the integrity and ability of Edward J. Tighe, Revere chief of police, the Massachusetts Association of Chiefs of Police yesterday voted at a convention in the Hotel Kenmore, Boston, to seek legislation to prevent police chiefs from being compelled to take responsibility for conditions over which they have no control.

The resolution apparently referred to the law governing Revere, which makes the Mayor of the city the responsible head of the police department.

Extension Work Declared Paying

For the first time since its inauguration the Division of University Extension of the Department of Education is self-supporting—in fact, shows a profit—Commissioner James G. Reardon reports to Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Income amounted to $181,443 and expenses were $179,500, showing a profit of $1943, despite the fact that 61 new courses were added this year.

Total enrollment is 35,873.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's new comedy, featuring Frederick Leister. Fourth play of the season presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—

"Between the Devil," new musical, starring Jack Buchanan, Evelyn Laye and Adele Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

State and Orpheum—
"Conquest," featuring Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 5:30, 10:05. Also "She Married an Artist," with John Boles and Luli Deste. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 1:03, 4:06, 7:10, 10:22. Also "Quick Money." 11:44 a. m., 2:47, 6, 9:03.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"100 Men and a Girl," with Deanna Durbin. 1:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Let Them Live," featuring John Howard and Nan Grey. 3, 8:05, 5:10.

Radio Program—Page 14

Fine Arts—
"Sialom," a ski comedy. 2:20, 5, 7:30 10. Also "Crainquebille," 1, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
Kay Francis in "First Lady," Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:45, 10:35. Also "Partners in Crime," with Roscoe Karns and Lynne Overman. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 3:40, 5:35. Tomorrow: both theaters, "Ebb Tide," with Ray Milland and Frances Farmer. Also "Blossoms on Broadway," with Edward Arnold and Shirley Ross.

Boston—
"Danger Patrol," featuring Sally Eilers and John Beal. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: Nils T. Granlund with his "Broadway Midnight Follies," also the Three Sailors, Janice Andre, and Frances Grant. Tomorrow: "High Flyers," starring Lupe Velez, Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey.

Metropolitan—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 10:42 a. m., 1:38, 4:34, 7:30, 10:26. Stage: Lucky Millinder with Mills Blue Rhythm Band, Jack Denny and his orchestra. Tomorrow: "Submarine D-1," featuring Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and George Brent. Stage: Bunny Berigan and his orchestra.

Scollay and Modern—
"All Baba Goes to Town," featuring Eddie Cantor. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Wine, Women and Horses," featuring Ann Sheridan, Barton MacLane, Dick Purcell. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow: "The Prisoner of Zenda," with Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard.

Exeter—
"Fit for a King," featuring Joe E. Brown and Helen Mack. 1:50, 4:50, 7:55. Also "Knight Without Armor," with Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 2:50, 5:55, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Maytime," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

Tremont—
"Suzy," starring Jean Harlow and Cary Grant. 9:10 a. m., 12:38, 4:26, 8:04. Also "New Faces of 1937," with Joe Penner and Milton Berle. 11 a. m., 2:38, 6:16, 9:54. Tomorrow: "Roberta," starring Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and Irene Dunne. Also "Scarface," with Paul Muni and George Raft.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Mary of Scotland," starring Katharine Hepburn and Fredric March. 1:40, 5:36, 9:45. Also "Singing Marine," with Dick Powell and Doris Weston. 12, 3:40, 7:45.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Uptown—
"Angel," featuring Marlene Dietrich, Herbert Marshall and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "Fight for Your Lady," with Jack Oakie, John Boles and Ida Lupino. 2:30, 5:40, 8:40.

South Station Theater—
"Color-Tour to Quebec," Roger Wolf Kahn and his orchestra. "Stranger Than Fiction," "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"A Star Is Born," starring Janet Gaynor and Fredric March. 2:45, 6:15, 9:35. Also "One Rainy Afternoon," with Francis Lederer. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Victoria the Great," featuring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. Also "Breakfast for Two," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall.

Hub—
"College Holiday," featuring Jack Benny, Martha Raye, Burns and Allen. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "So Red the Rose," with Margaret Sullavan, Pauline Lord and Walter Connolly. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Camille Girouard, baritone, and Alice Reilly, pianist. 8:30.

Symphony Hall—
Fiesta Mexicana presented by the Mexican Government. Symphony Hall, corner of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenue. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture. Illustrated Books by Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Little Theater Group, 80 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 3-5.

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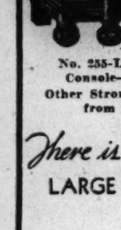
Massachusetts at Commonwealth
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
Conservatories at
120 Memorial Drive, Cambridge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A Lively Musical at the Shubert

After many hesitations, the new Dietz-Schwartz musical, "Between the Devil," opened last night at the Shubert Theater. Originally scheduled for Boston early in the fall, it shied away to Philadelphia, was withdrawn there for reconsideration. It was worth the trouble. It emerges as a lively piece, with good music and lyrics, an amusing book, entertaining specialties and rather less than the average amount of vulgarity.

Three stars, all English, grace the opus: Jack Buchanan, Evelyn Laye —old familiar friends both—and Adele Dixon, newcomer to America. Mr. Buchanan is his usual ingratiating self. Miss Laye and Miss Dixon share with tact and good nature the delicate honors of dual prime donne. Their comedy of feminine charm and cattishness is delicious; it does not cease to be pleasing even when they reach the hair-pulling stage.

The playful fable which leads to these diversions has to do with the marital mishaps of Mr. Buchanan, who weds an English girl (Miss Laye) in the belief that his French wife (Miss Dixon) has been drowned. Of course Miss Dixon reappears, and Mr. Buchanan, understandably, finds it difficult to give up either of them. He also, along with the authors, finds it difficult to choose between them; so they all agree to leave the solution to the audience. The Lady or the Tigress?

Naturally, farcical situations abound, and they are treated with no little skill. Some of the humor is very English, especially the puns, and the piece is not lacking in dull moments. But on the whole, it's pretty funny, and it moves smoothly and speedily. As in most such shows, much of the pleasure —apart from that bestowed by the stars—derives from the activities of specialty performers who have nothing to do with the literary and dramatic business of the evening. Thus Charles Walters and Vilma Ebsen, two young dancers favorably known to us of yore, are teamed in two graceful numbers. There is a clever dance comedy by six young men who were not identified by the program. The Savoy Club Boys are amusing, though a shade rowdy, in a song called "Triplets." And some of the most welcome virtues of the show are negative: there is no blues singer, no ingénue, and very little of sentimental song.

L. A. S.

The Apollo Club

In its first concert of the season in Jordan Hall last night, the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone conducting, sang a program of worth and variety, with choral numbers by Bach, Lefebvre, David Stanley Smith, Bax, Di Lasso, Morley, Handel, Paul Allen, Katheryn Ford, and Raymond Perkins, Alessandro Niccoli, violinist, offered the Vivaldi Concerto in A minor and a miscellaneous group. Earl Weidner accompanied the club.

This concert emphasized that the club is becoming a musically businesslike organization. It is yearly demonstrating that it is no longer in the dilettante class. It looks with care to its diction, and to its attacks and releases. Especially commendable was the release of the final word in Katheryn Ford's chorus. There were well-sustained phrases in Bach's "Grant Us to Do With Zeal," and in "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" there was some fine half-voice singing against Mr. Powell's flute counterpoint.

The presence of two composers, Miss Ford and Mr. Allen, lent zest to the program, and the performance of their works appeared to be wholly in the vein.

Mr. Niccoli had not been heard in Jordan Hall for some years, and he apparently made an excellent impression upon his audience. His tone is, for the most part, good, yet a tendency toward erraticism too often mars what might be a clear exposition of the music he essays. Insecure bowing brought him to grief in the opening number of his second group, but he redeemed himself in the Sarasate item.

G. M. S.

The Arts in Boston

Herbert Mitchell

Rose Dirmann

Soprano Soloist in "The Messiah," to Be Given by the Handel and Haydn Society in Symphony Hall, Dec. 19-20

William Kaula

On view at the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street, are water colors of New Hampshire by William Kaula. One of the standard painters of landscapes in this vicinity, Mr. Kaula proceeds in his customary manner to provide tranquil paysage in cool tones of blue and green. Close kin to British aquarellists of the last century, Mr. Kaula does not resort to ready effects, brightening accents and contrasts; on the contrary he aims for subtle gradations, quiet tonal schemes, and the result is invariably pleasing.

There have been many water colors shown in Boston this season and the trend is all toward concise phrase and summary execution, often at a loss, true enough, of more thoughtful and more sensitive results. Few water colorists can maintain the purity of color of Mr. Kaula; few feel responsibility to the medium, the qualities of which lie mainly in tonal quality and translucency, Mr. Kaula gains the entire illusion of space, character of terrain, clouds, atmosphere with comparatively few touches of the brush.

D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

"The Housemaster" will remain at the Wilbur for a third week.

The run of "You Can't Take It With You," at the Plymouth, will end Dec. 18.

The Abbey Players will open their Boston engagement at the Copley on Dec. 27 with "The Far-Off Hills."

Two openings are set for Christmas Night: "Leaning on Letty" at the Wilbur and "Right This Way" at the Colonial.

Custodian Retires

Milton K. Putney, first superintendent of Revere's public schools, has been retired as custodian of the Revere Public Library, according to Librarian Nina E. Cross, and will receive a pension under the contributory system. He will be succeeded by William Stowell. Mr. Putney was principal of the old Center School from 1880 to 1886 and became the first superintendent of schools in Revere in 1888, serving in that capacity for 10 years.

N.E. Fish Landing For Fiscal Year Best in History

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Fish landings at New England ports during the year ending July 1 were the largest in history despite a decline from the previous year in the mackerel, haddock and cod yield, reports Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

In his annual accounting of departmental activity, Mr. Roper said the gain resulted from more intensive fishing which increased "the landings of rosefish (redfish or ocean perch) from 17,000,000 pounds in 1935 to 66,600,000 for the calendar year 1936, and vessel-caught whiting from less than 2,000,000 pounds to nearly 18,000,000."

A hopeful note for fishermen was struck by Mr. Roper when he said the Commissioner of Fisheries believed a bill now in the House should aid "materially" in improving their economic welfare. The bill would cover the making of loans to fishery co-operatives and would provide for services by the Bureau of Fisheries.

The Fisheries Bureau resumed artificial propagation of lobsters in the New England States with an output of 3,250,000 fry.

As for fishing in general, conservation of the fisheries resources through wise management and their exploitation on a long-time basis was urged upon Congress by the Secretary's report.

While calling for stabilization by commercial fisheries, Mr. Roper reported that in many respects they were in a stronger economic position than for a number of years.

Skippers Invite Race Challenge For Fishing Boats

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8 (AP)—Unanimously in favor of renewal of the international fishermen's races next summer, the Gloucester Master Mariners Association waited yesterday to learn the reaction of Capt. Angus Walters of the schooner Bluenose of Lunenburg, N. S., present sailing champion of the North Atlantic fishing fleets.

The contest would match the Nova Scotian Bluenose and Capt. Ben Pine's Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, which beat Bluenose off this port in 1930 but lost to her the next year in a series off Halifax.

Monday's vote of the Mariners Association, of which President Roosevelt is an honorary member, must be followed by a formal challenge. Captain Walters recently indicated that he would be receptive. In a letter to Captain Pine, he said he had decided to defer plans to reduce Bluenose's sail area, in the hope racing would be resumed.

Attending the meeting of the Master Mariners' Association were many of Gloucester's best known skippers.

Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, sent word that his organization, with headquarters at Boston, would support the races. He said he believed that during the races thousands of visitors would be attracted to the Boston Fish Pier, and to the new state fish pier now under construction at Gloucester.

Remodeled Home in New Haven Awaits Occupancy by Yale Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8—Dr. Charles Seymour, president of Yale, has become the first head of the university to occupy the new home set aside for presidents of Yale, the Henry Farnam House at 43 Hillhouse avenue.

Erected in the early 1870's by Mr. Farnam, one of the original stockholders in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the residence long has been associated with the history of the university. In the will of the railroad pioneer it was bequeathed for the use of Prof. Henry W. Farnam of the department of government at Yale. Following the recent passing of the professor, it reverted to the university as a home for its presidents.

During last summer and fall, workmen remodeled and redecorated the Victorian dwelling. At a cost of over $100,000 the exterior has been converted into a residence of Georgian style and the interior has been made over completely to raise the height of ceilings, eliminate bay windows and introduce new fireplaces.

The only part of the original floor plan which remains is a study located between the first and second floors of the three-story structure, and even here quartered-oak timber has been used to change the aspect of the room. Wallpaper imported from China decorates the dining room. Walls in the library and several other of the 30 rooms have been painted, and paper friezes brought from France adorn upper walls.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Dec. 9

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Here and There in in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Personal note to women only: Inasmuch as we have been told that a number of men read this column (we speak with authority; some of the men having admitted it to us!) we suggest that from now until Christmas morning you leave this column abound in any obvious place, so that the men in the family can get at it more easily.

♣♣♣

A Gift That'll Please Any Woman

You take the average woman, and ask her what she wants for Christmas, and ten to one (especially if she's a New Englander!) she'll start rattling off a list of things that smack of the highly utilitarian. Or she'll even say she really doesn't want a thing, please don't bother, and all that sort of thing. But seriously, we don't think there's a girl around who doesn't have a craving for at least one gift that she thinks is a little too extravagant, and much, much too luxurious for her to go out and buy. But oh, how she'd love to have it . . . just the same! This is the woman to whom (if we were a man) we'd make the grand flourish . . . by presenting her with nothing less than a flacon of Le-Long's "Impromptu." . . . Because we'd derive a great deal of pleasure out of seeing the lady's expression (you may be sure it would be plural and more!) when she opens the box to the lovely pedestaled flacon that carries off the sunburst effect in the crystal so effectively. The perfume itself is radiantly new . . . flowers of France having been assembled into a charmingly informal bouquet that is typically French. Surely the man who makes this "gesture supreme" will be rewarded with much appreciation. It's $25 at all the smart shops in town.

★★★

A Luggage Rack For Your Bedroom

When guests arrive at your house, what happens? We mean as far as their unpacking their luggage is concerned. They flop their suitcase on the newly-pressed bedspread, or pounce it down on the nearest chair with much ado, and start in unpacking, don't they? But how much nicer it would be if your guest room could boast of a real bona-fide luggage rack. And not only your guest room but your own room, as well! R. H. Stearns has them for only $3.50, and they come in either mahogany or maple finish. With three sturdy straps of embroidered rayon in many gay colors. You can fold it up when it isn't in use. But once installed in your room you'll find many uses for it, we're sure. You could use it for a breakfast tray stand, for instance.

Jalma Appears In Holiday Dress

The holiday season finds your favorite washing powder, Jalma (the only thing you allow your pet lingerie, gloves, and all the finer things in your wardrobe to associate with; especially if they've acquired ink, lipstick, and whatnot stains!) in a new dress. Quite festive it is, too . . . in keeping with the season. Form-fitting, and all red cellophane. Its only bit of decoration is a tiny silver bow . . . but it is only natural that an aristocrat like Jalma should appreciate the value of restraint in dress! An attractive way of introducing a life-long friend to a friend of yours. In the huge cylinders, or the square box which contains fifty little envelopes; each containing enough for a little washing. At Howell Brothers, Thayer McNeil's, C. Crawford Hollidge's and Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop.

Janet Treat

A regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday feature.

Filene's
BOSTON
Styled with holiday dates in mind!

Maybe you're cruising—maybe you're staying home. This dress in exclusive *Super-Vendome rayon crepe** has the good taste and distinction the occasion requires. In black and white, navy and white, dubonnet and white. Sizes 14 to 42. $6.50.

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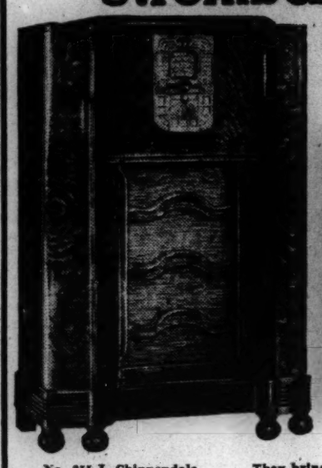

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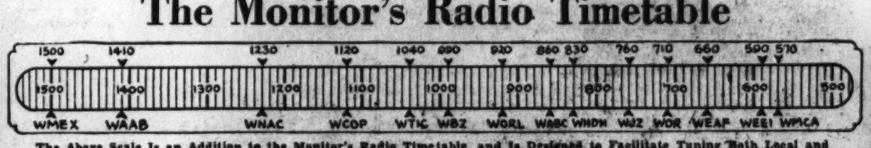
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue;	Yankee News Service;	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	soloists; orch.; sports;	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens; orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Vocal Varieties"	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organist	"Dance Melodies"
8:00 Cavalcade of America: sketch; music	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"One Man's Family";	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Campbell trio	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30	Talk, Sid Skolsky	Serenade: Wayne King	WLW Operetta: "Pi-	String ensemble
8:45	"Choir Symphonette"	and orchestra	rates of Penzance"	"Success Story"
9:00 Kirsten Flagstad;	Address, Sec'y Harold	Fred Allen in "Town	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Community Sing"
9:15 Kostelanetz's Or.	L. Ickes, Interior	Hall Tonight"; Port-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	"Community Sing"
9:30 Rinehart's "Tish";	NBC Minstrel Show	land; Players; guest	Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra
9:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	soloist; orchestra	Let's Visit"; informal	Dance orchestra
			home interview	
10:00 Gang Busters: net-	Talk, General Johnson.	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Organ recital
10:15 work drama	Nola Day, songs; orch.	rade"; Dick Powell;	Lew Conrad's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Police program	"Waltz Interlude"	screen players; soloists;	Melodies From the Skies;	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45 Traffic talk	"Waltz Interlude"	chorus; orchestra	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Havana orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30 L. Noble's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Choirs concert	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 L. Noble's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Choirs concert	Dean Hudson's Orch.	lem"; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Our Children"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Piano; Italian songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book reviews
10:30 Talk, Emily Post	"Melody Time"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Instrumentalists"	Home Forum; talk	Today's Children; sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Song recital
11:15 Sketch and music	"The Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Elinor Sherry; orchestra	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 "Street Scene"	News; 'Noonday Show;	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; speakers;	"Man on the Street"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; soloist; Home-	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	steaders' Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Marimba Melodies	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Zimbler string quartet	Talk; recorded music	Ad Club speakers
1:45 Hollywood comment	Serenade: music	"Girl From Maine"	Treasures in Melody	Song recital
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vocal soloist; organ	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 Drake male quartet	Let's Talk It Over	Woman commentator	Sport matinee	"Classical Album"
2:30 School of the Air	"El Caballero"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45 School of the Air	"Ranch Boys" trio	Household talk	Sport matinee	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Network program	Pepper Young's Family	Sport matinee	Organ recital
3:15 "New Voices"	Eastman Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Theater Matinee	Eastman Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Theater Matinee	Eastman Orchestra	"The O'Neills"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:00 Between Book Ends	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	High school drama	"Music for You"
4:15 Community bulletin	Club Matinee	"The Guiding Light"	Sport matinee	String serenade
4:30 U. S. Army Band	Club Matinee	Mary Marlin; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	Club Matinee	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	"Golden Melodies"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow; sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetizers	loists; orch.; sports	Studio program	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Football Forecasts	Music; commenti	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Popular vocalists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Musical Miniatures	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People";	Talk, Rep. Bowker	Dramatic sketch	"Poetic Drama"	"Sweet Music"
7:45 guests; orchestra	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Popular songs
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	Talk, General Johnson	Vallee Hour: Wallace	Josef Cherniavasky's	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 interview of Mrs.	Liedersingers: quartet	Ford, Broderick Craw-	Orchestra; soloists	Studio speaker
8:30 Roosevelt; solo-	News dramatizations	ford, in sketch; Bill	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker
8:45 ists; comedy; orch.	News dramatizations	Robinson; soloist	Wayne King's Orchestra	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Rakov's Orchestra; vo-	"Good News of 1938";	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	M. Morrill's Orchestra
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	calist; swing trio	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	M. Morrill's Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting"; "How	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Can Government and	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00 Dinner speakers	Business Work To-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 Dinner speakers	gether?"; speakers	Bob Burns; Adolphe	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Columbia Work-	NBC Jamboree	Menjou; Verree Teas-	Musical Revue: Henry	"Symphonic Tones"
10:45 shop; sketch	NBC Jamboree	dale; chorus; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	"Request Serenade"
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Music; dance music	Havana orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:46 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Art Kassel's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

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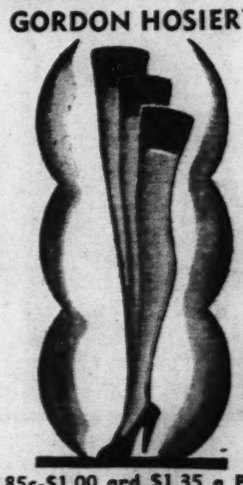

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Mansfield Topples Air Castle Of Millions for Housing

No money has yet been allocated or ear-marked for Boston housing projects by the Federal Housing Authority, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield declared on his return from Washington today.

In a formal statement, the Mayor sought to correct "a misunderstanding" arising from an announcement by George M. Jacobs, director of the Boston Housing Authority, yesterday that $40,000,000 "would be allotted shortly."

The Mayor said that a remark was made by Nathan Straus, director of the FHA, at Washington to the effect that Boston "might be entitled to as high as $40,000,000," but that the remark was "casual" and nothing definite was done about it.

He stressed the fact that the city was committed to nothing and had not yet submitted complete data to the FHA regarding three tentative housing proposals for East Boston, South Boston and Charlestown. He said he would be opposed to any projects that would add to the tax burden of the city.

Mayor Mansfield's Statement

Mayor Mansfield said:

"Apparently there has been some misunderstanding about the news from Washington on federal housing projects for Boston. The impression has gone abroad that $40,000,000 is to be spent here, of which $9,000,000 is to be spent immediately, and that the city must contribute 10 per cent of these amounts in cash.

"The facts of the matter are that no money has been allocated or earmarked for Boston housing projects. Tentative drawings and suggestions about three additional housing projects, one in East Boston, one in Charlestown and one in South Boston, were presented to Nathan Straus (director of the new Federal Housing Authority), but they were not in final form and nothing of a definitive nature was done about them. It was estimated that those three projects to be undertaken would amount to $9,000,000.

"Before the Federal Housing Authority sets aside any money for any city or state for housing projects, all of the details and preliminaries must be arranged in a manner satisfactory to the Federal Housing Authority.

Specific Plans Required

"Specific plans must be prepared, the price per room per month must be determined upon, and the method of financing the whole project must also be satisfactory to the housing authority.

"None of these things has been done in relation to the proposed Boston projects. More detailed plans must be presented before any money can be earmarked, and it is not necessary that the payment of the 10 per cent be in cash. It may be in the form of land turned over by the city to the project for streets, and it may be also accounted for by services such as architects, engineers, draftsmen and the like.

"Boston is in no position to take on an additional expense which would add to the burden of the taxpayer. I should be against any commitment which would add to the tax burden. If the Federal Housing Authority is satisfied with the project, it may earmark the funds and then allow a period of three months for further negotiations, but in no way is the city bound by the simple setting aside of the funds.

"The $40,000,000 mentioned in some of the dispatches evidently is a quotation of a casual remark by Mr. Straus. Under the law he can give not more than 10 per cent of the whole amount to any one State. The whole amount provided in the bill is $500,000,000, so that he could give $50,000,000 to Massachusetts, if he wanted to do so.

"In that event, Mr. Straus remarked that Boston might be entitled to as high as $40,000,000 of that expenditure, but there was nothing definite said or done about it. Nothing has been done and nothing will be done by me to commit the city of Boston in any way whatever to the expenditure of any sums which will add to the burden of the taxpayers and my successor in the Mayor's office will find that I have not entered into any embarrassing obligations in federal housing."

Ship Propeller 'Spares' Stolen

When steamship companies last summer took steps to discourage visitors to their vessels from carrying away as souvenirs anything more tangible than pleasant impressions, they hardly expected to hear of the removal of propellers. Yet such "souvenirs" were actually removed recently from the British freighter West Indian, tied up at the Army Base.

The value of the propellers was not all sentimental, evidently, since after the assistance of Thomas F. Finnigan, deputy collector of customs, had been called for, they were discovered in a South Boston junk yard. Valued at $1500, they are now in the hands of customs authorities, because they were landed from a foreign ship without passing customs inspection.

The barring of visitors to ships unless they carried special passes—the large steamship companies' plan for saving spoons, dishes, blankets and other comparatively small articles—did not seem to be sufficient protection for these two 3000-pound bronze propellers, carried as "spares" on deck.

Jealously guarding the West Indian's funnel, engines and other heavy equipment, her skipper has moved the vessel downstream to an anchorage in the lower harbor.

She had taken on a load of scrap metal at the Army Base—but none of this was removed at the time of the disappearance of the propellers.

Harbor police have arrested two longshoremen and also an engineer aboard the ship in connection with the theft.

Wind Studied on Mountain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MT. WASHINGTON, N. H., Dec. 8—The studies of wind conditions now being conducted by the Mt. Washington observatory may lead to the ending of crashes of air transports passing over mountains. This is made known in the first new bulletin issued by the observatory.

Gas-filled balloons, equilibrium balloons filled with hydrogen, have been used in the tests. Commenting on the tests the bulletin declares: "The results of the four best runs show very severe turbulence close to the summit even with little wind. At times, the balloons made complete loops. . . . It can be seen that if enough runs are made, a very good idea of the magnitudes of those eddies could be had, providing the wind was almost constant.

"The variation of magnitude with respect to wind velocity could be determined also.

"Perhaps the crashes of transport planes on the lee side of mountains where the pilot 'missed safety by 100 feet' could be avoided by making a proper study of the violent down drafts and tortuous eddies that have proven capable of smashing aircraft on mountain slopes."

During the winter an extensive study of mountain frost, scientifically referred to as rime, will be conducted. This rime formation on any projecting object at high altitudes is caused by the velocity of cool winds forcing the moisture from the air to make a formation on the projecting object. The formation of rime on airplanes increases wind resistance and strain.

Beano in Town Hall Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAINTREE, Mass., Dec. 8—The Braintree Community Federation, representing 33 civic and social organizations of the town, has protested the holding of beano parties in the Town Hall, stating that it has been turned into a "gambling den."

The beano parties, started about eight weeks ago, are held on Tuesday nights. Buses are provided by the promoters to give free transportation to fans coming from neighboring cities and towns, including Boston. Two weeks ago more than 1500 jammed the Town Hall, occupying every available space in the building. An admission charge of $1 per person is made, although attendants may buy extra cards at 50 cents each.

The Federation criticized the report that the games were conducted for charity and demanded a public statement of receipts as specified by a state law. According to information received, the permit was first issued in the name of an individual, but later was transferred to the name of the Braintree Squadron, Sons of Legion. The complaints were filed with John H. Cahill, chairman of the Board of Selectmen. Following other complaints lodged with Chief of Police John J. Heaney, he declared that the games were being conducted legally.

Selectman Albert E. Roberts said that the town was a loser in renting the Town Hall for only $25 a night for such an event, considering the heat, light and janitor service.

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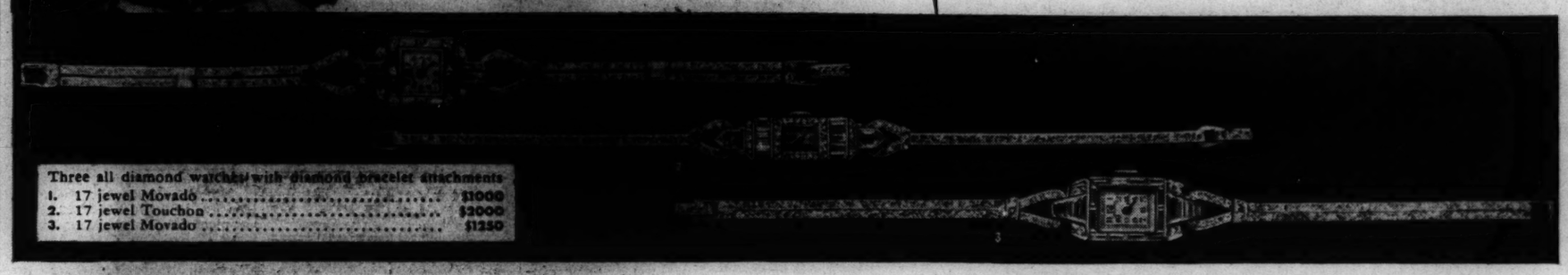

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1. 17 jewel Movado $1000
2. 17 jewel Touchon $2000
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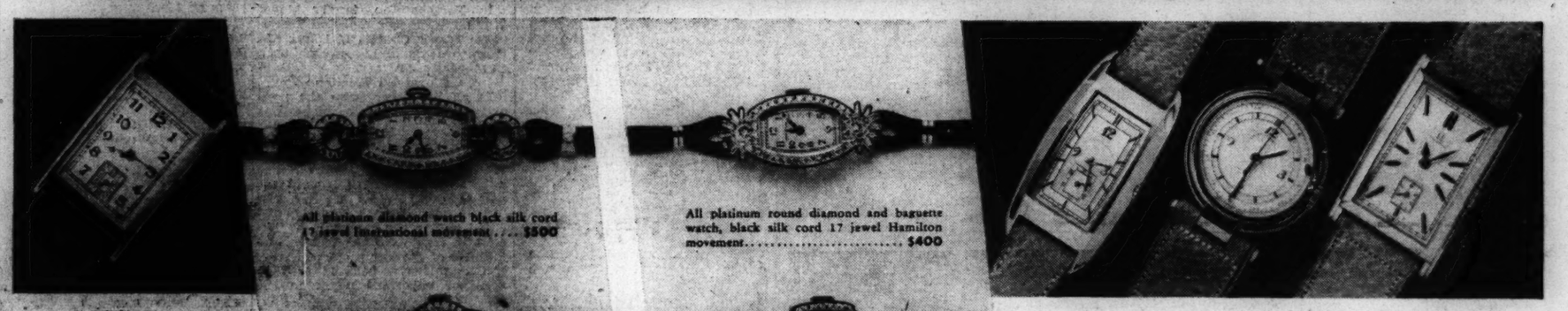

All platinum diamond watch black silk cord 17 jewel International movement $500

All platinum round diamond and baguette watch, black silk cord 17 jewel Hamilton movement..... $400

Curved watch 14 kt yellow gold, 17 jewel Movado. $95

17 jewel Movado Sweep Second Hand — 14 kt gold $90

17 jewel Omega, 14 kt gold..... $75

Man's all platinum strap watch 19 jewel Hamilton..... $175

All platinum and diamond watch, black silk cord 17 jewel Hamilton..... $250

All platinum and diamond watch, black silk cord 17 jewel Swiss..... $175

17 jewel International, 14 kt gold..... $150

17 jewel Movado, 14 kt gold..... $90

16 jewel LeCoultre 14 kt gold, back wind $150

17 jewel Hamilton — 14 kt gold filled..... $42.50

17 jewel Hamilton — 14 kt gold filled..... $52.50

17 jewel Movado — 14 kt gold filled $55

17 jewel Movado, 14 kt gold. $110

17 jewel Movado, 14 kt gold..... $65

17 jewel Movado, 14 kt gold..... $80

17 jewel Concord, 14 kt gold..... $42

17 jewel Hamilton, 14 kt gold..... $55

Stainless Steel, 17 jewel Movado, Waterproof..... $30

Stainless Steel, 17 jewel Swiss $32

17 jewel Hamilton, 14 kt gold filled..... $52.50

15 jewel Movado, 14 kt gold filled..... $35

17 jewel Swiss, 14 kt gold..... $28

17 jewel Hamilton, 14 kt gold filled. $47.50

17 jewel Hamilton, 14 kt gold filled..... $55

17 jewel International, 14 kt gold..... $150

Novelty folding watch, many color combinations, 17 jewel Concord $42

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Drive Against Wood Borers Waged in Historic Buildings

Considerable interest has been aroused among those who frequent downtown Boston by the scaffolding erected about the Old South Meeting House. Contrary to the popular theory that the historic structure is to be painted or the roof is being fixed, the work is being done in an effort to prevent further damage by wood-destroying elements that threaten massive beams and woodwork.

Donald M. Mairhead of Duxbury, Mass., international authority and adviser on such work, has discovered evidences of termites, fungus (dry rot), the Danish beetle called Hylotrupes Bajulus Linn, and something that promises to add a new chapter to the knowledge of destructive wood borers.

The meeting house, unused as a church since the Boston fire of 1872, is not the first famous structure to be invaded by the termites or the beetle. King's Chapel and several federal buildings in Washington, D. C., have been damaged by one or both of these pests within the past year. Westminster Hall in London recently underwent considerable repairs to preserve it against advanced stages of the Hylotrupes. Methods developed by Sir William Bain in London are being employed in this country to preserve buildings architecturally similar to Westminster Hall.

Signs of Weakening

The fact these buildings are beginning to show signs of weakening as a result of activities of various wood borers should interest New England home owners, especially residents of sections where many houses have a high historical value. A tour of Lexington, Concord and surrounding districts a short time ago developed the information that almost two thirds of the old homes, houses maintained by historical societies and public buildings were infested with both the beetle and termites. Strangely enough, this condition has existed for a century or more and could go on for another 100 years without materially damaging most of the houses or their fittings. A Department of Agriculture bulletin states this to be true because of the massive hardwood beams used in construction during the Colonial period.

In an effort to check damage to books and antiques, wood is being treated with creosote, affected beams are being replaced, cement and metal guards are being placed between the soil and exposed woodwork and a chemical preparation is being placed in the soil about the foundations to discourage temites.

The beetle does not enter through the ground and the woodwork beneath a house as does the termite, however, which makes it the more difficult to locate.

Uninvited Visitor

While termite damage is at a minimum in this part of the country, the Danish beetle is becoming an increasing menace. It probably was introduced into this country in a packing case or some furniture brought from northern Europe and observation has proved that it thrives in furniture.

Thriving in warm dry atmosphere, such as one finds close to the roof of a poorly ventilated old house with either copper or some other heat absorbing roof-covering, the Hylotrupes, once established, can cause complete collapse of a wooden beam in time.

In Denmark, the Hylotrupes is taken seriously and vacuum scraping machines similar to the ones being used in the meeting house at present, are constantly employed to ascertain the presence of the beetle. The main treatment against the Hylotrupes is installation of cold air circulation, since this destroys the essential condition under which the beetle thrives. The scaffolding about the Old South Meeting House is erected for the purpose of facilitating piercing the walls and permitting air to circulate among the supporting beams and rafters.

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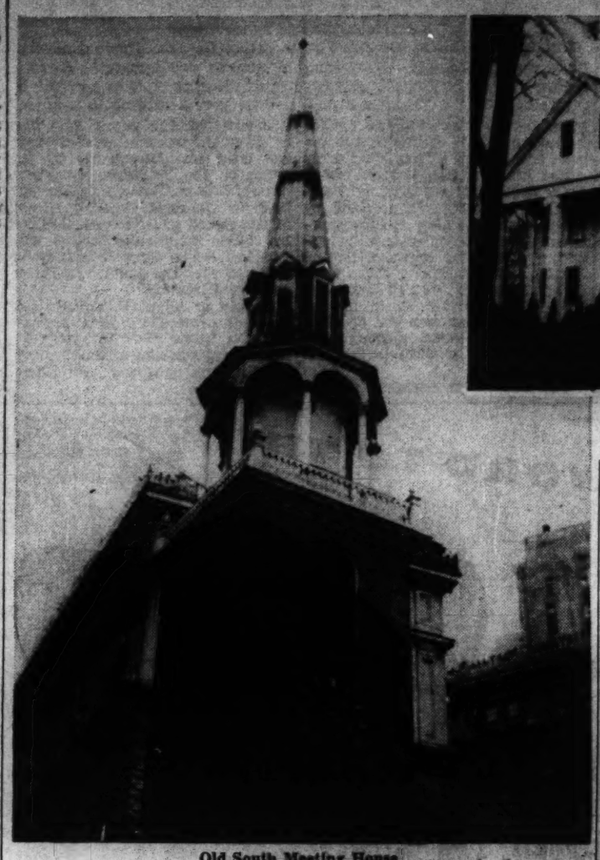

Old South Meeting House
Holes Are Being Cut in Spire of Famous Building in Attempt to Halt Inroads of Beetles and Termites

Colonial House
Typical of New England Homes Being Attacked by Wood-Boring Pests

Fernald

(Continued From Page 13)

have made a scientific preparation for political careers. "My study of English history and England's system of government have impressed me that results have been achieved by men who made a study of their work before entering their public careers. It is my regret more young men do not do so in this country," he says.

Yet the manner in which Senator Fernald, almost from the outset of his entry into Maine politics has seized upon the magic word "economy" as a key to progress in his chosen field would indicate that somewhere underneath the knowledge acquired from travel, observation and study lies a foundation based on the well publicized shrewdness of the Maine "Downeaster."

Indeed, the conclusions he has brought to the Senate floor smack of the homely statements which hard-working people too often correctly make about their government whether local, state or national, namely, "It spends too much." Probably Senator Fernald has many times heard voters so express themselves, for a favorite method he uses to analyze general conditions and prevailing sentiment is to go into the homes of the people, meet them in small groups to chat informally of mutual problems.

With this in view, he rarely turns down a speaking engagement whether it entails 10 miles or 150 miles of travel to address an audience of 10 or 500.

Likes Informal Discussions

Such addresses usually become informal discussions before the evening is old and they are singularly devoid of the pet phraseology of the ordinary political speech. Mr. Fernald abstains from it just as he abstains from tobacco and liquor. He finds no use for either.

"Burdensome taxation is unjust and shows an unhealthful condition of government. The responsibility rests nowhere else but in the legislative halls of Augusta," he declared at the recent legislative session. The statement, made not by one seeking a seat in those halls but rather by one already there, and there as a leader of the prevailing party and not a disgruntled minority member, typifies the kind of stuff which issues from Fernald.

"Maine should bring about the establishment of a governmental policy of pay as you go in the financial administration of town, city, county and state. The state is paying a high price for increasing extravagance at Augusta."

Foe of High Taxes

With such statements as these and others more pointed, Senator Fernald waged his fight for economy and lower taxes throughout 20 weeks of the last regular legislative session. He presented plan after plan for saving money and to obtain funds for old-age pensions and equalization of education.

Disturbed by his insistence, the Legislature paid scant heed; enacted a State sales tax but shirked responsibility by making it contingent on acceptance by the people in special referendum. It is doubtful the people would have voted the tax in any event, but under the leadership of Mr. Fernald they overwhelmingly repulsed it, forcing Governor Barrows to do what he avowed he would not do, call the Legislature back into session. Senator Fernald had called the turn.

To the special session, Mr. Fernald—the man "with too many ideas," as his opposition cries—brought a 30-point economy program to provide funds without new taxes for both measures, old-age assistance and education. The program aimed at elimination of what he insists are "unnecessary expenses" by consolidation of departments and increased efficiency.

Blue Law Drive In Vermont Shifts To Bellows Falls

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 8 (AP)—His pockets stuffed with 60 warrants charging violation of Vermont's blue laws, State's Attorney Ernest F. Berry today departed for Bellows Falls to present them in municipal court.

Meanwhile, Mr. Berry's drive in Brattleboro against Sunday business, which ancient statutes forbid, was stalemated when Acting Municipal Judge William R. Daley refused to sign warrants for a score or more alleged violators here. The regular jurist, Judge Preston F. Gibson, was indisposed.

Mr. Berry left local warrants with Sherman Wright, deputy sheriff, who was seeking Fred Dines, court clerk. Mr. Dines has the power to sign the warrants. Mr. Berry's secretaries were laboring, at the same time, preparing more writs.

Tague Practices What He Preaches

Postmaster Peter F. Tague is evidently a firm believer in the old adage, "Practice what you preach."

With the postal department shouting from the housetops to "mail early and avoid the rush," Mr. Tague said today he had ordered his Christmas cards with the understanding that they be delivered in plenty of time for early mailing.

"There's no sense telling other people to do their mailing early if you don't do it yourself," he said.

Mr. Tague also said that this year's Christmas mailing of cards, letters and packages would equal if not exceed last year's record mailing of 80,000,000 pieces.

Christian Science Lecture In Mother Church Dec. 9

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, tomorrow, Dec. 9, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Law of Life Abundant." The lecturer, Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Los Angeles, Calif., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

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Pioneers

(Continued from Page 13)

As a consequence, before the caravan departed from Worcester for Spencer, Mass., about 12 miles away, many suitcases were dropped in the Worcester post office for shipment home.

In addition to the paraphernalia with which the caravan started, according to Mr. Haraden, a truck will be added in order to transport the oxen. In the future, he said, as soon as they began to tire on the march, they will be put into the truck and transported to the next stop.

At the conclusion of the conference, the entire party evinced an enthusiastic desire to proceed.

Mr. Reames deplored widespread criticism of the pilgrimage "as another crazy federal project," declaring this attitude was due to a misunderstanding about the amount of money being expended by the Government. Only one-fourth of the $150,000 appropriated by Congress will be used to defray expenses of the caravan, he stated, the remainder being used for educational programs in schools and erection of monuments commemorating historical events.

Shoe Wage Study Planned

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 8 (AP)—The minimum wage division of the state labor bureau today announced a study is being made of pay scales in the shoe industry.

Mrs. Elisabeth Elkins, director, asserted workers are "employed at rates yielding under 20 cents an hour."

News In Boston Today

School Luncheon Inquiry Ordered

(Continued From Page 13)

be unnecessary. There has been gross exaggeration of the whole business. We have had no disorder in connection with the boycott."

Mr. Masterson declared also that the statement attributed to him last week to the effect that he blamed communist agitators for the boycott, had never been made by him and that he disagreed with it entirely.

Superintendent Gould's only reason for refusing permission to photographers who wished to take pictures in the lunchroom today is that the school authorities do not wish to make more of "a mountain out of a molehill," Mr. Masterson said he understood.

Mr. Gould said today that the Women's Educational and Industrial Union has claimed a loss of $8200 in 1936 and $7300 in 1935 on the operation of the lunchrooms.

Council

(Continued from Page 13)

shift carries a salary increase from $7500 to $8000. Each position carries a five-year term.

Mr. Sullivan's successors on the Tax Appellate Board has not yet been named. Mr. Sullivan succeeds Leonard F. Hardy on the Public Utilities Commission. Abraham C. Webber, the Public Utilities chairman, was demoted to the $7000 position of regular member and Mr. Sullivan stepped into the chairmanship. During the Curley administration membership of the two boards was changed several times.

Other important appointments confirmed today by the Council unanimously were:

Daniel W. Casey of Boston, standing justice of the West Roxbury Municipal Court, succeeding Judge John Perrins, who retired under a three-fourths salary pension.

Frank H. Kimball, State Superintendent of Buildings, reappointed.

William F. Rogers, reappointed for five years to his $2500 position as member of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Stephen C. Garrity, State Fire Marshal, reappointed for three years at $4000 annually.

Frank A. Bayrd, Associate Commissioner of Civil Service, reappointed for three years at $2000 annually.

George C. Parsons, Chief of Boiler and Building Inspections in the State Department of Public Safety, reappointed. The three-year position pays $4000 annually.

Rural

(Continued from Page 13)

washed out, of which nothing remains but crumbling stone walls. An abandoned farm house with trees nearly two feet in diameter growing out of its cellar entrance broods in the midst of acres which were once well-cultivated land but are fast becoming a jungle overrun with wildcats and porcupines. A school house, at one time attended by the children who lived in the abandoned homesteads of the district, stares through stark, glassless window-frames at the desperate people who dismantle it, carrying off bricks and lumber to patch together some rude shelter from the wind and rain and snow.

Organized in 1767

The church, organized by Methodists in 1767, once exercised a profound and stabilizing influence on all the families living in the area traversed by that road. The present edifice, erected in 1820, is maintained by a small endowment, but with the exception of one person 82 years old, there is no congregation, except for about two months in the summer time when a preacher from Hillsboro visits there on Sunday afternoons. "Where's our preacher?" Dr. McConnell inquired one Sunday afternoon, having arrived too early for the service. "Oh," was the answer, "he's down the road, getting our member."

Eight students whom he sent out from the School of Theology a few years ago to the town of Washington, N. H., made an interesting report. As they passed from house to house along the back roads, compiling a map of the community and surveying conditions with a view to some form of interdenominational church activity, they were greeted by one shack dweller who said to them, "You look like intelligent people, you who say you represent the church. Don't you know that the church is dead and useless?"

Communist Leader

They discovered the man was the leader of a group of communists. He invited them to a meeting held in the communist headquarters. One of the communists there, said Dr. McConnell, had gone about the State during the last election, stumping for candidacy for governor. And all that was taking place within six miles of the birthplace of a former President of the United States—Franklin Pierce. "When a man has nothing to lose," he remarked, "it doesn't take much to talk him into becoming a communist."

A town in southern New Hampshire he described as having 10 families, descendants of early New England settlers, living without marriage ceremony, where religion had become so thoroughly an outcast that not even an evangelist from the Pennsylvania coal mines could elicit any response. A few years ago a student preacher from a federated church seven miles away could not collect enough money there to cover the cost of gasoline used in the trip. Since, however, the federated church has gone to the rescue services are held, and community life is being restored.

Social Responsibility

Many farmers, Dr. McConnell stated, have not usually the sense of social responsibility possessed by the city dweller. Such a farmer must have a religion to teach him, for example, the importance of selling only pure milk. "It takes religion to safeguard the milk," he added, "only a conscience will take care of that.

Voting by Women Linked to Duty Of Citizenship

Emphasizing merit in government service, Mrs. Edith Valet Cook of New Haven, Conn., told the Boston League of Women Voters at a luncheon yesterday at the College Club that the League of Women Voters had never thought of the vote for women as an end in itself, but merely as a tool for exercising the duties of citizenship.

The speaker said that the great majority of people in this country who oppose married women in teaching and government positions do not realize that their opposition would automatically exclude from opportunity of government service such a large group of citizens as the married women represent. Government service should, she said, be strictly a matter of merit.

Mrs. Cook was introduced by Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie, president of the Boston league. Senators Sybil H. Holmes and Thomas M. Burke, authors of two bills introduced to provide jury service for women, discussed their bills at the luncheon.

Gillis

(Continued from Page 13)

Plymouth district, by 15,562 to 12,605 votes.

In Northampton, former Mayor William H. Pieker defeated Democratic Mayor Charles L. Dunn. Mr. Pieker will be in his seventh term as mayor in January.

Gloucester Election

In all the other cities the nonpartisan system of elections was used.

In Gloucester Dr. Elmer W. Babson, veterinarian, unseated Mayor Weston U. Friend, attorney. The latter's claims to have brought the new $1,200,000 PWA State Fish Pier to the port were vigorously disputed during the campaign by Everett R. Jodrey, former barber, and initiator of the pier project 15 years ago, and this is believed to have been an important factor in the contest.

Mrs. Gillis 'Very Glad' 'Bossy' Lost at Polls

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Louise Gillis said today she was "very glad Newburyport is to have a new Mayor, because now I am going to have a husband."

Insisting she was anything but displeased by the defeat of her husband, Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis, in yesterday's mayoralty election, Mrs. Gillis explained:

"My home has been a meeting house for everybody. There wasn't an hour of the night or day that someone hasn't been at the house wanting something. A. J. hasn't been able to have a meal in peace. The house has been a rendezvous for anybody who had anything to complain about."

Check Stealers To Be Prosecuted

Jail sentences await those who steal checks from mail boxes in this area in future, it was announced today following a conference between United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford, Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier, Chief Post Office Inspector for New England John J. Breslin, and Harry L. Barker, local head of the secret service.

The conference was called, Mr. Ford stated, because of numerous thefts which were mounting in number day by day.

Heretofore offenders usually have been merely ordered to make restitution.

The first person to be affected by the new policy was Lawrence B. Abbott of Salem, who was given three months in jail today by Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court for forgery in the indorsement of a stolen WPA check for $19.50. The check was made out to Bertram H. Perry of Salem.

Harvard Fossil Plants Increase

With the addition of 10,000 more fossils to Harvard's specimens during the past year, the Harvard Botanical Museum now boasts the largest and most representative paleobotanical collection in the world outside of the British Museum of Natural History, according to the annual report of the museum. The collection now contains more than 88,000 fossil plants.

A large collection of fossil plants from Japan and Manchoukuo was one of the major acquisitions during the year, the director of the museum, Prof. Oakes Ames, reported.

Important additions were made also to the collection of economic plants and plant-products, he stated. Among these were 450 specimens of Chinese food, drug, fiber and timber plants; a number of Egyptian plants; a number of Mexican rosaries composed of ornamental seeds; a series of plant materials from Oklahoma, associated with the peyote ceremony of the Kiowa Indians; specimens of resin-yielding plants and resinous products from the Federated Malay States, and specimens from Burma.

Harvard School Hears Timilty

The functions and administration of the Boston Police Department have been outlined by Joseph F. Timilty, Boston police commissioner, in the first of a series of lectures at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

The commissioner stated that in recent years police organizations have been drawing on college men for their personnel. To enter the Federal Bureau of Investigation it is necessary to possess a college degree, he added. Scientific phases of crime investigation were discussed, with Mr. Timilty citing many specific cases.

"The modern police department in its efforts to combat crime," Mr. Timilty said, "must possess modern, scientific equipment and a chemical laboratory. The duties in connection with this branch of police work, more than ever before, require the services of college-trained men."

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued From Page 13)

partment is concerned. Starting Dec. 1, automobile registrations covering the period until next March 31 are obtainable at a reduction of 50 per cent. Already many people have taken advantage of this opportunity. Now the State has made permanent March 31 as the expiration date for motor vehicle registrations and this coming year, for the first time, this will also be the expiration date for drivers' licenses.

* * *

Corporation Taxes

The corporation taxes collected by the state of New Hampshire in behalf of the cities and towns of the state have shown a constant decrease for the past five years, according to State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball. These taxes include assesments against insurance companies, railroads, and savings banks. In 1933 they amounted to $912,880; in 1934, $784,400; 1935, $757,840; 1936, $726,660, and 1937, $704,740. Though these taxes are assessed and collected by the state Tax Commission they are credited to the various cities and towns of the state after deducting the cost of collection.

* * *

State Constitution

Though the coming state constitutional convention is six months away—the election of delegates not to take place until March—two of Gov. Francis P. Murphy's now unconstitutional ideas are expected to be the basis of resolutions to be considered at the convention. In the first place, Governor Murphy early in his term came out for using relief appropriations as a means of aiding private needy industry in the interest of maintaining and expanding the employment in this field. Governor Murphy felt that this would pave the way for actual re-employment and that the State's relief appropriation would provide more income to the public in this manner. But it was thrown out on the grounds that it was unconstitutional to use state funds to aid private industry. The same angle hangs over the fate of the self-supporting and self-liquidating flood control and water conservation program proposed for the State. The Governor has said that he hoped that the State's constitution could be changed in this respect.

The second probable move that would be inspired by the Governor's ideas would provide for tax reform. He has frankly denounced the present system whereby more than 90 per cent of the tax revenue of the State, counties, cities, and towns come from taxation of real property. But no graduated taxes can be levied under the present wording of the constitution, at least that is the ruling of the courts.

* * *

Street Railways

New Hampshire still has two street railway companies in operation but business is none too good with either of them, though both of them have received attention from the State Public Service Commission within the last week. The Public Service Company of New Hampshire has been given authority to take over the assets and assume the liabilities of its wholly owned subsidiary, the Manchester Street Railway which has been a losing proposition for a period of years. The company was granted authority to replace its service to Goffstown with buses. The other street railway, that at Berlin, has reduced its asset valuation to $109,000 and will seek to meet its taxes on this new valuation.

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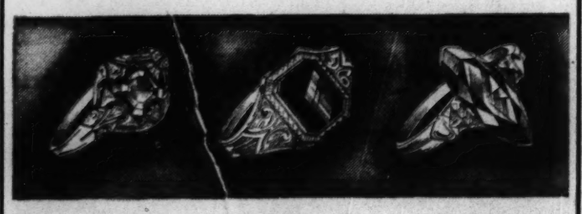

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BOYS' BLACK ONYX $5.95 — One-of-a-kind designs in 10K. yellow gold settings.

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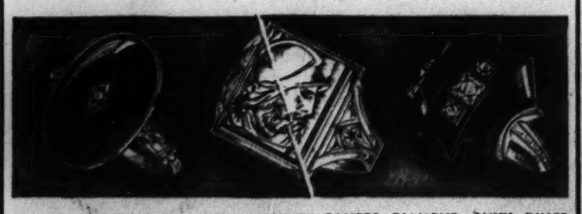

BLACK ONYX RINGS $9.75 — Black onyx rings with a center diamond in 10K. yellow gold settings.

MEN'S TIGER EYE CAMEOS $14.75 — Massive carved cameos in 10K. yellow gold settings.

DIAMOND ONYX RINGS $14.50 — Black onyx set with three diamonds in 10K. yellow gold.

Sketches Enlarged to Show Detail

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*Cameronia (Bos)	Dec. 10	Belfast	Dec. 19	Dec. 10 7:00 pm	Dec. 10 8:00 am
†Scythia (Bos.)	Dec. 10	Galway	Dec. 18	Dec. 10 7:00 pm	
Queen Mary	Dec. 15	Plymouth	Dec. 20	Dec. 14 8:00 pm	Dec. 15 11:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 22	Dec. 17 4:00 pm	Dec. 17 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Dec. 18	Dec. 13 4:00 pm	Dec. 13 7:30 pm
Pres. Garfield	San Francisco	Dec. 25	Dec. 20 4:00 pm	Dec. 20 7:30 pm

*North Ireland only. †Irish Free State only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex (Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	6	2	3	21	21	14
Rangers	4	1	5	20	18	9
Chicago	3	2	7	20	32	8
Detroit	3	1	7	17	30	7

Canadian Division

Toronto	5	4	2	42	26	14
Canadiens	5	4	2	30	23	14
Americans	6	1	3	24	15	13
Montreal	4	1	7	16	27	9

Results Dec. 7

Detroit 3, Boston 2.
Canadiens 5, Montreal 1.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A major penalty cost the Bruins a major victory last night. At least the five-minute penalty given Eddie Shore for cutting Doug Young's face with his hockey stick enabled the Detroit Red Wings to score the winning goal against the locals at the Garden. Detroit won the game, 3 to 2, and left some 13,000 Boston fans stunned and startled as to why the Wings had won only two out of 10 games this season.

Going into the third period tied at two-all, the balance seemed ready to swing either way and Shore's penalty provided impetus in favor of the Wings. Strange as it seems, Shore played his best game here in two years, yet he saw two of the Detroit goals scored while he sat in durance.

Wings Started Fast

Detroit started fast with their veteran line of Aurie, Barry and Lewis scoring the first goal in 1m. 50s. of play. Aurie took Barry's pass to tally on an angle shot. Red Doran filling in for Ebbie Goodfellow drew a penalty for tripping late in the period and Bill Cowley beat Smith in combination with Clapper and Getliffe, although the latter received no official assist. At 19:20 Aurie scored again, this time in combination with Liscombe with Shore off.

Bruins again tied the score halfway through the second period, with Cowley converting Getliffe's rebound. Howard Mackie, Detroit rookie, was in the penalty box at the time. The winning goal came at 12:46 of the final period with Shore again in the penalty pen. In the last two minutes Art Ross pulled Tiny off the ice and the Bruins stormed the Detroit area but Normie Smith, Wing goalie, blocked all tries.

Offside Whistle

Officially the game ended with four seconds remaining to be played. With Thompson out to give the Bruins six attackers, Detroit broke clear and scored just before the final bell, but Referee Johnny Mitchell whistled for an offside. The bell rang so loud that his offside whistle was ignored and both teams left the ice. At that, some thought the final score was 4-2 instead of 3-2, not realizing the offside whistle had blown.

Jack Adams, Detroit manager, was pleased in victory because James Norris Sr., team owner, came on from New York to watch . . . No Detroit defenseman has scored or assisted in a goal in the 11 games to date . . . Syd Howe, usually a good scorer, has scored only one goal in the 11 league games and three exhibition affairs . . . When and if other Detroit forwards begin scoring besides the Aurie-Barry-Lewis line, the Wings will begin to climb . . . Goodfellow's return will help too.

A dinner will be given Dec. 22 by the National Hockey League in honor of President Frank Calder, who completed his 20th year in that capacity last month. The feast will be held following a regular meeting during the day. Press from all over the circuit will attend as a tribute to the veteran official and the meeting may be opened on the occasion to admit the sport writers.

"Icing the Puck"

Manager Art Ross has two rule changes to be taken up at the New York meting. He wishes to ease off the "icing the puck" rule by not calling it unless the puck goes beyond the penalty shot line in the opponent's territory. The other is to prevent jockeying of starting lines. He believes the home team should be privileged to await the starting lineup of the visitors.

The officiating last night was not too good. Johnny Mitchell blew the whistle on the Shore-Young brush and Mickey Ion called the major penalty after much delay in which the crowd became irritable. The crowd's displeasure, particularly from the upper balcony, littered the ice with debris and delayed the game. Prompter decisions, less argument and faster resumption of play will help keep the crowd from becoming so incensed.

Both Jack Adams and Art Ross like Toronto. Adams thinks the Maple Leafs are headed for the Stanley Cup and Ross intimated that if Boston fans thought last night's game was good (and it certainly was) they should wait until next Tuesday when Toronto comes.

Montreal hockey fans showed signs of hockey interest last night when 8000 viewed the Canadiens' 5-1 triumph over the Maroons, intra-city rivals. The victory lifted the Frenchmen into a tie for the division lead with Toronto. Tommy Gorman, Forum manager and Maroon director, probably has been reminded several times of his recent slur in which he commented that three major league hockey teams and Canadiens were in the Forum at one time last week.

Springfield Elects Leyford

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8 (AP)—The Springfield College varsity soccer team, champion of the Eastern League, last evening elected Roland (Lefty) Leyford of Hardwick, Vt., to captain next year's edition. Leyford has been a valuable right halfback for Prof. John D. Brock's brigade the past two seasons. He belongs to the class of 1939 at Springfield and has music and golf as hobbies.

New B. U. Gridiron Leader

By a Staff Photographer
Johnny Walker, Center

Major Leagues Stick to Their Respective Balls

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (AP)—American Leaguers will keep on their primrose path af happy customers and home runs for 1938 while their National cousins go back to the old skin game of squeeze play, shorter hits and photo finish games.

A bit irritated at each other's willfulness in the matter, the American Leaguers voted yesterday to retain the old lively ball, whereas the National Leaguers, unblessed by such home run hitters as Joe Di Maggio, Lou Gehrig and Jimmy Foxx, decided to go back to the less livelier horsehide. Thus, after four years of agreement on the ball, the two leagues again find they have agreed to disagree.

Difference of Opinion

What the difference in the baseball will be is anybody's guess. One ball manufacturer said the American League ball would travel but a few feet farther than the National brand while another said the difference might be as much as 200 more runs for the Americans. In manufacture, the new National League sphere has a slightly heavier cover and five strands of thread instead of four.

"We were in complete agreement to change the ball," explained President Ford Frick of the Nationals, "and the American Leaguers suddenly backed out, leaving us with no other possible action but to go ahead with our type of ball."

"We were open to a change but failed to find a new one that looked better for our purposes than the one we used last season," said American League President Will Harridge. "We have appointed a committee to study the baseball further but there will be no change until the 1939 season at the earliest."

Final Session

Both leagues met in joint session today, final one of the annual convention. A few major league pilots and club owners still hoped to swing a few last-minute deals in the final hours of the slowest trading bee in years. Prosperity ruined the present ivory market. Everybody had money to spend for players, but the supply of good ball players was far under the demand. Moreover, not many owners want to sell until the end of the year for income tax reasons.

The Boston Red Sox, who did quite a bit of business here and at Milwaukee, landed a very promising recruit last night by buying Ted Williams, 19-year-old outfielder, from the San Diego Padres. Ted, a husky six-footer who has had but two years of pro baseball experience, hit only .292 last season for the Padres, but slammed out 25 homers, Pacific Coast managers, here for the greatping tour, say he's one of the greatest prospects in years. Both New York clubs, Detroit and Cleveland, bid for him but the Red Sox got him for cash, Outfielder Dominic Dallesandro and Infielder Al Niemiec.

Catcher Earl Grace of the Philadelphia Phillies was sent to the St. Louis Cardinals for Cap Clark, a young catcher who was with Houston and Columbus last season.

Kerr Selects Two More

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 8 (AP)—Coach Andy Kerr last night selected two more players for his all-East team, bring to seven the number chosen for the squad that will meet an all-West eleven at San Francisco New Year's Day. The latest selections were Marcel Chesbro, tackle and captain of the Colgate University team this year, and Al Babartsky, Fordham tackle. Others selected are Joe Nee, Harvard guard; Elmore Hackney, Duke back; Alex Wojciechowicz, Fordham center; Ed Lalor, Colgate fullback, and Ed Franco, Fordham tackle.

Two Grid Games Listed

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 8 (AP)—Watertown High School's football team will play two games, instead of one, in Clearwater, Fla., during the Christmas holidays. William I. Graff, athletic director, announced yesterday he has arranged for his team to meet Middletown (Conn.) High School in a night game, Tuesday, Dec. 28. Watertown is already booked to play Clearwater High Christmas day.

International-American Hockey Standing

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals for	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	7	0	4	33	20	14
Providence	4	2	4	17	17	10
Springfield	3	3	5	20	22	9
New Haven	2	4	5	18	23	8

Western Division

Syracuse	5	2	3	26	21	12
Cleveland	3	5	3	19	21	11
Pittsburgh	4	2	4	18	25	10

Result Dec. 7

Philadelphia 5, Springfield 4.

Walker Chosen Terrier Captain For 1938 Team

Johnny Walker of Pawtucket, R. I., elected captain of Boston University's football team next year at a banquet tendered to the squad last night at the Chamber of Commerce Building, was, in the opinion of Coach Pat Hanley, one of the outstanding lineman of the Terriers this season.

"He was one of the hardest working linemen I have seen this year," Pat said shortly after the B. U. elevep were victorious, 13 to 6. "His passing has been consistently good and his work on the defense in backing up the line has been flawless."

Walker gained the varsity center position as a sophomore and has played as a regular since. His work in both the Villanova and Boston College games this year was of high order. Against Villanova he was especially effective in breaking up the strong running attack which the visitors boasted and as a result Villanova was forced to block a punt and throw a long pass in order to turn the Terriers back, 12 to 0.

"I am particularly pleased to have Walker lead us on the gridiron next year," Pat said after the election. "All of the boys like him and will co-operate with him to the fullest. He'll make a great leader."

Walker succeeded Leon Spivack of Bridgeport, Conn., who led this year's eleven to six victories and two defeats.

All members of the varsity squad were awarded with gold footballs last night with the engraving, B. U. 13, B. C. 6.

Leagues Name Five To Hall of Fame

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 (AP)—By a vote of the major leagues five pioneers of baseball were added to the game's hall of fame at Cooperstown, N. Y., last night. The awards were made not only for their playing ability but for their "pioneer inspiration."

Those chosen were: Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Ban Johnson, organizer and first president of the American League.

John J. McGraw, late leader of the New York Giants.

The Hon. Morgan G. Bulkeley, first president of the National League and one-time United States Senator from Connecticut.

George Wright, member of the first professional baseball team, the Cincinnati Red Stockings, and manager-shortstop of the Boston Nationals in 1876.

Other immortals, all chosen by vote of baseball writers, already named are Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Cy Young, Larry Lajoie, Christy Mathewson, Tris Speaker, Honus Wagner, and Walter Johnson.

In explaining the choices of the pioneers, the two major-league presidents said that writers of today overlooked the great heroes of the past in their vote for membership in the hall of fame and it was deemed only right to have the five named now and forever to the greatest honor in baseball.

Harvard Elects Brayton

Roswell Brayton '39 has been elected captain of the Crimson's 1938 varsity cross-country team. He weighs 165 pounds and is 6 feet, 1 inch tall. Brayton prepared for Harvard at Milton Academy, where he competed in track. His home is in Fall River, Mass. He was a member of his freshman cross-country team and a miler on his freshman track team, and won major numerals in both sports. He was a member of the 1936 and 1937 varsity cross-country teams and won a minor "H" both years. He was a miler on the 1937 varsity track team and won a major "H." He is a son of Israel Brayton '96. He succeeds John W. Erhard '38 as captain. John W. Cassidy '39 of Lowell, Mass., will be the varsity manager next year.

Crimson Soccer Team Elects

John MacL. Johansen '39 of New York City has been elected captain of the 1938 Harvard varsity soccer team. He weighs 153 pounds and is 5 feet 9 inches tall. He prepared for Harvard at Choate School. In his frestman year he won minor numerals in soccer and major numerals in track. He was a member of the varsity soccer team in 1936 and 1937, and won a minor "H" both years. He was a hurdler on the varsity track team last year, and won a major "H." He succeeds Richard G. Powell as captain. Donald C. Goodrich '39 of Phoenix, Ariz., will be the varsity manager next year. He succeeds Morris Earle.

College Basketball

Vermont 28, St. Michael's 21.

Pennsylvania Boy Chosen Harvard Football Captain

BULLETIN

Robert L. Green '39 was elected captain of the 1938 Harvard varsity football team by the lettermen, before the team picture at the Dillon Field House, Soldiers Field, this afternoon.

The letter men of the Harvard varsity football squad met at the Dillon Field House, Soldiers Field, this afternoon to elect a football captain for 1938. The election preceded the taking of the Harvard team picture.

Robert L. Green Jr., '39, regular starting left end for the last two years, and Clifford W. Wilson '39, starting fullback against Yale in 1936 and starting center against Yale in 1937, were the pre-election favorites.

The following are facts on Green: He is 20 years of age, weighs 165 pounds and is 6 feet tall. He prepared for Harvard at Baltimore Poly Prep. His home is in St. Davids, Penna. He was captain of his freshman boxing team and won numerals. He was the starting left end against Yale in 1936 and 1937 and won a major "H" both years. He was a member of the 1937 junior varsity basketball team and won minor numerals. At Poly Prep he competed in tennis, football and basketball.

The following are facts on Wilson: He is 20 years of age, weighs 180 pounds and is 6 feet tall. He prepared for Harvard at Andover. His home is in Leominster, Mass. He captained his freshman football team, played center and guard, and won major numerals. He was changed to a blocking back position in the spring football practice in 1936 and was the starting blocking back against Yale in 1936 and won a major "H." He was changed back to guard position in spring practice in 1937 and was expected to play that position this fall. Early season injuries which affected the Harvard center squad forced Dick Harlow to change him to the center position and he started all but Army game at that position and won a major "H." At Andover he played football with Bill Platt, Yale captain-elect.

The manager of the Harvard varsity team in 1938 will be Oliver P. Bolton '39 of Cleveland, Ohio, and the assistant manager will be John M. Atherton II '40 of Glenview, Ky. Bolton succeeds Robert T. Whitman '38 of Greenwich, Conn., and the new captain will succeed C. Russell Allen '38 of Greenfield, Mass.

By a Staff Photographer
Bobby Green
1938 Harvard Grid Captain

Midget Racers Seeking Titles On Wooden Bowl

Midget auto races at the Boston Garden on the world's only indoor wooden bowl speedway tomorrow night will see the keenest contested races in the history of the sport here. Every one of the drivers now contesting at the Garden is anxious to not only win the National Indoor Championship, but also the James Cagney Trophy.

At the present time Paul Russo of Chicago and Bob Sall of Paterson, N. J., are tied for first place in points scored. Scoring takes place only in the feature race each week, with 10 points for first, 8 for second, 6 for third and 4 for fourth. Russo and Sall have each scored 16 points, the former with his win on Thanksgiving night and a third in the Armistice night feature, while Sall has finished second in both feature races to date.

Bill Troutwine of Gloversville, N. Y., is third with 14 points, a win on Armistice night and fourth place on Thanksgiving night, while Frankie Bailey is in fourth position with 6 points, having finished third on Nov. 12.

Mike Caruso of Hicksville, L. I., owner of the cars that Bailey, Russo and Sall use at the Garden, is bringing his new Dreyer midget to Boston for tomorrow night instead of his Bugatti car and Russo will drive this new and speedy racer over the Garden speedway. Frankie Bailey will drive his own car, the one in which Russo won the feature on Thanksgiving night, and will go to the mark a heavy favorite.

Military Academy Adopts New Eligibility Rules

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 8 (AP)—In a move that made it appear Army was definitely giving ground, particularly in view of the recent Big Ten decision removing the ban from West Point as gridiron opposition, the United States Military Academy changed its eligibility rules yesterday to conform with the standard at Navy and "the leading civilian colleges in the country."

The switch, announced last night by the academy's superintendent, Maj. Gen. William D. Connor, would put army athletes under the three-year varsity eligibility rule in force on the squads of every big-time college.

Up to now, Army has permitted its athletes to play three years at West Point, regardless of previous varsity experience at other colleges before entering the academy. Under this category have come "Light Horse" Harry Wilson, among Army's greats, who played at Penn State before entering the Point; tiny Hewett, who went to Army after performing for Pitt, and Elmer Oliphant, who completed his career at Purdue before matriculating at the academy.

Royals Release Pitcher

MONTREAL, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Montreal Royals of the International League announced last night that Lauri Myllykangas, right-handed pitcher, had been sent on option to Indianapolis of the American Association. Myllykangas, with the Royals four seasons, won nine and lost 10 games last season.

Columbia Elects Wright

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—John C. Wright '39 of Hamburg, N. Y., varsity tackle for two seasons, was elected Columbia football captain for 1938 at a dinner of the varsity "C" club last night. Wright prepared at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penna., and captained his freshman team at Columbia.

Budge and Mako Win

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 8 (AP)—Don Budge and Gene Mako, American tennis stars, encountered difficulty in disposing of Jack Bromwich and Huxley, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5, in the semifinals of the Victorian championships today. The Americans will meet Jack Crawford and Vivian McGrath in the doubles finals.

'Bowl' Contests Flayed by Coach Jordan, Amherst

As the many "Bowl" post-season football games increase, so increases the din against them. Built up and publicized, primarily for monetary reasons and sectional publicity at the expense of the college football player, from the original Rose Bowl to several bowls, the clamor to call a halt is growing. Another stop sign was hoisted by Lloyd Jordan, coach of Amherst's Little Three champion, in an address to 150 members and guests of the Advertising Club of Boston luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Statler.

Jordan was a member of the 1922 Pittsburgh team which went to the Rose Bowl game that year. He recalled his own experience of playing before the huge crowd, watching the parade and festivities and having no pocket money of his own. The only post-season game he favored was the East-West affair, conducted to benefit the needy. His general subject was "How to Play Football and Like It."

Other coaches present were Wes Fesler of Harvard, Lou Manly of Tufts, Tuss McLaughry of Brown, Dr. Eddie Anderson of Holy Cross, Pat Hanley of Boston University and E. Marion Roberts of Brockton High School. The coaches and invited football writers polled an all-New England football team for the Advertising Club's "Salad Bowl" as follows:

Bobby Green, Ken Booth and Joe Nee of Harvard; Frank Schildgren, Gus Zitrides and Bob McLeod of Dartmouth; Eddie O'Melia and Billy Osmanski of Holy Cross; Frank Gallagher and Clint Frank of Yale and Gary Famiglietti of Boston University, with Charley Gilman of Wollaston, cheer leader. W. M.

Brown Matmen List Eight Dual Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8—The Brown varsity wrestling team will engage in eight dual meets this season, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics, announced last night. Varsity opponents include Harvard, Yale, Wesleyan, Springfield, M. I. T., Rutgers, Michigan State and Tufts. The Michigan State meet is the first intersectional engagement in this sport since the Iowa State meet in 1933-34. The varsity season opens on Dec. 15. The schedule:

Dec. 15, Wesleyan at Middletown; Jan. 8, Harvard at Cambridge; 15, Yale at New Haven; Feb. 5, Open; 12, Springfield at Springfield; 19, M. I. T.; 22, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 26, Michigan State; March 5, Tufts at Medford.

Harvard Opens Against Tech Five Tonight

Harvard's varsity basketball team will open its season opposing Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building tonight at 8:45 o'clock. The varsity game will be preceded by a match between the Harvard and M. I. T. freshman teams. This match will be called at 7:30 p. m.

The Harvard varsity lineup will be George Lowman and Charles Lutz at the forward positions, John Herrick at center, and Vernon Struck and Ulysses Lupien at the guards.

M. I. T. will use Oliver Kangas and Mike Herasimchuk at the forward positions, Paul Schneider at center, and Hyman Katz and Vernon Lippett at guards.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League

	Won	Lost
Globe No. 1	30	14
Record	28	16
Monitor No. 1	28	16
Post No. 1	28	16
Post No. 2	23	21
American	22	22
Transcript	19	25
Monitor No. 2	19	25
Pilot	13	31
Globe No. 2	10	34

Results Dec. 7

Post 3; Transcript 1.
Globe 2; Post (No. 2) 2.
Globe (No. 2) 2; Record 2.
American 4; Monitor (No. 2) 0.
Pilot 3; Monitor 1.

Records

High Single—Swanson, Monitor, 148.
High Total—Swanson, Monitor, 365.
High Team Single—Transcript, 561.
High Team Total—Transcript, 1573.

Peggy O'Neil Up In Second Place In Scoring Race

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8 (AP)—Jack Markle, right winger of the Syracuse Stars, retained his place at the top of the International-American Hockey League scoring heap today, although he gained but one point during the past week to bring his total to 12.

The Cleveland Barons' Peggy O'Neil garnered four points to place second for league and western division honors with 11 points. A teammate, Lorne Duguid, placed third in the western branch with eight.

First place in the eastern division went to Ossie Asmundsen of the New Haven Eagles with nine points, while runner-up honors in the section went to Lloyd Roubeil of Philadelphia with eight. Hemmerling and Jackson of New Haven and Kilby McDonald of Philadelphia all had seven points to share third place.

O'Neil was far ahead of the field in the penalty listing with 15 infractions: 12 minors, two misconducts and a major. The scoring leaders were:

	Gls	Asts	Pts
Markle, Syracuse	6	6	12
O'Neil, Cleveland	2	9	11
Asmundsen, New Haven	5	4	9
Duguid, Cleveland	6	2	8
Roubeil, Philadelphia	3	5	8
Convey, Syracuse	4	3	7
B. Cunningham, Cleveland	3	4	7
L. Cunningham, Cleveland	4	3	7
Deacon, Pittsburgh	0	7	7
Hemmerling, New Haven	2	5	7
Jackson, New Haven	2	5	7
K. McDonald, Phila.	3	4	7
Barton, Philadelphia	2	4	6
Carse, Philadelphia	4	2	6
Doran, Syracuse	4	2	6
Filmore, Springfield	2	4	6
Hudson, Pittsburgh	3	3	6
Murdoch, Philadelphia	3	3	6
Shannon, Syracuse	2	4	6
Wares, Philadelphia	3	3	6

Frank Receives Trophy

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Clinton Edward Frank of Yale University and Evanston, Ill., today has tangible proof of the fact that he "has everything."

He has, first of all, the John W. Heisman memorial trophy, awarded each year to the nation's outstanding all-around college football player. He has, further, a place on virtually every all-America team.

And he has, in addition, the admiration and respect of each of the 1000 guests who turned out at the downtown athletic club last night to hear Frank's praises sung and witness his acceptance of the handsome bronze statuette.

East Leads in Competition Vs. Intersectional Rivals

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Eastern college football teams, leading contributors of individual stars to the all-America ranking lists in 1937, also ruled the roost in competition against rivals from other sectors.

Appearing in 71 of the 106 major intersectional games included in the annual Associated Press survey, eastern elevens won 41, lost 24 and tied six. Their percentage, based on defeats and losses, was .631.

Only one of the four other geographical divisions emerged with an average better than .500. That was the southwest which, on the strength of a late-season rally, finished with 14 victories and 10 defeats for .583. It was the only section to hold the upper hand in clashes with the East, gaining two victories and two ties in five games.

Far West Fades

Far western teams, undefeated in intersectional competition through the early weeks of the season, found the going considerably rougher in the final stages and wound up in third place, with seven won and eight lost for .467. The South, with 20 victories and 30 defeats for a .400 batting average, and the Midwest, with 18 and 28 for .391, brought up the rear.

By far the busiest competitor from the intersectional viewpoint, the East also had the greatest share of "breather" victories. Grouped under that heading are such triumphs as those of Princeton and Navy over Virginia, Harvard over Davidson, and Army over Washington University of St. Louis and V. M. I.

Each Won Four

Yet Atlantic seaboard outfits, retaining the intersectional "title" they held in 1936, also chalked up their share of notable triumphs. Pacesetters in this respect were those parallel powerhouses, Pittsburgh and Fordham.

Each won four games. Pitt from Wisconsin, Notre Dame, Nebraska, and Duke; Fordham in successive starts from Texas Christian, North Carolina, Purdue and St. Mary's. Another formidable contributor to the eastern victory list was undefeated Villanova. After a scoreless tie with Auburn, the Wildcats whipped Detroit, Marquette, and Loyola of Los Angeles.

The Midwest's poor showing was due largely to indifferent performances by Big Ten teams. Together they won only four out of 10 games. The sectional leadership fell to Michigan State, which was upset by Manhattan in its lone defeat of the year and defeated Temple, Carnegie Tech and San Francisco.

Notre Dame won three out of five, beating Army, Navy and Southern California, but bowing to Pitt and Carnegie.

First for California

Rose Bowl-bound Alabama, with its triumph over George Washington, and Louisiana State and Vanderbilt, winning two each, were southern intersectional leaders. When 'Bama meets California in the Rose Bowl New Year's Day, incidentally, it will be the coast team's first intersectional test.

Tied for top honors in the Southwest were Texas A. and M. and Baylor, which won two each. Rice, new conference champion, could take only one out of three.

Detroit and George Washington played two of the heaviest intersectional schedules. Gus Dorais' Titans split even, whipping Texas Tech, Catholic U. and Boston College and losing to Manhattan, Villanova, and Duquesne. The Colonials won two, lost three and tied one. The intersectional tabulation, with percentages:

	East	Mid-West	South	So'west	Far West	Won	Lost	P. C.
East	—	16	22	1	2	41	24	.631
Mid-West	12	—	2	2	2	18	28	.391
South	10	3	—	7	0	20	30	.400
Southwest	2	3	5	—	4	14	10	.583
Far West	0	0	1	0	—	7	8	.467

East and South played 3 ties; East and Southwest, 2 ties; East and Far West, 1 tie.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press
New York Giants obtained Infielder Lou Chiozza from Phillies for cash and Leo Scharein, Nashville infielder.

Where to Dine

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,350,000
Previous day 965,220
1937 sal. to date 288,889,825
1936 sal. to date 469,562,137

Moderate Upturn In Stock Market; Rails Lead Rise

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Prices advanced fractions to 2 points or more in today's stock market, as rail shares led a rally in which virtually all divisions joined.

Mixed just after the opening, the market advanced as buying appeared in increasing volume. Toward the final hour only the gold mining shares resisted the trend. Trading was at the pace of about 1,500,000 shares.

Higher and actively traded were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, J. I. Case, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Westinghouse Electric, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, New York Central, Union Pacific, Allied Chemical, Johns Manville, U. S. Gypsum and Eastman Kodak. General Motors was narrow.

Foreign Marts Uneven

London, Amsterdam and Paris markets closed irregular after early firmness. Bonds were higher in quiet trading. Commodities were mixed.

Market analysts studied various news items for an indication of industry's trend.

November sales reports of chain and mail order stores, indicating slightly better results than for the same month last year, provided cheering morsels. A decrease was noted, however, for Sears Roebuck & Co. in the four weeks ended Dec. 3.

Bonds Rise Briskly

A brisk demand for lower priced railroad and utility issues gave the bond market its strongest rally in weeks today.

Off to a slow start which held sway through the first hour, the list began to harden before noon and as the final lap approached was holding around the best levels of the day, 1 to as much as 4 points net higher.

In the vanguard were such issues as International Hydro Electric 6s, Columbia Gas 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s. U. S. Governments were 1-32 to as much as 9-32 of a point higher. Foreign issues shared in the improvement sentiment to a lesser extent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—Specialties were in the van as the curb market worked higher today by fractions to 2 points or more.

In demand were Aluminum Co. of America, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Sherwin Williams, McWilliams Dredging and Creole Petroleum. Fractional advances were chalked up for American Gas & Electric, Northern States Power "A," Gulf Oil and American Cyanamid "B."

Weak spots included Atlantic & Pacific, Lake Shore Mines and United Wall Paper.

Gen. Motors World Sales in November Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—World sales of General Motors cars to dealers in November were the best for the month on record at 195,136 units, the corporation reported.

World sales compared with 166,939 units in October and 191,720 in November last year.

Sales to United States consumers were 117,387 units against 107,216 in October and 155,552 in November, 1936.

Sales to United States dealers were 153,184 units against 136,370 last month and 156,041 in November last year.

The previous high for November world sales was 191,720 units in that month last year.

Sales to United States dealers for the 11 months ended November also established a new high for a comparable period, totaling 1,571,792 units, compared with 1,485,529 units in the same period last year. The previous 11-month record was 1,499,370 units in 1929.

World sales to dealers for the first 11 months established another record at 1,956,453, against 1,798,576 for the 1936 period and compared with 1,859,045 in the same period of 1929, the previous record.

Sales to consumers in the United States for the first 11 months were 1,504,533 units, compared with 1,546,741 in the similar 1936 11 months.

Power Output Up 4.2 P. C. Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended December 4 rose to 2,152,643,000 kilowatt-hours, a gain of 4.2 per cent over 2,065,378,000 kilowatt-hours in the preceding week, and an advance of 0.9 per cent over 2,133,511,000 kilowatt-hours in the comparable 1936 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage changes, adjusted to include the week following holiday both years, over the like 1936 year, according to major geographic areas:

Declines: New England 12.5; middle Atlantic 2.1; central industrial 6.9; west central 1.5; southern states 5.4.

Advances: Rocky Mountain 11.6; Pacific Coast 3.5.

Banker Sees Continuance Of Low Interest Rates

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—J. Stewart Baker, chairman of the Bank of Manhattan Co. today cited Federal Government fiscal policies as an indication interest rates will continue low for an indefinite time.

At the annual stockholders meeting Baker said estimated net operating earnings of $3,550,000 for 1937 would leave a margin of about $550,000 over dividends. The 1936 earnings were $4,022,819.

He urged that the Government help business recovery by reducing expenditures and taxes, balancing the budget and fixing an "exact" value for the dollar in terms of gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
85	36	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	37	37	37	+ ¼
85	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	47½	47½	47½	+1½
23½	7½	Adams Exp (.60g)	47	10	9¾	9¾	
26½	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ¾
4⅝	1¼	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec 7
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	12	52½	51½	52½	+ 1¼
8½	⅛	Airway El Ap	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
18¾	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	10	11¼	11¼	11½	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Allegheny	29	3¾	3½	3½	
56½	10	Allen pf xw	3	14⅝	13½	14⅛	+2
56¾	11	Allen pf $50 ww	14	13½	13⅜	13⅝	+1½
59	11	Allen pf $60 ww	3	14	13½	14	+ ⅝
45¾	13	Allen Stl (1.80)	2	16	16	16	+1½
27⅛	8½	Allen Indust (1)	14	19¼	18⅝	19	
254½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	11	166	164½	165	— ½
17½	9	Allied Kid (1a)	3	10	9¾	9¾	Dec 3
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	5	13⅞	13½	13¾	Dec 7
21⅞	6¼	Allied Stores (.20a)	28	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
85	40⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	84	84	84	Dec 7
63½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	63	48½	46½	46¾	+ ⅜
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	13	12¾	13½	+ ⅜
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	22	22	22	Dec 3
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	32	57½	56½	56⅝	+ ⅛
101¼	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	1	62	62	62	Nov 20
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (1g)	9	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	21	42½	37¼	42½	+ 3½
121	79½	Am Can (4)	15	83	80½	82½	+1½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	Dec 4
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	36	27⅝	26¾	26⅞	— ¼
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	9	54	52	52½	+ ⅛
33¾	11⅜	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	25	18	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	95	95	95	Dec 3
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	2	96	96	96	
23⅜	5½	Am Colortype	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	6	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (3½g)	7	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
17	5	Am European	1	7	7	7	Nov 30
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	16	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	5	20¼	20	20	— ½
68⅝	19	Am & For P $7 pf	4	25½	25	25	
38½	5¾	Am & For P 3d pf	8	13	11¾	12	+ ⅝
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	13	11⅜	12	
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	3	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	52	32¼	30¾	31¾	Dec 3
52⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	37	36¾	37	
4¾	1½	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16	16	16	— ½
17¾	6¾	Am International	5	8⅛	8	8	
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	39	24½	22½	23½	+ ¾
125	53	Am Loco pf (7k)	5	81	79	81	Dec 2
29⅜	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	2	Am M & Met (.60)	8	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
68⅜	24¾	Am Metal (1¾k)	13	32	30½	31½	+1¼
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Dec 3
16½	3	Am Power & Light	52	8	7⅞	7⅞	
87½	31	Am P&L $6pf (5¾k)	14	46	44½	45¼	+1¾
72½	26	Am P&L$5pf(4.65¾k)	29	38	36	37¼	+ ⅜
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	91	14½	14	14¼	
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	40	23⅝	23	23⅜	
101⅜	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½g)	8	74¼	73½	74½	
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	18¼	18	18	— ⅝
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	1	12½	12½	12½	
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	98	53⅜	50	51⅜	+1½
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	124	123½	124	+ ⅛
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	2	50¼	50	50¼	Dec 7
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	83	34¾	32¾	33⅝	+ ⅜
36½	8½	Am Stores	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
56⅞	26	Am Sugar Ref (2)	12	38½	36	36½	+ ½
143¾	104⅜	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	Dec 6
25⅝	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec 6
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	34	150⅞	149½	150⅝	+ ⅝
99	65¼	Am Tobacco (5)	6	85½	85	85⅜	— ⅛
99¾	67¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	12	68	67½	68	— ¼
150½	128¾	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	137½	137½	137½	Dec 7
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	15	7¾	7	7	
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	63	14¾	13¾	14⅜	+ ½
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅛
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	3	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	
79	26½	Am Woolen pf	7	28¾	27½	28¾	+1¼
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	35	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	62	62	62	Nov 20
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	429	34	32	33¼	+ ⅞
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	4	49	49	49	Dec 7
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	17	18	17	17⅞	+1⅛
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 23
46	26	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	27	26¾	26⅞	— ¼
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	2	99	98½	99	+1⅛
13¾	4¾	Armour Ill (.70g)	15	6⅝	6½	6½	
99½	64½	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	68	67	68	
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	•23	42¼	41½	41¾	— ¾
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	13	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	71	71	71	Nov 18
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	35	Associatas Inv (3a)	1	39	39	39	—3
94¾	32½	Atch T & S F (2g)	92	43¼	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
104	61	Atchison pf (5)	4	75½	75½	75½	+1½
55½	18	At Coast Line (1½g)	19	28½	27	27½	+ ⅜
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 3
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	13	12	12	— ⅛
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	31	21¾	20½	21	+ ¼
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	104¾	104½	104¾	Dec 7
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	11	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	41	41	41	
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	3	46⅛	46	46	
18¾	4½	Atlas Tack (1⅛g)	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec 7
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	1	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	106	9¾	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	93	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	17	16	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	34	34	34	— ⅜
43⅜	10⅛	Barker Co (1a)	28	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
32	8½	Barker Bros	4	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
35⅛	10	Barnsdall (1)	31	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (3¼a)	4	12	11½	12	+ ½
28⅜	13¼	Bearfoot Cr (1a)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Dec 6
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf xw (5)	1	93	93	93	Nov 30
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	96	96	96	—1¼
15⅜	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8½	Bendix Aviat (1)	17	13⅜	13	13	
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	12	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
62¾	32	Best & Co (2½a)	4	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
106½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	249	58⅝	56	57⅜	+1⅜
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	8	92½	89	92	+2
38	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	9	26⅞	26	26½	+ ½
29⅞	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	9	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
49¾	16	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	9	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅝
48⅜	21	Boeing Air (.40g)	78	28¾	27½	27½	— ¼
25	13¾	Bohn Alum (4g)	7	28	28	28	+ ½
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	20	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	26	28⅝	27¾	28¼	— ⅜
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	2	5	4½	5	+ ⅝
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	1	1	1	Dec 3
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (3½g)	2	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	20	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅜
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	49	26½	25½	25½	— ½
53½	29	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	3	30	30	30	+ ½
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	5	31¾	31⅛	31¼	Dec 7
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
12	8	Bkln-Man Tr	25	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
102¼	32	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	5	33	32½	33	+1
52⅜	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	15	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
50	35⅜	Brown Shoe (3)	1	36	36	36	Dec 6
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	32	9½	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	42	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	3	22¾	22	22	
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	14	34¾	33⅜	34¾	+1¼
18⅜	6¾	Burlington Mills (1)	18	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	15	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅜
11⅛	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
39	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8¾	8½	8¾	
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	8¾	8¼	8¾	
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	21	20¼	20¾	+ ¼
31¾	2¾	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
33⅜	6	Byers Co	20	11	10¾	11	+ ⅜
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	4	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅜
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	22¼	22	22½	+ ¼
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
30½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	34	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
37⅝	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	12	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	52	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
17⅛	6½	Canadian Pacific	21	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (2)	2	30	30	30	Dec 7
18½	6	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	6½	6½	6½	
35⅜	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	8	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
9½	2⅛	Carriers & Gen(.30g)	1	4⅞	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	8	100	97	97½	+ ½
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	15	53½	51	53	+2½
105¼	101	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Dec 2
41¼	16½	Celanese Corp	37	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
115	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92	92	92	
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	1	25	25	25	Dec 7
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	8	4	3¾	3¾	
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
14½	3½	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	21	7⅞	6½	7⅛	+ ⅜
86⅜	35¼	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Dec 7
23⅜	3½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	20	43¾	42¾	43⅜	+ ⅜
63½	25½	Certain-teed	10	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
48	5	Champ Pap & F (2)	11	30½	30	30½	+ ½
68⅞	31	Checker Cab	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Dec 2
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio (a)	41	40	38¾	39½	+ ⅞
90½	40	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	93⅝	92⅝	92⅝	Nov 19
4⅝	⅜	Ches Corp (3a)	6	44	44⅛	45⅝	+1
13½	2	Chi & E Ill	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Nov 20
6⅜	1	Chi & E Ill pf	5	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W	6	2⅛	1	2⅛	+ ⅛
4	1	Chi & N W pf	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15¼	3	Chi Gt West	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec 4
22	10½	Chi Gt West pf	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
53⅛	7	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	3	12½	12½	12½	
3½	⅛	Chi M St P & P	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
33	6¼	Chi Pneu T	12	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
45	29	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	31½	31	31½	+1
3⅜	1	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 7
8⅝	1	C R I & P 5% pf	2	2¼	2¼	2½	Dec 7
27½	6½	C R I & P 7% pf	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
22½	12	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 3
15⅞	3	Chick Cot Oil	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
43¾	32½	Childs Co	3	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
135¼	11	Chrysler (10g)	446	80¾	77⅞	80⅜	+ ⅝
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
66	22	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
38	22	Clark Equip (4.80g)	3	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
48⅜	4⅝	Clev Graph B (1½g)	9	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
37	24½	Climax Molyb (.80g)	80	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
39⅛	13½	Clett Peabody (1)	6	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
170½	99¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	5	118	118¼	118¼	+ ¾
58	34½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
95¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	17	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
104½	95¼	Colgate-Palm pf (8)	2	99	98	98	+4⅜
62⅝	30¾	Col & Alk (5g)	10	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	20	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
32	18	Columb Br A (1.50g)	3	18½	18½	18½	
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.50g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	—1⅛
30½	4⅝	Colum G&El (.60a)	105	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	
108	68⅜	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	78	78½	78	+ ⅜
39½	10	Colum Pict vte(1a)	1	15⅜	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
40⅜	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	Nov 27
126⅝	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	8	74	73	74	+1
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	15	39¾	39	39¾	+1⅛
114	84	Coml Credit pf (4¾)	1	94	94	94	Nov 27
80½	38½	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	11	44½	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
120	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (6½)	1	95	95	95	Dec 7
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	29	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	54	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
75¾	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	7	45½	43½	44⅝	+1⅝
125¾	65	Conde Nast	1	62	62	62	Nov 20
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	3	23¾	23¼	23½	— ⅛
19¼	8	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
33⅜	8	Consol Aircraft	91	15⅜	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
18⅛	4¾	Consol Cigar	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec 7
40½	22	Consol Edison (2)	135	26⅜	25¼	26	+ ⅜
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	4	101½	100	100½	
5⅝	1	Consol Film	5	1½	1½	1½	Dec 7
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	37	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
106½	100¼	Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Dec 1
10⅝	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	Dec 4
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
53¾	16	Consol Coal pf	1	20	20	20	+1
92⅛	80½	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Dec 6
37⅝	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	20	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅛
37⅝	7½	Cont Baking A	12	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	12	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
109⅜	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	82½	82½	82½	—1
69¾	40½	Cont Can (3)	29	43½	42	43	+1⅛
108⅛	107¼	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	108	108	108	+ ⅛
25¾	8½	Cont Dia Fib	8	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	29¾	28½	29¾	+1⅛
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	11	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
49	34	Cont Oil Del (1a)	38	39¾	39¾	39¾	+1¼
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1)	4	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	15	62¾	61	62¼	+ ¾
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	165½	165½	165½	Dec 7
10¼	3	Coty	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	14	28½	26¾	26½	— ⅜
126⅝	66	Crane Co cv pf (8)	3	91	91	91	— ½
82¼	22¾	Cream of Wh (1a)	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
64⅞	34	Crosley Radio	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
44¼	28½	Crown Cork (2)	35	34¼	32⅝	34	+ 1
56⅛	36½	Crwn Ck pf ww (3¾)	1	38½	38½	38½	Dec 6
47¼	33	Crwn Ck pf xw (3¼)	1	33¾	33¼	33¼	Dec 6
25½	8½	Cr

Business and Industry • # Executives and Educators Evaluate Reasons for Optimism • Commerce and Finance

Problem of Tax Exemption Beset With Difficulties

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The perennial subject of tax-exempt bonds is again up for discussion, and probably, it is felt here, will as usual end up like the weather; nobody will do anything about it. It is full of complexes and the cartoonist's stereotype of the bloated capitalist and the frustrated tax-gatherer, to which it so readily lends itself, contains not the remotest suggestion of the economic, legal and political intricacies involved. In point of fact, one of the first famous critics of tax exemption was Mr. Andrew Mellon, a capitalist of outstanding dimensions, while the so far insuperable obstacle to its elimination consists of a bakers' dozen of western states with hardly a taxpayer apiece among them receiving a million dollars a year.

The financial complexities run several ways. There are some 170,000 separate political or territorial taxing bodies in the United States, most of which have the power of issuing tax-exempt securities. These securities fall into three general categories. First, there are the notes and bills of the United States Government. Income from them is exempt, by the terms of indenture, from any federal income tax whatever; and by long-standing court interpretations it cannot be taxed by any state, municipality, etc. On Nov. 30 last some $10,575,000,000 of these notes were outstanding and about $2,400,000,000 of bills. For the most part, however, these are held by banks and not by capitalists.

Moreover, the average coupon on the notes is probably around 2 per cent or less, so that the total interest payments are only around $200,000,000. The banks are spared an income tax of around 15 per cent, which would on the total reach a shade over $30,000,000, but this saving causes them to accept lower coupons, which may save the Treasury $20,000,000 or $40,000,000.

Yield to maturity on the bills on a bank discount rate is probably an overall average of ¼ per cent, or a total of perhaps $6,000,000 per annum. No holdings of any importance by wealthy individuals are involved in either these notes or bills. A few wealthy men hold a few of the obligations of the Federal Intermediate Credit banks, similarly tax-exempt, but the interest on this is a comparatively trifling sum.

The rest of the Federal Government's debt, i. e., about $22,000,000,000 of bonds, is free from the normal income tax of 4 per cent, which hardly bothers the wealthy man, but is subject to surtax, reaching up to a top of 79 per cent.

Advantage of Tax-Exempts

The top-income-bracket-holder of government bonds, in short, recovers hardly more from his interest on them than from any other part of his income. He can retain only a little over a fifth. He might almost as well hold stocks, unless he lives in one of the few states like New York with a high state income tax which can reach his dividends but not his government bond interest. Virtually the only advantage to a wealthy man in holding United States Government bonds is exemption from state income taxes, which outside of New York are low and in some states non-existent. The Federal Government taxes him on the very interest it pays him; or, to put it another way, it takes the money from him via taxes instead of taking it from him via the low coupon rate he would accept on government bonds if they were exempt from surtaxes. Who wins on balance, nobody knows for sure.

But the big tax loophole—if there is one—is in the obligations of states and municipalities. By constitutional interpretation the Federal Government cannot tax the income from them at all, for normal income tax, surtax, or anything else. Consequently, they are meat for the wealthy man seeking to avoid taxes, and as a result they sell on a conspicuously lower yield basis than federal obligations of comparable maturity. But here lies the joker.

The federal taxes would be much higher, on state and city obligations, if tax-exemption were swept away, than the state and city taxes on federal obligations. Therefore the states and cities don't want tax exemption swept away. In recent years this situation has been modified somewhat by the fact that the spending spree of the Federal Government has greatly increased its borrowing habits, while more and more states have been imposing income taxes of bigger and bigger caliber.

Joker in Controversy

On the other hand, the Federal Government's tax rates on wealthy men have stepped up from a maximum of 20 per cent to a maximum of 79 per cent in this decade, and so the local governments' interest in being able to sell bonds tax exempt remains as lively as ever. Hence, the chief, though somewhat silent, opposition to any constitutional amendment to wipe out tax-exemption comes from borrower-minded local governments.

The question of who issues tax-exempt securities, however, is secondary to the question of why buys them. Here appears the joker in the controversy. Instead of being largely taken by wealthy men, they are largely taken by banks and corporations, who are saved only a 15 per cent corporation tax to the Federal Government, and whatever income taxes the states might otherwise impose (hardly any municipalities impose income taxes) or by philanthropic organizations, foundations and the like, who do not pay any taxes anyway.

In 1927 a bombshell was exploded in the whole discussion by a comprehensive Brookings report, written by Charles O. Hardy, which pointed this fact out and estimated that as a result the total taxes lost by the Federal Government through the biggest loop-hole, its inability to tax interest on local governments' obligations, was only some $70,000,000, plus about $12,000,000 on farm loan bonds. And the amount estimated saved by the states through lower coupons was fully as large as the amount lost by the Federal Government.

The proposal now before the subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee, to reach the hitherto exempt income of tax-payers is violently disliked here in Wall Street. It would consist in pulling out a man's tax-exempt income from the top of his income and shoving it in the bottom, thus lifting his taxable income up into the higher brackets. Hardly anyone here believes the courts would consider it compatible with the Constitution, and the further possibility is mentioned that it might defeat its own ends by causing those wealthy men whose strongboxes now contain a mixture of taxable and tax-exempt securities to push out everything taxable and replace it with tax-exempts alone.

U. S. Factory Sales Of Autos Off 10 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

Factory sales of American automobiles during November fell 10 per cent, under sales of the same period a year ago, the Automobile Manufacturers Association announced today.

The 11-month period for 1937 however still represents factory sales 14 per cent above 1936.

The report shows:

November, 1937	363,538
November, 1936	405,799
11 months, 1937	4,656,530
11 months, 1936	4,097,316

Industrial Convention Stresses Cooperation, Recovery Themes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—American industrial leaders today look forward to the conquest of new economic frontiers, to enhanced self-discipline and restraint and to a new basis of co-operation among labor, farm and business at the forty-second Congress of American Industry, being held here under the auspices of the National Manufacturers' Association.

Hope that industry's own self-interest will induce it to assume a leading role in efforts to stop war was provided by two reports which stressed war as a prime cause of price dislocations and depressions generally.

The confidence expressed by speakers and reporting committees that technology would open up new sources of wealth and that a satisfactory basis of constructive understanding could be achieved between industry and labor virtually discounted current talk of a recession. The underlying implication of the Congress' utterances today seemed to be that if government policies were relaxed, private initiative would take up the task of re-employing the idle and expanding the national wealth.

Need for Remedial Measures

In a highly significant report, the National Association of Manufacturers special committee on depressions outlined what business expects of the government and of itself to "reduce and alleviate bad boom and depression effects." Malcolm Muir, president of the News-Week, Inc., in submitting the report, urged manufacturers to smooth out seasonal production and employment, maintain flexibility and avoid both rigid prices and rigid costs, avoid too hasty and ill-considered expansion on the basis of prosperity orders, gear repairs and improvements to periods of recession in order that industry may prime its own pump, avoid over-capitalization and speculation and improve cost-accounting records.

These recommendations, if adopted generally by business and provided with instrumentalities for their successful application, would strike at nearly all the major abuses charged against industry. This report when coupled with that of the association's Committee on Agricultural Co-operation revealed that at least a section of American business is not forgetting the need for constructive remedial measures now that the government is showing a disposition to relax some of its policies.

The report of the Committee on Agricultural Co-operation, presented by W. W. Shoemaker, vice-president of Armour & Company, assailed the idea that the various parts of the American economy are inherently antagonistic, with farmers and business men arrayed against each other. Both are "indivisably linked" in their interests, Mr. Shoemaker said, and he told business that its own self-interest dictates that it should lend every assistance to the ideal of price parity between agriculture and industry.

General Tone Optimistic

Contrary to what might be expected in view of current business reverses, the tone of American industry here is one of exceptional optimism over potential prospects of technologically-induced developments. Speakers today, as well as those yesterday, stressed the possibility of great new industries from the chemist's test tube and the inventors' laboratory, thereby carrying forward the constructive way of viewing the machine, a way stimulated, perhaps, by the report of the Natural Resources Committee on Technological Trends.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, asserted that natural science and engineering "can accomplish future miracles of social and industrial progress" if given an opportunity to function in a democratic atmosphere of freedom of initiative. This view was concurred in by Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, president of the California Institute of Technology, and by Dr. Edward Ray Weidlein, president of the American Chemical Society and director of the Mellon Institute of Research.

George E. Sokolsky, writer on industrial and labor issues, made the luncheon address, in which he defended a sound industry as the chief assurance of prosperity for labor. He pointed out five planks in the association's platforms from and including 1934, and contended that in each plank the position of the association had been justified by events. The association's support for a housing program, its insistence upon a balanced budget, its opposition to the Wagner labor law, and the undistributed surplus tax, as well as its claim that relief should be treated as a prelude to normal work were illustrative of the planks that Mr. Sokolsky averred to have been prescient.

Jordan's Tone Pessimistic

In a speech sharply at variance with the generally optimistic tone of the conference, Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, which is the association's own statistical clearing house, declared that inflation was inevitable and that the present economic and political system stood in danger of a breakdown within the next five years.

His speech was a shock to industrialists seeking confidence. He told business that business itself as well as the Government had pursued policies of fallacious economics for 20 years, and that this coupled with political confusion left America a choice only between Communism and Fascism. He said he had not lost faith in industrial progress, but that he had in political progress, and he said that the present is so uncertain that honest economists do not make business predictions, and that if they did, intelligent business men would not take them seriously.

His pessimism was based mainly on the assumption that inflation, begun in 1932, has created an economic maladjustment that can be corrected only by rigorous deflation. This, he said, the American people will never stand. Because 1932 was a year in which deflation had run its course, Mr. Jordan saw this period as that of the soundest recovery.

Wars Start Depressions

In outlining what the Government might do to contribute to the halting of depressions, Mr. Muir said:

"First, government should stay out of wars, wherever it is consistent with national self-respect to do so, since every major war results in a major depression. The 1929 depression was made enormously more severe as a result of the World War.

"Secondly, government should encourage private initiative and responsibility, avoid penalizing success, safeguard opportunity for reward in proportion to achievements and the risks incurred.

"Third, government should discourage, and avoid establishing, fixed rigidities in our economic system, whether in the field of taxes, tariffs, wages, salaries, prices, transportation, power, prevention of individual progress from one economic level to another, or preventing the small plant of today from becoming the industrial leader of tomorrow. We believe, for example, that the present tax on undistributed earnings injures well-established and financed companies and crucifies their smaller competitors.

"Fourth, government should oppose monopolies in production, distribution or labor which arbitrarily or unduly restrict or stifle competition and which impose a burden of unfair high prices on the consumer.

"Fifth, government should protect and encourage individuals in their right to save, to be free from intimidation or coercion whether they act as workers, customers or employers.

"Finally, government should maintain sound budget, fiscal and monetary policies which will create public confidence in government."

A. T. & T. Sells Its Sound Equipment Servicing Division

NEW YORK (AP)—Withdrawal of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. from the field of servicing motion picture sound recording equipment was indicated in the sale of the sound equipment servicing division of Electrical Research Products, Inc., a subsidiary.

The sound apparatus servicing sector of "Erpi" was sold to Altec Corp., a new company formed by a private financial group headed by Roswell G. Tripp, Wall Street financier and partner of Munds, Winslow & Potter, investment banking firm.

Control and operation of Altec Service Corp., the announcement said, is vested in officers formerly connected with "Erpi." They include L. W. Conrow, now chairman and president of Altec, and C. L. Carrington, vice-president and general manager, who together hold a majority stock interest in the new company.

"Erpi" is controlled by Western Electric Company, manufacturing subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph. It was recalled in financial circles that the name of "Erpi" figured prominently in the Federal Communication Commission's long investigation of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., terminated a few months ago.

In the course of the hearings, counsel for the commission sought to gain admissions from American Telephone executives that "Erpi" was being used to gain for the telephone company a dominant position in the motion picture industry.

Executives denied this was considered. They insisted the parent company only was interested in development of a superior type of recording equipment, with no thought of alliance with the "movie" industry except in sales.

The servicing department of "Erpi" had been taking care of sound-producing equipment in 4600 theaters.

Three More Acquitted In 'Gas' Price Fixing Case

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone has granted motions for directed verdicts of acquital for three more individual defendants in the Federal Government's gasoline price-fixing case.

J. A. Welch, of Shreveport, La., sales manager of the Louisiana Oil & Refining Company; R. R. Irwin, of the Kansas City office of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; and Ira Smith, of Tulsa, Okla., gasoline buyer for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, won acquittals.

The judge said he was considering motions on behalf of remaining 38 individual defendants.

Originally 23 companies and 46 of their executives and other employees were brought to trial Oct. 4 on charges of conspiring to maintain artificially high prices of Midwest gasoline.

New York Telephone Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Telephone Co., largest operating subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., reported November station gain at 4019, compared with 10,040 in November, 1936. Gain for the first 11 months was 90,907 against 92,513 in the comparable 1936 period.

Offers Program

Malcolm Muir
President of News-Week, Inc.

Signs Increasing That Drop in Steel Output Is Near End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Although steel ingot production has declined for the 12th consecutive week, from 80 per cent in the week beginning Sept. 13 to 27½ per cent this week, there are increasing signs of a turn in the situation which may not be fully apparent until the December inventory period is past, according to Iron Age.

The usually sensitive scrap market is beginning to feel this change even without the stimulus of steel mill buying. Not only have declines been checked in most markets, but some advances have occurred, notably at Philadelphia, where export buying coupled with some mill purchases has brought a rise of 50c a ton, and the Pittsburgh and Chicago levels on No. 1 heavy melting steel are changed for the third consecutive week.

While the ordinary grade of melting steel has not advanced at Pittsburgh, the railroad grade has gone up an average of 75c a ton. Dealers' bids on automobile scrap at Detroit were above the recently quoted prices.

The Iron Age scrap composite price has advanced to $13.08 from $12.92 after an uninterrupted drop from $20.58 in the third week of August.

Railroad orders are conspicuous in an otherwise quiet market. Orders for about 100,000 tons of rails have been placed within the week—40,000 tons by the Southern Pacific, 30,000 tons by the Northern Pacific, 22,000 tons by the Western Pacific, 5000 tons by the Kansas City Southern and 2836 tons by the Central of Georgia.

The St. Louis-San Francisco has asked court permission to spend $1,072,827 for rails and track supplies and nearly $1,000,000 additional for car and locomotive repairs and shop tools. The Santa Fe has expended $4,800,000 for 43 stainless steel cars and seven Diesel locomotives and the Western Pacific has ordered 400 freight cars. The Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie and Nickel Plate roads will come into the market for rails in January.

While steel buying generally is still at the stagnation point, there is some encouragement in the fact that a leading Chicago producer had the largest orders in eight weeks. Some of the current business will not be shipped until first quarter. Indications continue to point to a moderate rise in production by mid-January.

Improved Polish Finances Permit Freer Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Polish finances have lately shown sufficient improvement to justify a more liberal attitude toward the exchange of foreign currencies.

A new regulation has now been issued permitting private firms, individuals and private and public institutions to send directly abroad amortization instalments, and interest on newly drawn loans without being first obliged to get the consent of the foreign currency committee.

This is an important change in the strict regulations concerning exchange and is welcomed as a sign of economic recovery.

Odd Lot Situation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The securities commission reported transactions by customers with odd lot dealers or specialists on the New York Stock Exchange for Dec. 6: 6581 purchases involving 162,452 shares; 4620 sales involving 121,093 shares.

Final Estimate On Cotton Crop 18,741,000 Bales

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department forecast an 18,741,000-bale record cotton crop in its final 1937 estimate.

(A bale is figured by the department at 500 pounds gross weight.)

Last month's estimate was 18,243,000 bales, an increase of 670,000 over October.

The previous record was 17,978,000 bales in 1926. Last year 12,399,000 bales came from the fields and in the five years, 1928-32, an average of 14,667,000 was produced.

The heaviest per-acre yield on record caused the new production high. The department said it was indicated an average of 264.6 pounds has been grown on 33,930,000 acres.

This compared with 34,383,000 acres estimated July 1, indicating an abandonment before harvest of 1.3 per cent of land planted.

The record-breaking acre yield compared with 197.6 pounds last year and 169.9 pounds for the ten years 1923-32. The previous record yield was 223.1 pounds in 1898.

The census bureau announced that 16,178,042 running bales, counting round as half bales, of cotton of this year's growth had been ginned prior to Dec. 1, compared with 11,493,140 for 1936 and 9,356,921 for 1935.

The Agriculture Department's estimates of the acre yield and total production this year by states follow:

Virginia, acre yield, 306 pounds and production, 41,000 bales; North Carolina, 336 and 775,000; North Carolina, 292 and 1,025,000; Georgia, 270 and 1,490,000; Florida, 166 and 40,000; Missouri, 340 and 370,000; Tennessee, 316 and 640,000; Alabama, 294 and 1,610,000; Mississippi, 368 and 2,625,000; Lousiana, 333 and 1,080,000; Texas, 198 and 5,230,000; Oklahoma, 161 and 825,000; Arkansas, 287 and 1,830,000; New Mexico, 529 and 157,000; Arizona, 477 and 280,000; California, 553 and 710,000; all other states, 299 and 18,000; Lower California (Old Mexico), 178 and 52,000 (latter not included in California or United States totals).

Norway Rules Bonds Floated in U. S. Need Not Be Paid in Gold

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Norway's supreme court unanimously ruled that Norwegian Government bonds floated in the United States in 1933 need not be paid in gold. The ruling affected securities valued at about $123,000,000.

The decision reversed a 1936 verdict of a city court that the bonds must be redeemed in dollars equivalent to their gold value before devaluation of United States currency.

The finance ministry had appealed the lower court's ruling.

Insurance Concerns Oppose Further Investment Curbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Officials in the insurance business criticised contemplated restrictions on insurance companies' investments, particularly in common stocks and mortgage loans, before a public hearing of the joint legislative committee for revision of the insurance laws here.

Insurance spokesmen in "sharpshooting" at parts of the proposed insurance code, which the Insurance Department will submit to the Legislature for enactment early next year, foresaw not only harm to the insurance business and to the housing drive but also to the comity between certain states and with Canada generally.

Assemblyman R. Foster Piper of Buffalo, chairman of the committee, said he expected a report on the new laws would be submitted to the Legislature in February.

"It is the hope and the desire of the committee to write new insurance laws, not based on radical ideas," Mr. Piper said, "but on the theory that insurance is very important to all of the people of the State. We hope to correct certain evils in the insurance field and are investigating a number of things."

F. W. Ecker, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and representative of a committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, attacked Section 41.21-2A of the code, which places restrictions on securities. He declared that "it bothers us particularly at this time" because business was not making any great demands for new capital. Therefore the field of investments would be limited materially, he said.

Harry J. Bottome, general counsel of the New York Life Insurance Company, saw considerable harm to the life insurance companies in the proposed limitation on mortgage loan investments.

Under the code these investments would be held down to 15 per cent of the admitted assets, and no further investments in real-estate mortgages would be allowed unless the mortgages were fixed at 50 per cent or less of the appraised value or provided for amortization to reduce the principal during the life of the loan to 50 per cent of the appraisal.

"As in all probability the mortgage loan investments of all domestic life insurance companies are in excess of 15 per cent of their admitted assets and under present appraisals would probably be at least two-thirds of the value of the security, these companies could make no further mortgage loans except 50 per cent loans or with the stated amortization requirement, and in this highly restricted market and in competition with other investors laboring under no such restrictions, this law would practically put domestic life insurance companies out of the mortgage loan market.

Mr. Bottome urged that the law now controlling mortgage loan investments be retained.

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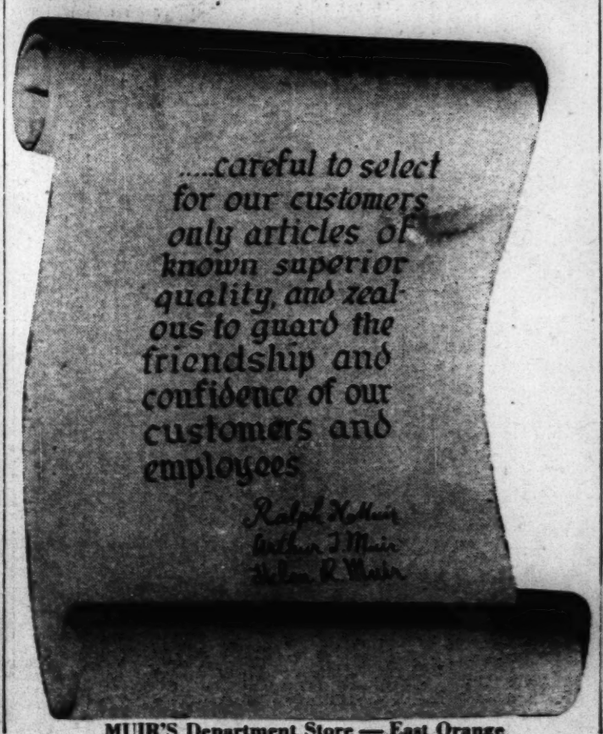
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Demand Grows For Regulating Wool Top Mart

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming proposed yesterday to put the Wool Top Exchange of New York under Federal regulation after its operations had been criticized before a special Senate committee. He introduced an amendment to the Commodity Exchange Act to extend its provisions to cover wool and any other agricultural commodities traded in for future delivery.

Futures Trading "Ruinous"

His action was taken after the committee, headed by Senator Adams of Colorado, had heard wool growers, dealers and manufacturers assail trading on the Exchange as "ruinous to all phases of the wool industry." They contended that trading in wool top futures created "fictitious" prices that aggravated the depressed wool market and, "threatened to doom" all branches of the industry.

C. J. Fawcett of Boston declared "manipulations" on the Exchange steadily were forcing wool dealers in Boston out of business. He charged that wool top futures trading "already is setting the price for the 1938 wool clip, which is not even grown yet."

Austin L. Levy, Harrisville, R. I., a woolen mill executive, said the Wool top Exchange, operating under the auspices of the New York Cotton Exchange, "injected an artificial element which prevents the world supply and demand from controlling prices." He recommended that the Exchange be brought under control of Commodity Exchange regulations immediately.

Top Prices Called Fictitious

"The wool industry is now in as bad shape as anyone in it can remember," Mr. Levy said. "The industry has been forced to curtail operations, thus adding to general unemployment. We do not charge the Wool Exchange with responsibility for the depression in the industry, but we do claim the Exchange has aggravated an extremely serious situation to the point of virtually throwing the wool industry into chaos by forcing the industry to cope with the fictitious prices induced by its operations."

Senator Adams called F. R. Marshall of Salt Lake City, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, as the first witness.

"The whole wool industry is extremely disturbed over the effect on wool prices of trading in wool top futures," he said. "The more than 560,000 growers, most of them in the western states, as well as wool dealers and manufacturers and all related lines of business, are imperiled."

Senator Adams told Alfred Geiger, counsel for the Exchange, that the committee would hear the Exchange's case. The committee recessed until Friday.

Sears, Roebuck Sales Up 11 % 11 Periods

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported sales for the eleventh period of the current fiscal year, Nov. 6 to Dec. 3, totaled $47,419,322, a decrease of 0.9 per cent compared with a year ago. Tenth period sales totaled $51,032,236.

Sales for the first 11 periods, however, totaled $484,795,765, an increase of 11.2 per cent compared with the corresponding 1936 period and a new 11 period record.

The last time Sears reported a sales decline compared with year previous figures was in June, 1933.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 3¼s '43-40 June	105.31	105.31	105.31
1 3⅜s '43-40 reg	105.28	105.28	105.28
9 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	104.26	104.21	104.26
33 3⅛s '45-43	107	106.30	107
1 3⅛s '48-44	106.25	106.25	106.25
1 3⅛s '48-44	106.25	106.25	106.25
12 2¾s '48-45	103.7	103.6	103.7
1 3s '47-46	104.26	104.26	104.26
1 4¼s '52-47	118.10	118.10	118.10
22 2¾s '51-48	101.18	101.12	101.18
27 2½s '52-49	105.18	105.13	105.18
66 2½s '51-49	99.12	99.6	99.12
2 2½s '52-49	100.30	100.27	100.30
4 2¾s '54-51	103.26	103.23	103.25
16 3s '58-51	101.16	101.14	101.16
63 2¾s '60-55	100.17	100.15	100.17
15 2¾s '59-56			

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s '47-42	102.21	102.21	102.21
1 3s '49-44	102.20	102.20	102.20

Home Owners' Loan

38 2¼s '49-39	101.7	101.4	101.7
15 2¼s '44-42	100.25	100.25	100.25
21 3s '52-44	102.30	102.27	102.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Alleghany 5s '44	75	74½	74½
14 Alleghany 5s '49	35	35	35
16 Alleghany 5s '50st	107½	107½	107½
1 Allegh Val 5s '42	102½	102½	102½
23 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	99½	98	99½
38 Am&Foreign Pwr 5s 2030	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 AmAgChem 5½s '49	113¼	113¼	113¼
4 Am T&T 5½s '43	106½	106½	106½
3 Am T&T 3½s '66	100	99.32	100
15 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	100¼	100¼	100¼
31 Am T&T 3s '61	102¼	102	102¼
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	87	86¼	86¾
14 Arm Del 4s '57	87½	86¾	86¾
19 Arm Del 4s '55	108¾	108	108
9 AT & SF 4s '95	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	105	105	105
1 AT & SF 4s 1905-55	111½	111½	111½
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	105½	105½	105½
2 AT & SF Rky M 4s '65	92½	92	92½
6 Atl & Birm 4s '33	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	53½	53	53½
20 B & O rfg 6s '95	84½	84	84
13 B & O 1st 5s '48	47½	46¾	47½
38 B & O rfg 5s '95	45¾	45½	45½
43 B & O 5s '96 P	45½	45½	45½
3 B & O 5s 2000 D	40¼	39¾	39¾
153 B & O cv 4½s '60	79¾	78¾	79¼
6 B & O 4s '48	65	63	65
15 B & O 5s S W '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	100	99¾	99¾
15 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	92¾	92¼	92¾
2 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	53	53¼	53
13 Boston & Me 5s '87	48½	48¼	48½
16 Bost & Me 5½s JJ '61	54½	54	54½
9 Boston & Me 5s '55	9	9	9
2 Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	57½	56	57
45 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	76	76	76
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	107½	107½	107½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	67	65	67
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	87	87	87
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	48	46¾	48
10 Buf R & P 4½s '57	9	9	9
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	107	107	107
2 Can Sou 5s '62	116¾	116¾	116¾
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119	118¾	119
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	97¾	97½	97¾
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	86¾	86½	86½
7 Can Pac 4s perp	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Caro C & O 5s '38	74½	74½	74½
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
2 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	77½	77½	77½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	98	97½	97½
70 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	36	35¼	35¼
6 Cent R R N J 5s '87	29¼	28½	29¼
5 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	105	105	105
1 ChampionP&P 4½s 50	106	106	106
3 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	118½	118½	118½
10 C&O 5½s '97	96½	95¾	96½
9 C&O 3½s '96 D	29	28	28
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	103¼	103	103
9 CB&Q 4½s '77	18½	17¾	18½
40 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19¼	18½	19
28 Chic Gt West 4s '59	6¾	6¾	6¾
9 Chi I & L 6s '66	6¼	6¼	6½
142 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4½	4	4¾
75 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	33½	33½	33½
3 CM&SP 4½s '89	33½	32½	33½
9 CM&SP 4½s '89C	33	33	33
10 CM&SP 4½s '89E	30	29½	30
19 CM&SP gen 4s '89	24¼	24½	24½
4 Chi&NW 6½s '36	23	22	23
25 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	7¼	7½	7¾
47 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	12¾	12½	12⅝
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	12	12	12
3 Ch&tNW4½s 2037C	21	21	21
7 Chi & NW 4s '87	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Chi&NW 3½s '87	9¼	9¼	9¼
79 CRI&P 4½s '52A	8¼	8	8¼
10 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	19¾	19	19
31 CRI&P 4s '88	9¾	9¾	9¾
11 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8	8¼
64 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	107½	107½	107½
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105½	105½	105½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	93½	93½	93½
3 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	65¾	65¼	65¾
3 Childs Co 5s '43	106½	106½	106½
2 Cinn Gas&El 3½s '67	103	102¾	102
10 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	73¼	72½	72¾
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 ClevUnTerm5½s '72	103½	103	103½
32 Clev Un Term 5s '73	95½	94¾	95½
15 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Col Fuel 5s '43	46½	45¾	46½
11 Colo&So 4½s '80	96½	96½	96½
5 Colombia G 5s '52 May	92	92	92
3 Colombia G 5s '1961	106¾	106½	106¾
11 Col Ry PwL& Ls '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Comi Cred 2¾s '42	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 Comi Inv Tr 3½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Conn R&L 4½s '51 st	104	103¾	103¾
11 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	107¼	107½	107½
6 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	95¾	95½	95½
12 Con Oil 3½s '51	89	89	89
1 Container 5s '43	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 Crane Co 3½s '51	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	64¼	62½	64¼
6 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	14¾	13½	14½
95 D&R G 4s '36	6½	6½	6½
2 D&RG West 5s '55			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	6½	6¾	6½
3 D&RGWest 5s '78	11¼	11½	11¼
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Duluth S&A & At 5s '37	23½	23½	23¼
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	101	101	101
5 Elec Pwr&Lt 5s '77	50½	48½	50
49 Erie rfg 5s '67	50	48¼	49¾
65 Erie rfg 5s '75	84¼	84¼	84½
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	60	58	60
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	53½	52½	52½
7 Erie cv 4s '53 B	2¾	2¾	2¾
17 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	9¼	8	8¼
22 Fla E Cst 5s '74	11	11	11
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102½	102½	102½
36 Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	102	101¾	101¾
13 Gen Mot Accp 3¼s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	55	54½	54½
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	95	94	95
6 Goodrich 4s '45	97	95¾	95
12 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	102	101½	102
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	105½	105¼	105¼
7 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	89	89	89
8 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	89¼	89	89
22 Gt Nor 4s '48 G	104½	104	104¼
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97½	97½	97½
18 Gt Nor 3½s '67	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 G Bay & W deb B	11½	11	11½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	84¾	84¾	84¾
7 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102¾	102½	102½
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	78	78	78
13 Hocky V 4½s '99	118½	118½	118½
12 Hudson Coal 5s62A	33	33¼	33
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	19	18¾	19
12 Hud&Han inc 5s '57	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	93	93	93
1 Ill Cen slt 3½s '51	54	53	54
16 Ill Cen 4s '55	42¾	41¾	42½
99 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	63	63	63
31 Ill Cen 5s '63	52	50	51
21 ICGCSL&NO 5663A	49	46¾	47¾
18 ICGCSL&NO 4½s '63	58½	58	58½
18 Interb R Tr 5s '32	57	56½	56½
2 Interb R Tr 7s32	57	55½	55½
21 Interb RTr-rfg 5s66	74½	74½	74½
5 Interlake Iron 4s '47	6	5¾	6
17 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	21½	20¾	21½
46 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	21	20	21
28 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	21	20¼	20½
28 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	20¾	20¼	20¾
39 Int Hydro El 6s '44	71¾	68½	70½
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	51½	50¾	51½
16 Int Paper 6s '55	81¾	81¼	81½
6 Int Paper 5s '47	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	97¼	97¼	97¼
115 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	90	89	90
11 Int T&T 4½s '52	58½	57¼	58½
11 Int T&T 5s '55	63	63	63
4 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2½	2½	2½
1 JamesF&Clea 4 '59	80	80	80
1 KCFTS & Mem 4s'38	32½	32½	32½
4 K C South 5s '50	66	65	66
11 K C South 3s '50	74	73½	73½
2 Keith B F 2d 6s '46	84	83½	83½
13 Kings Co El 5s '54	99¾	99¼	99¼
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Kresge Found 4½s '67	99	99	99
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	67	66	66
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	67	66	66
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	91¼	91¼	91¼
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	29¾	30
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	58	58	58
2 Leh Pal Coal 6s '38	74½	74½	74½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Leh Val 5s 2003	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	29½	29¾	29
37 Leh Val 4s 2003	116	116	116
2 Lex & E 5s '41	128½	128½	128½
4 Liggett & M 7s '44	104	103½	103½
6 Liquid Card 4s '47	98¼	98¼	98½
10 Loew's 3½s '46	89	89	89
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	104½	104	104½
4 Louis & N un 4s '40	85	85	85
4 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	82½	82½	82½
12 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	107½	107½	107½
7 Maine Cen 4s'45	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Manat Sug 7½s'42 ct	29	29	29
10 Manhat Ry 4s'90	81	81	81
4 Market St Ry 7s'40	98¼	97½	98¼
3 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 MillERy&L 5s'61 B	68	68	68
16 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	14¾	14	14½
13 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	50	48	50
18 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	25½	25	25½
19 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	44½	42½	44½
3 M-K-T 4½s'78	72½	72¾	72½
5 M1K-Tex 1st 4s'90	42	41½	42
3 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	6½	6	6½
20 Mo Pac 5½s'49	24½	24½	24½
22 Mo Pac 5s'65 A	24¾	24½	24½
36 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	24½	24½	24½
24 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	24¾	24¼	24½
24 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	24¼	24¼	24¼
50 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	8½	8½	8½
100 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	16½	16½	16½
14 Mob & Ob 5s'38	16½	16½	16½
38 Mob & O 4½s'77	104	104	104
3 MonWPaP Sv 4½s'60	94¾	94¼	94¾
1 MonWPaP Sv 6s'65	99½	97½	88½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Montreal Tr 5s'41 A	68	68	68
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	61	60¾	60¾
4 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	77	77	77
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	27	27	27
5 Nassau El 4s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
17 Nat Dairy 3¾s'61 ww	102¼	102¼	102¼
17 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	105¾	105½	105¾
17 Natl Steel 4s '65	106½	106½	106¾
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55A	74	73½	74
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54ct	78	77	78
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	72	70½	72
44 NYC 4½s 2013 A	84	83	84
20 NYC 4s '98.	90¾	89½	90
16 NYC 3¾s '46	85½	83¾	85½
68 NYC 3½s '52	72	71	72
5 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	94	94	94
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	82½	82	82
4 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	78	78	78
5 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	74¾	74¼	74¾
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	63¼	62¾	63
29 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 NY Dock Co 5½ '51	102½	102½	102½
2 NY Edis 3½s '65	24¼	23¾	23¾
28 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	23¾	23¾	23¾
31 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21¾	21¼	21¼
5 NYNH&H 4s '56	10¾	10¼	10¼
5 NYNH&H 4s '57	10¾	10	10¾
28 NYO&W 4s '46 '92	6½	6½	6½
1 NYO&W gen 4s '55	107	107	107
1 NY Steam 6s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NY Steam 5s '51	11½	11½	11½
53 NY S&W 4½s '37	14	14	14
8 NY SW rfg 5s '37	106½	106¼	106½
3 NY Tel 3½s '39	6	6	6
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	11¾	11½	11½
7 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	101	101	101
2 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103¼	102¾	102¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	98¾	98	98
24 Nor Am Ed 5s '60 C	90	89	89¾
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	76	76	76
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	61½	61¼	61½
48 Nor Pac 3s 2047	102¾	101½	102¾
18 Ohio Ed 4s '65	96½	96¼	96¼
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Ok'h'maG&E3¾s '66	105½	105½	105½
3 Or-WashRR&N4s '61	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
8 Pac G&E 3¼s '61	108	108	108
1 Pac Gas E1 4s '64	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	98¼	98¼	98¼
15 Panhandle ELP 4s '52	60	60	60
9 Para Bwy 3s '55 ct	103	103	103
26 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	101	100¾	101
14 Pen P & Lt 4½s '61	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 Pen Po 4½s '65	108¾	108½	108¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	103½	103¼	103¾
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	88	87¾	87¾
6 Pen RR 4½s ser '70	99¼	98¾	99¼
22 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	93¼	92½	93¼
10 Pen RR 3½s '52	87¾	86¾	87¾
24 Pen RR 3½s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
56 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	101¾	101¼	101¾
18 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Phil El 3½s '67	53¾	5	5¼
60 Phil Read 6&7 6s '49	15¾	15½	15½
3 Ph Rapid C&E 5s '73	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pillsbury F1 M 6s '43	103	103	103
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	104	103	103
12 PCC & St L 4½s '77	111	111	111
1 PCC & SL 5s '77 Q	54½	54½	54½
2 Portrl Gen E 4½s'61	10¾	10¾	10¾
101 Post Tel&C 5s '53	73¾	73	73¾
2 Prov Sec 4s '57	92½	92½	92½
22 Readg 4½s '97 A	84	83¼	83¼
2 Republic Stl 4½s '61	84½	84½	84½
11 Republic Steel 4½s'56	112	112	112
2 Republic Steel 4½s'56	90	90	90
5 Richfield Oil 4s '52	45	45	45
10 Rio Gr West 1st4s'49	22	20½	22
18 Rio Gr W ctf 4s '49	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 RI Ark & La4½s'34	20	19½	20
5 Safeway Strs 4s '47	100¾	100½	100½
5 Saguen Pw Co 4½s'66	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 StLIM&Sth&AG'33	61½	60½	61½
1 St L & F 5s '50 B	15½	15½	15½
1 St L & F 4½s '78	14¾	13¾	14¾
56 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	13	13¼	13¼
31 St L & F 4s '50 A	16¾	15½	15¾
5 St L & F 4s '50A ct	15	15	15
5 St L SW rfg 4s '89	21½	21¼	21¼
18 St L & K C Bh L 4½s'41	9¾	9¾	9¾
5 SA & A Pass 4s '43	81¼	80¾	84½
67 Seab A L cn 4s '45	10¾	9¾	9¾
9 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	4¼	4	4
8 Sea A L 4s '49	16¼	16¼	16½
3 Sea A L 4s '50 st	8¼	8¼	8¼
34 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct	5¾	5¼	5¾
8 Sea-All Fla 4s '35 A	5¾	5¼	5¾
3 Sea All Fla 4s '35 B ct	98	97½	98
11 Shell Un 2½s '54	85½	85	85
2 Simmons 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 So Bell T & T 3¼s'62	108½	108½	108½
6 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	99½	99½	99½
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	92	92	92
5 So Kraft 4s '46	66¼	66¼	66¼
2 Sou Pac 4½s'68	66	65¾	66
2 Sou Pac 4½s'81	67	65¾	67
17 So Pac 4½s '49	94	93	93
47 So Pac rfg 4s '55	69	69	69
3 So Pac 4½s 4s '49	87½	87½	87½
14 So Pac 3¾s'56	74½	73¾	74½
42 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 So Pac SP Ter 4s '50	72	70½	72
9 South Ry 6½s'34	69	68	68
13 South Ry gen 4s'56	83½	83½	83½
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	84	84¼	84
96 South Ry gen 4s'56	101	101	101
1 Staley Mfg 4s '41	102	102	102¼
28 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105	105	105
19 Stw Corp 3½s '51	86	85¾	86
3 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	86	85	86
7 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	77	77	77
13 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	33	33	33
1 Third Ave 4s '60	77	77	77
18 Third Ave 4s 5s '60	32¾	32¼	33
17 Third Ave 4s '60	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 TideWatAsO3½s'52	106	106	106
5 Un ElMo 3½s '62	115¼	115¼	115¼
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	93	94¼	94¼
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	79¾	79¾	79¾

Warns of Placing Excessive Burden On U.S. Shippers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Luther M. Walter, co-trustee of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, admonished railway labor and management to beware of placing too heavy a financial burden on shippers.

Mr. Walter testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission in its investigation of the railroads' request for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates. He voiced no opposition to such an increase, but declared there were some things within the railroad industry which needed "correction."

Later, off the stand, he told reporters he believed that, with the living conditions of today, the increased wages of last August were wholly unjustified."

Urges Co-operation

He said that because of the higher operations cost resulting from the August wage boost, some roads had cut off employees, and that "the men and management ought to get together and give everybody a chance to work."

The trend of Mr. Walter's testimony departed radically from that of other railway executives. While practically all have blamed higher wages for part of the increased operations cost which they said necessitated the rate increase, none has directly criticized the wage level.

The wage question, Mr. Walter told the commission, is something that "every railroad executive should talk about and do something about." He said he believed it would be a great service if the record of the rate investigation showed a "sufficient basis" for assuring labor a reasonable wage while providing safeguards against too great railway charges to the public.

He explained to the commission that his co-trustee, Patrick H. Joyce, former president of the Chicago Great Western, did not entirely share his views.

Concerned About Mileage

Mr. Walter said that one of the things which railroad management should correct in so far as his road was concerned was the mileage allowance on refrigerator cars.

The Chicago Great Western, he said, has to pay two cents a mile on the movement of the refrigerator cars of other roads over its tracks. He said this charge was too high.

He declared also there should be a different division of freight revenue from transcontinental hauls. The Chicago Great Western, he said, gets 16½ per cent of the revenue from shipments from the west coast to Chicago. The far western railroads get 83½. He asserted his road should get 21 or 22 per cent.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Aero Sup Mfg B	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Air Devices	1	1	1
100	Air Investors	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Air Investors pf	½	½	½
10	Air Way war	61	61	61
10	Ala Pwr $6 pf (6)	82	80	81
886	Alum Co Am	107½	107½	107½
100	Alum Co pf ($)	71½	69	69½
360	Alum Ltd	11	10¾	10¾
200	Am Airlines	1½	1⅛	1⅛
200	Am Cesalrtifugal	27	27	27
10	Am Cyan A (.80a)	23½	23½	23½
2500	Am Cyan B (.80a)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Am & Fgn P war	29¾	28½	29½
2000	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	5	5½

Educators Told to Prepare New Type of Radio Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Every museum, library, university and college will soon be forced to do educational radiocasting because of popular pressure, but, before that time comes, educators must learn how to handle educational programs, Frank Ernest Hill of the American Association for Adult Education told the second national conference on Educational Broadcasting here recently.

"Many educators don't understand yet what educational broadcasting involves," declared Mr. Hill, who has completed his study of education by radio which is embodied in his recently published book, "Listen and Learn."

"Some educators think they can just pick up a classroom study and put it bodily on the air, but this cannot be done. The old classroom set-up will not do. An educational broadcast involves much more, and the average educator must take into consideration that the whole physical arrangement is different, that his audience no longer consists of students out in front of him but of people of all kinds scattered perhaps across the continent."

With the three interests represented at the conference—the educators, radiocasting companies and the public—there were tendencies occasionally to pass the responsibility from one to the other for the improvement and progress of educational radiocasting. But Mr. Hill told the companies that they would have to stop waiting for educators to do something and take the initiative themselves in assuming administrative responsibility.

Joint Effort Urged

"Broadcasting companies should make an effort to seek out those educators who can help them in educational broadcasting," Mr. Hill declared. "On the other hand, the educators need to get more education themselves on how to broadcast successfully an educational program. Educators are beginning to show a disposition in this direction."

John W. Studebaker, commissioner of the United States Office of Education, predicted a much wider use of short-wave radio in classrooms throughout the country. He reported that he was expecting soon an allotment of certain short-wave frequencies exclusively to education. If this allotment is granted by the Federal Communications Commission it will be possible early in February, he said, for schools to install short-wave apparatus and send their school work to the homes, or from one schoolroom to another, or from one school building to another.

A library of electrical transcriptions for schools was urged by Miss Blanche Young, director of radio activities in the Indianapolis public schools, in a sectional meeting. Though expensive at present, these transcriptions may some day be as much a part of the schools as libraries of books or movie films, she said.

"In 50 years from now a school teacher may be saying, 'Billy, you don't remember very well that period in American history in the '30's, do you? Why don't you get out some of the transcriptions of Franklin D. Roosevelt's fireside chats and study up on the philosophy of the New Deal?'"

Chicagoan's View

"For the first time broadcasters are taking educators seriously," declared Allen Miller, director of the University Broadcasting Council, an organization in the Chicago region of representatives of organizations interested in educational radiocasting and of radiocasting companies with the purpose of improving the technique so the educators can get the kind of programs they want on the air in the way that the companies think is best radio technique.

When the council was organized there was but one program, the University of Chicago Round Table, Mr. Miller said. Now the council has sponsored as many as 13 different educational programs on a national network in one week.

Other similar councils for co-operative effort between the educational people and the radio companies are being planned, it is reported.

A Rocky Mountain Radio Council is in the making, according to Dean C. B. Hershey of Colorado College. A Radio Advisory Council has recently been set up in Texas which has a comprehensive plan for unifying the whole radio program in the state, according to Dean T. H. Shelby of the University of Texas. The plan proposes a Texas School of the Air to give schools regularly scheduled programs for aid in their studies. Two workshops for script writing, training in radio speaking, and for making of transcriptions are included in the Texas plan.

Arthur G. Crane, president of the University of Wyoming, urged co-operative efforts between educators and radiocasters on a regional basis extending the work beyond just a limited local community.

C.I.O. Is Branded Enemy of Labor By A.F. of L. Head

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, today declared the Committee for Industrial Organization had "made wounds in labor which can never be healed," and warned of new and more extensive labor warfare unless a quick settlement was reached.

Addressing the national educational conference of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Mr. Green asserted: "The house of the American Federation of Labor must be maintained at any cost. Patience is a virtue and we have been patient, but there comes a time when even patience must end. Unless settlement is reached soon, the A. F. of L. will arm its forces and turn them loose against this raiding organization (C. I. O.)."

Mediation Foiled

Mr. Green reviewed the recent conference in Washington, D. C., between himself and John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, in which it was sought to end the labor warfare. He said all attempts at mediation had been checkmated.

"The question blocking a settlement is not the one of craft unions versus industrial unions as claimed," Mr. Green continued. "This problem could be settled easily.

"Lots of people think the reason a settlement can't be reached is because someone has designs on dictating the policy of the American labor movement," he added. "And, I sometimes think this, too."

Enemy of Labor

"He or she who launches a movement which divides the house of labor is an enemy of labor," Mr. Green declared.

The A. F. of L. chieftain said the C. I. O. advanced as a basis of a compromise between the two groups that the A. F. of L. take in C. I. O. unions as dual units leaving the two rival unions under one banner in the same fields of labor.

"We will never agree to such a proposal," Mr. Green said. "We are not going to let anyone bring this labor war into our house. It is better as it is now. At least we know who our enemies are."

Haitian President Gives Version Of Dominican Crisis

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 8 (AP)—President Vincent, in an interview at the Haitian palace today, estimated that 8000 Haitians have been slain on Dominican soil since October.

He declared these slayings were "definitely and positively not a border incident, but the assassination of Haitians on Dominican soil far beyond the Haitian-Dominical border."

(The killings, according to George Leger, Haitian Foreign Minister, occurred when the Dominican Government, after revocation of permits to Haitian laborers to work in the Dominical Republic's cane fields, ordered a round-up of Haitians to be expelled from Dominical territory.)

"No Border Incident"

President Vincent asserted that the border question which once existed had been settled, largely at the initiative of the Haitian Government, two years ago when a treaty was signed by the two nations. He said there had been no border question since then.

"If the Dominican Government wanted to expel foreigners they believed for one reason or another undesirable, they could have used the usual channels, the same as Cuba did when it expatriated thousands of Haitians from Cuba recently," President Vincent said.

"I vow that this government has never received the slightest indications that Haitians, many of whom resided in the Dominican Republic for many years, suddenly had become undesirables, until I heard of the assassinations."

Vincent's Estimate

President Vincent's estimate of those slain was higher even than reports circulating on the streets of this capital, where the populace is clamoring for strong measures in dealing with the Dominican Republic.

The President said he had been conservative throughout the trouble and preferred not to sensationalize the matter.

He said that in estimating the fatalities he encountered difficulty because "all the assassinations happened inside the Diminican Republic."

Opera Company of Three Arrives in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (AP)—The smallest opera company in the world—if it were smaller it would be a duet—arrived in New York yesterday to present intimate operas, mostly of the eighteenth-century composition. The London Intimate Opera Company is composed of three persons—Frederick Woodhouse, baritone, Geoffrey Dunn, tenor, and Winnifred Radford, soprano. They usually sing in small halls; they are accompanied by a five-piece string orchestra and the longest opera they offer is presented in 45 minutes.

Sometimes they sing as many as five in one evening. Mr. Woodhouse, spokesman for the company, said they've gathered most of their material from museums. He and Mr. Dunn do all the arranging, and they have been singing their operas for seven years.

After appearing a full week at Wagner College, Staten Island, the company will go to Montreal, opening there Dec. 20. Thereafter they will sing in the Canadian provinces until late in January.

Federal Film Stirs Capital With Saga of 'Ol' Man River'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—Official Washington had a thrill last night when it saw Pare Lorentz's second documentary film with music, "The River," prepared for the Farm Security Administration as a follow-up of "The Plough That Broke the Plains."

Since nothing quite like it had been seen by most of the audience, discussions went on long into the night over the new work and what it means, and the opinion was hazarded in some quarters that the country was seeing the birth of a new art form.

In effect, the senses of the audience were assailed on three sides simultaneously as they looked at the picture which chronicles the mighty Mississippi—"where it comes from, where it goes, what it has meant to us, and what it has cost us." In the first place, the voice of the narrator, Thomas Chalmers, chants the story, written by Mr. Lorentz, in irregular rhythm which sounds like a combination of Stephen Vincent Benet, Sidney Lanier and "Hiawatha," and has all the power of a tribal saga, delivered to spellbound Greeks by a blind Homer.

Familiar Musical Themes

In the second place, the music swells, rollicks or intones through familiar musical themes known to every American and brought together and elaborated by Virgil Thomson. Finally, with the audience's emotional resistance knocked galley west by these twin assaults, the picture of the mighty stream itself, Ol' Man River, its rills and its tributaries, winter and summer, its shallows and floods, are thrown in a connected sequence on the screen. Some of the sequences are masterpieces of oblique suggestion, and all drive home the central philosophy, or "propaganda," that it is man's denudation of the forests that has wrought the erosion and floods, and that what man has wrecked man can put together again . . . by TVA dams, let us say.

Many observers felt that the picture lacked climax, although it was smoother than "The Plow That Broke the Plains," the New Deal's first unusual experiment in mass propaganda of this sort. But for a good many people the thing which caused them to throw their hats in the air was the revelation of what seemed a new mine of dramatic material, and the possibility of evoking a sort of national tone poem out of music, words and sound by the new technique.

What Mr. Lorentz seems to have done, more than anything else, is to jump back a couple of thousands of years to the time when sagas were chanted by priest-bards around the council fires. There is the same hypnotic effect of cadenced repetition and a central mighty theme. Even the statistics, which are ultimately slung at the audience, take the form of poetry, and poetry in which the power of common American place names to evoke emotion is not neglected.

Introduction to Film

Anyone who tries reciting the following introduction to the Lorentz narrative will get some of the feeling that the big audience of official Washington experienced as it heard it last night.

"From as far West as Idaho—
Down from the glacier peaks of the Rockies—
From as Far East as New York—
Down from the turkey ridge of the Alleghanies—
Down from Minnesota, twenty-five hundred miles,
The Mississippi River runs to the Gulf.
Carrying every drop of water, that flows down two-thirds the continent—
Carrying every brook and rill—
Rivulet and creek—
Carrying all the rivers that run down two-thirds the continent,
The Mississippi runs to the Gulf of Mexico.
Down the Yellowstone, the Milk, the White and Cheyenne;
The Cannonball, the Musselshell, the James and the Sioux;
Down the Judith, the Grand, the Osage, and the Platte,
The Skunk, the Salt, the Black, and Minnesota;
Down the Rock, the Illinois, and the Kankakee,
The Alleghany, the Monongahela, Kanawha, and Muskingum;
Down the Miami, the Wabash, the Licking and the Green,
The Cumberland, the Kentucky, and the Tennessee—
Down the Arkansas, the Wichita, the Red, and Yazoo,
Down the Missouri three thousand miles from the Rockies;
Down the Ohio a thousand miles from the Alleghanies;
Down the Arkansas fifteen hundred miles from the Great Divide—
Down the Red, a thousand miles from Texas,
Down the Great Valley, twenty-five hundred miles from Minnesota
Carrying every rivulet and brook—creek and rill
Carrying all the rivers that run down two-thirds the continent—
The Mississippi runs to the Gulf."

Chicago Found 'Overzoned'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 8 — Immediate rezoning of the city's backward areas to provide more room for one-family houses was urged by the Chicago Association of Commerce at a recent conference with Mayor Edward J. Kelley.

After more than a year's study of the problem, the association states the city is overzoned for commercial, industrial and apartment house purposes, and underzoned for one-family dwellings.

This lopsidedness has developed under a zoning ordinance drawn in 1923, when Chicago did not foresee some problems rapid growth would bring to residential neighborhoods. At that time not enough space was provided for parks and playgrounds in districts set aside for one-family houses. Buildings 30 to 40 years old were allowed to stand as these areas were rezoned for what was shortsightedly thought would bring higher future profits. Then families moved to more open and attractive neighborhoods on the city's outskirts, or to the suburbs. The result today is a belt, three to five miles wide, around downtown Chicago, harboring conditions that the commerce association declares must have the attention of both public officials and citizens generally.

The ideal city today, according to the Association, uses about 36 per cent of developed areas for single family houses, 3 per cent for apartment buildings; 3 per cent for commercial purposes, and 12 per cent for industry.

Chicago, in comparison, since 1923 has used 24 per cent of its area for manufacturing — though industrial occupancy increased but .05 per cent; 14 per cent for commerce—though actual increases have been but 1.4 per cent, and 32.2 per cent for apartment houses—though expansion was 3.5 per cent. The slice allowed for one-family houses has thus been but 29.8 per cent.

To allow the city to grow as it should and prevent further deterioration of property, the commerce association asks that the 1923 ordinance be brought up to date, and that the Chicago Plan Commission supervise the work.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

DEL FLORE APARTMENTS
Singles and Doubles, $60 up
Colored tile bathrooms. Subterranean garage.
Executive West Hollywood District, Los Angeles
Bessie Mae Tracy, Manager
1236 N. FLORES ST. OL. 9281

FLORISTS

OLIVE L. DIDIER
Bonded Member Florists Telegraph Delivery
1913 N. Pomona Blvd. Ph. 843-60. Puente, Calif.

GIFTS

FOR one dollar, postpaid, you will receive one hundred pesos, fifteen pieces of 1915 Mexican revolutionary paper currency. P. O. Box 220, San Bernardino, Calif.

IDEAL gift, special 5-lb. Christmas box of Pecans, delivered postpaid just before Christmas, with your card. Schleys, $1.50; Stuarts, $1.25. FLETCHER SPIVEY, Box 574, Montgomery, Alabama.

THE POD SHOP — $1.00 Specials: Mexican Charm Strings, 18 in.; Mexican Ox Carts filled; Pod Bouquets, Gourds; 12 Calif. Pods; express collect. 3610 W. Jefferson, Los Angeles, Calif.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

SALES executive with highest type salesmen in Cleveland, Akron, Erie and Columbus, wishes to contact manufacturers who desire business in these markets. Box A, 1124 First Nat. Bk. Bldg., Canton, Ohio.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES—Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office, 101 E. Third St.

CENTRAL FLORIDA—Land of the orange; self-supporting estates, beautiful homes, apartments; all year climate; buy, build, invest. NOBLE SMITH, North Orange Ave., Orlando.

ORLANDO, FLA.—FOR REAL ESTATE SERVICE WRITE GEO. F. BRASS REALTY CO., 19 E. CENTRAL AVENUE, ORLANDO, FLA.

Investigate Our Property Management Plan
List Your Property with Bonded Agent
Well cared for homes, rent or sell.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING manager; strong copy writer; ten years' experience in agency, direct-mail, newspaper and publicity work. Box L-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENTLEMAN desires opportunity to demonstrate ability; prefers office work; permanent; experienced in office management, handling clerical department, hiring, shipping, selling; salary secondary; locate anywhere. Write R-19, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Selling from now to Christmas is easy; make money selling friends, co-workers, etc., famous Kreamer Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie; holiday specialties; special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. NEWMARK CO., 154 Nassau St., Suite 1415; Branch, 100 West 42nd St., Suite 707, New York City.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

FLORIDA, MIAMI BEACH, 1041 West Ave.—Beautiful 1 or 2 bedroom apartments, completed January 1; reasonable. LAMPE, Wellington Hotel, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C.—Studio-apartment, furnished complete; serving pantry not kitchenette; available Dec. 18th to Jan. 3, earlier or longer. East 49th (east of Lexington); $60; references. EL. 5-1648.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 54th, 39 W.—Living room, 20x20, kitchen, bath; Electrolux; fireplace; use of telephone; attractive, quiet home, private house; adults; references; free gas, electricity.

N. Y. C., 137 W. 81st—Newly renovated 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, Electrolux, Venetian blinds; owner's management; references. Trafalgar 7-8200.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Westland Ave.—3 rooms, $47.50; 4 rooms, $55. Hemenway St., 1 room, free gas and refrigeration, $35; 3 rooms, free gas and refrigeration, $45. No. Stephen St., 2 rooms, free electricity for all purposes, $47.50. Apply 12 Westland Avenue, or call KENmore 8135.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Homelike apartments in a dignified building; fireplaces; 2 to 6 rooms; $55 to $130; 2½ minute walk to Christian Science church and subway. Tudor Arms Apartments, 1 Ascan Ave. Bou. 8-1045.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-9300

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PICKARD Dr. Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Peterian Bros., 276 4th Ave., N. Y. GR. 7-4342.

RUGS, domestic and oriental, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient, office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS — Sell — Rent
Phone LIBerty 8077 Pettingill & Pear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

TABLES for sale, duralumin edged tops, steel chassis, automatic folding. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston, CAP 1632.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5073

Scholastic Medal Awarded Zoologist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8—Dr. Edwin Linton, research fellow in zoology at the University of Pennsylvania received the Leidy Medal of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia yesterday for his studies on the food of marine fishes.

The medal, awarded every third year by the academy, was presented before a meeting of the Academy Council. Dr. Linton graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1879 returning there later to teach biology, a post he held as professor until 1920 when he was appointed emeritus professor. He then came to the University of Pennsylvania. In 1925 he was vice-president of Section F (Zoology) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The award, a bronze medal and an honorarium, was founded in 1923 in memory of the late Dr. Joseph Leidy, world famous zoologist and paleontologist and president of the academy from 1882 to 1891.

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats; no obligation to visit our showrooms located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MOSHER, Fourth Floor, 329-339 Seventh Avenue, corner 30th Street, New York City.

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats
Suits Cleaned $2.00 George L. Curtis, Designer, 13 West Street, Boston. HAN 3071

GIFT SHOPS

THE LITTLE SHOP
New Hope, Pa. (next P. O., Old York Road and Main St.)—Pictures, Linens, Gifts, Books. E. and J. HINCHMAN.

HAIRDRESSERS

ROMAN
EXPERT BEAUTY CULTURE
Now—Gift Coloring—Now
565 Boylston St., Copley Square. COM. 8146
Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED maid-housewerker-cook; willing worker; desire to serve; $50; small modern home. DIETZ, 220 Beechwood Rd., Ridgewood, N. J.

GIRL wanted to work in dental office; no dental experience necessary; must type well. Write Box H-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study-rest; care if needed. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 63.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MELROSE, MASS.—Single, 7 rooms, garage, restricted neighborhood, water heat, oil burner, incinerator; 7200 feet of land; $5200; savings bank mortgage at 5%. LAF. 4208.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 20 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehousemen, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 5490

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Wise shoppers are buying now and avoiding last minute rushing.

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Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

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Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

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Beautiful Christmas Cards
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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A deposit will hold any purchase until Christmas
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519 Main Street Or. 3-5044

Anna Kampmeyer
Women's and Misses' DRESSES
Minor alterations free of charge.
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INDIVIDUAL WASHING makes 5-HOUR LAUNDRY SERVICE practical and economical to you. Try our FAMILY and PERSONAL LAUNDRY WORK.
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Cash and Carry will save 20%

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Suede Shoes are News when they're
ENNA JETTICKS
836 MAIN STREET

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
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Bernard's
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MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
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Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Orange 4-1650

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Select your personalized Christmas Cards Now
Special Cards of interest to Monitor Readers.
Open Evenings until 8:30
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Save the Sales Tax
Buy in New Jersey
New Portable Typewriters
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Orange Typewriter Co.
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Delicious and Unusual
Fruits—Candies—Nuts
Aplets, Maple and Honey Confections
Fig and Date Balls—Christmas Wrapped and Mailed, 60c a pound.
Tree ripened Oranges and Grapefruit
OLIVE MAY CO., INC.
13 WASHINGTON PLACE

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Philco—Grunow—Emerson—
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Time Payments. Liberal trade-in allowance.
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NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

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Christmas Cards
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for the Home
• A PICTURE •
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908 MAIN STREET

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W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

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C. A. LUND
616 Central Ave. Near Harrison St.
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9

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Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All its Branches
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Yuletide Suggestions
Pumpkin Pies - Mince Pies and Fruit Cakes
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Morticians Since 1865
THE COLONIAL HOME
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MORTUARY
Hoboken 3-0820

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Quality Clothes Since 1888
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CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
788 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3506

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Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Wishes you a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year
Everything available for your Christmas dinner. Turkey and cranberries, vegetables and fruits of all kinds; puddings and mincemeat, candies and nuts and all fancy table delicacies.
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD
(Continued)

STRUBBE'S
Ice Cream in attractive molds for your Christmas Dinner
Homemade candy fresh daily
172 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-2626
1382 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-5820

H. V. FRAENTZEL
Christmas Greetings to Our Christian Science Monitor Patrons
Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-6010

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Jewelers—Silversmiths
We Carry Silver by
Kirk Gorham Reed & Barton Towle Watson Roger, Lunt and Others
Clairidge Theatre Building MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tels.: MOn

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

Gifts Furniture

Always a splendid variety of useful items at reasonable prices

DAWTON'S LTD.
28 So. Park St. Montclair

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SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
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Young's for Quality

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THE LITTLE SHOP
Christmas Gifts
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SILK STOCKINGS IN GIFT BOXES, 85c and $1.00
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RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
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Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or. 3- 7055 7056
A Specialty

Eagle Printing Co.
Printing — Engraving
Direct Advertising
Phone Orange 3-6010
300 MAIN ST. ORANGE, N. J.

NORGE
Refrigeration
Morrell Bros., Inc.
Washing Machine Sales and Repair Service on all Electrical Appliances.
49 North Day St. OR. 3-7227

Lindsley's Hardware
Toys
Holiday Goods
Christmas Tree Bulbs
319 MAIN STREET ORANGE, N. J.

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Carried in Orange by the Store for Better Shoes
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET

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Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Wishes you a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year
Everything available for your Christmas dinner. Turkey and cranberries, vegetables and fruits of all kinds; puddings and mincemeat, candies and nuts, and all fancy table delicacies.
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

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All Sizes All Styles — One Price $6.50
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Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
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Zorie Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

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Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

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"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

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The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
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Small deposit will hold any article until wanted
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Beautiful Styles—Latest Materials—All Sizes
At Considerable Savings
May We Serve You?
PARK
SAMPLE DRESS HOUSE
226 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-7157

RIDGEWOOD

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear Pajamas
Arrow Shirts Underwear Cravats
Interwoven Hose Smithson Clothes
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HARPER METHOD
A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Care of the Scalp
Permanent Waving
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WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
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Schweinfurth
Christmas Wreaths
Poinsettias and
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Christmas Cards
for every purpose
Gift Dressings Toys and Novelties
Fine Stationery Juvenile Books
Make this store your headquarters for
TOYS AND GIFTS
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"The Big Store"
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Good Quality Linens Make Ideal
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We specialize in the better kind at Reasonable Prices.
PARTICULARLY HAND-EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS
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Excellent Selection and Quality at
WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
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Munsingwear—Yolande—Barbizon
WESTBURY FROCKS
COSTUME JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
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Phone Summit 6-1881

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT
(Continued)

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Georg Jensen Silver
Arts and Crafts
Orrefors Glass
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Ora M. Hammond, Mgr. Trenton, N. J.

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Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
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Phone Union 7-1545 Union City, N. J.

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STYLE SHOP
Misses' and Women's Wearing Apparel
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For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

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Westfield Storage Battery & Supply Co., Inc.
Cars Washed, Servicing, General Repairing
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PHONE 2-1020

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BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
MILK
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Phone Plfd. 6-8562

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131 E. BROAD STREET
"Westfield's Ladies' Specialty Shop"
wishes all our customers and friends a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

PETER KRUP
23 ELM STREET
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S
Tailoring and Furrier Cleaning and Pressing
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Unique are the Gifts if nothing more
Shop Behind the Old Barn Door
OLD BARN STUDIOS
EVA T. DIETZ
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Headquarters for Christmas Gifts
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COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
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SOUTH AVE. AND DRAKE PLACE
WE 2-1439 WESTFIELD, N. J.
Texaco Products
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Washing 95 cents

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

Brunner's
JEWELERS & OPTICIANS
204 BROAD STREET - WESTFIELD
Dependable Jewelers, Opticians
SINCE 1900

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
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Service and Genuine Parts

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Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
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ALLENTOWN, PA.

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ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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We Always Consider It a Pleasure to Serve You

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STEINWAY, CHICKERING, KIMBALL
at
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New Tire Safety Mileage
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1301-05 NINTH ST., CHESTER, PA.
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Ask for Our Catalogue
We Carry Books Nationally Advertised in The Monitor
Beautiful Line of GREETING CARDS
We deliver in city, Mail orders filled.
17 EAST 8TH ST. PHONE 23-354

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POCKET and WRIST WATCHES
Silverware
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Many Attractive Christmas Gifts —May We Serve You—
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Susquehannah Silk Lounging Robe
Monogrammed free of charge to personalize your Christmas Gift.
$15
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Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
940 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Poultry—Fruit—Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest
BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-412 9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth St.
The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

FORD E. O'DELL
Erie's Growing Jeweler
Less Than 15 Shopping Days 'till Christmas
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
107 West 9th St., Just West of Peach
"I'll be on the Watch for you."

A CHRISTMAS HINT
A PORTABLE TYPEWRITER finds favor with young or old
Davis Typewriter Company
103 W. 10th Street 23-728

THE ERIE RADIO CO.
Featuring the New 1938
Philco—Zenith—Crosley
—RADIOS—
Any model demonstrated in your home free of charge.
—Easy Terms—
Expert Service on All Makes
28 West Ninth St. Phone 40-183

TROST Shoe Shoppe
Hosiery for Christmas
Matrix Shoes
Children's Shoes
Rubber Footwear
14 West 8th St. Phone 24-670

PULAKOS
Candies—Salted Nuts
Fountain Service
Dainty Lunches
926 STATE STREET

Traub, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Women's
Gold Stripe Silk Hosiery
Ideal Gifts

JOHN V. LAVER
Florist
Flowers for All Occasions
704 STATE STREET PHONE 22-043

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality — Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 22-198

HARRISBURG

Regal Leather Goods Shop
Umbrellas, Trunks and Leather Goods
110 N. 2ND ST., HARRISBURG
Next to Old Y. M. C. A.

A World's Fair of Gifts
featured at
The Christmas Store Beautiful
Pomeroy's
HARRISBURG, PA.

THE ART and GIFT SHOP
Greeting Cards
Gifts, Art Needle Work and Yarns
105 N. Second St., Harrisburg, Penna.

Hughes Drapery Shop
See Our Complete Line of *Gifts for Christmas*
also for Prizes. Interior Decorations and Gifts.
231 N. 2ND ST., HARRISBURG
PHONE 36138

PERMANENT WAVES
$5.00 and $7.50
Other Services $.50 each
KAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
320 Pine St., Steelton Phone 9-3334
Phone 2-3136

STANLEY R. LINGLE
Florist
Flowers by Wire to all parts of the world
933 N. 3rd St., Harrisburg

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Lyons Hardware, Inc.
26 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore
Full Line of Toys
Lionel Trains
Christmas Trees and Greens

Lois Umbsen Gallery
63 St. James Place, Ardmore
OPP. STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Interior Decorating Christmas Gifts

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Richard Stockton
821 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Christmas Cards
Unusual Gifts

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
Parkdale Market
Everything for the Table

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

1938 FRIGIDAIRE

A Grand Home Gift
Priced as Low as $119.50
Easy Terms
Radios, Sporting Goods, Toys and Games for Gifts.
W. C. Fleck & Bros.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

gifts for christmas
perfumes
mary dunhill of london
elizabeth arden
prince matchabelli
parfum chevalier garde
gift-wrapping service
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road ogontz 3760

PHILADELPHIA

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
309 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 8812

ALL A BOOKS
Mentioned in advertisements of double "A" publications in today's Magazine Section, including "CLIPPING THE WINGS OF FEAR" by Rufus Steele. Price 50 cents.
ADA TRUITT NUNES
4712 Hazel Ave., Darby 4184
Local representative ASSOCIATED AUTHORS

PITTSBURGH

R. F. ARNHEIM
The Jewelry Shoppe
Antique Jewelry
Estates Appraised
If it's Jewelry we can repair it.
117 FIFTH AVE., May Bldg. GRant 8223

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Louis Knell & Son
Toys, Dolls, Trains
Electrical Appliances
Household Necessities
511 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.

READING

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KARMELKORN SHOP
Our Own Delicious Homemade Candy and Salted Nuts
F. R. BAUMAN 7 NORTH 6TH ST.

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

A World's Fair of GIFTS
will satisfy your every Christmas need
POMEROY'S
LUGGAGE UMBRELLAS
GUTH'S
for Fine Luggage and Leather Goods at Popular Prices
Allentown Bethlehem Reading
E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

A STORE FULL
of New Fall Hats and Haberdashery answers your Christmas Gift problems.
Paul's MEN'S SHOP

OFFICE SERVICE CO.
WALTER E. DIETRICH, Propr.
Stationers
Typewriters Fountain Pens
Multigraphing
115 N. 6TH STREET Dial 5453

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

A FREE Christmas Gift-Book ...from SAMTERS

12-page rotogravure book picturing gift-wear for everyone on your list, all photographed direct from our vast gift stock. Ask for your free copy on our street floor. It's a valuable gift-buying guide-book.
Samters

The Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired.

Stop at the Sign of the GOLD BOOT
MOFFITTS Shoe Repairs
140 Washington Ave. Tel. 5263

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 606-7 BROOKS BUILDING

The Heinz Store's
Gift Shop Is Open!
Come see the lovely gifts for everybody and every purse—assembled in one convenient spot . . . on Heinz second floor.

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton — Pittston — Wilkes-Barre

Community Book Shop BOOKS FOR GIFTS
Toys
Games
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Cor. Spruce and Adams Tel. 3-0187

A-1 ANTHRACITE
Cone Cleaned COAL
Prompt and Courteous Service
Mahlon Frounfelker, Jr.
1118 Swetland St. Tel. 3-2468

RAE WATKINS
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
Beautiful Silk Stockings
Lingerie—House Coats—Accessories
430 SPRUCE STREET

C. Young
Your Hairdresser
Look your best for the Holiday Festivities
COAL EXCHANGE BUILDING
Tel. 5686

PUHL & ZIMAN
The Leather Mart
While shopping for Christmas presents be sure to see our beautiful line of fitted cases, bags, umbrellas, and the many small articles that will be appreciated gifts.
211 NORTH WASHINGTON AVE.

Coursen's
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

Addyman and Kirkwood
GIFT SHOP

If you haven't seen our pretty Gift Shop, do come in. Cards and wrappings that are distinctly different.
431 Linden Street, Opp. Post Office

SEWICKLEY

Practical Gifts
Slippers and Hosiery
for CHRISTMAS
MILLER'S
"Quality Footwear"

The Little Shop

Hand Bags, Hose, Novelties
Daytime and Evening Dresses

Eatmor Cranberries
Campney's Grocery
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Hugh A. McMaster
Flowers of Quality
Unusual Novelties for Christmas Decorations.
502 Beaver Street
Tel. Sewickley 788

Campbell's
Haberdashery
Broad Street Sewickley, Pa.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

PLAN NOW to have extra money next December by joining our
1938 CHRISTMAS CLUB
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
Christmas
Cards—Gift Wrappings—Bags—Scarfs — Gloves — Handkerchiefs and Other Practical Gifts
Novelties in Great Variety

SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

Season's Greetings
MICHAEL'S
College Pharmacy

UPPER DARBY

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

For
GOOD FOOD
Dine at SHERRY'S
MARKET AT 69TH ST.
UPPER DARBY, PA.

Toys—Toys—Toys
JONAS TOY SHOP
7028 West Garrett Road
Open Every Evening
UPPER DARBY, PA.

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL RD BLVD 2829

Shoe Repairing Service
Gerber's
7019 Garrett Road Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
Christmas Gifts for Him
at
WEIL'S
6932 Market Street
Upper Darby, Pa.

The Collins Store
Remember the Home this Christmas
Novelty Furniture, Gift Wares
Lamps, Pottery, Crystal
111 FAIRFIELD AVE.
Open evenings Boulevard 443

MAY'S
BEAUTY-SHOPPE
Latest methods in all Beauty Aids by experienced operators
2nd floor McClatchy Bldg.
BOULEVARD 1553

UPPER DARBY—Yeadon

Atlas Upholstery
John McMullen, Proprietor
438 Church Lane, Yeadon, Pa.
WINDOW SHADES
made to order. Also old shades turned and hemmed.
MATTRESSES
made to order, or have your old one renovated.
FURNITURE
reupholstered, repaired or refinished like new.
CHAIR CANING and PAD SEATS
Phone Madison 2557—Madison 6584-W

WILKES-BARRE

The Hessler Laundry Co.
Dial 2-1121
Pittston 1072 Nanticoke 222
165-167 N. MAIN STREET

YORK

LUSTER-LUX
The modern method of Dry Cleaning preserves the natural lustre of your furs and silks and restores them to their original texture.
FRISBY'S
York, Pennsylvania Phone 2720

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Foreign Country

Journalists at the Brussels Nine-Power Conference had at least one good laugh.

An Englishwoman who was covering the meeting for a London paper was invited out to luncheon by the Italian delegate. She saw the dapper gentleman approach her down the

Drawn by John A. May

"What! a Journalist?"

corridor at the Metropole Hotel, wearing his usual monocle and his most ingratiating smile. But suddenly he was stopped by one of his attachés, who whispered something to him. The Italian put up his hands in astonishment. Then he went over to the lady and explained that he really must be excused from taking her out to luncheon. "You see, I forgot that you are a journalist!" he added with a deprecating smile.

* * *

There were loud complaints from an Englishwoman living in Berlin because she couldn't open up a private bank account there without her husband's consent. Another instance of "Men First" already remarked on the Continent.

It seems that the "wagons-lits" (sleeping-cars) are usually booked pretty full these days. But one thing travelers who are not superstitious can remember with profit is that berth 13 is usually empty of claimants.

* * *

There's enough mistletoe growing right this minute on poplar trees in the French countryside to supply the yule-tide demand for it wherever it is used to add zest and such to Christmas.

* * *

An American woman in Italy remarked that she was all worn out trying to make herself understood. "I talk plain and slow," she sighed, "but somehow they seem not to understand me at all." The only possible excuse must be that she applied her "plain and slow" to her English only.

* * *

Only once did the writer hear, "Heil Hitler!" as a greeting between strangers in Germany. That was on a train from Berlin to Nuremberg when a bearded commercial traveler came into the compartment and gave the National Socialist salute with those symbolic words. Odd though it sounded to a foreigner, it was evidently quite the same as "good morning," or "howdedo" across the water. As a matter of fact, the use of the prescribed salute both in Italy and Germany is rather the exception than the rule.

Drawn by John A. May

"Howdedo?"

E. B. H.

Amusing experiences in foreign travel—even of Europeans doing America—are welcomed by the editor.

Turn to De Light

Turn away from de picture dat
don't bring you joy,
If it's sort of disturbin' an'
seems to annoy
Jes' turn away, chile, if de
picture ain't right,
Remember, you always can look
to de light!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Bananas Are 'Always Picked Green?

Most fruits are far sweeter and better flavored if allowed to ripen fully on the tree. The case with

bananas, however, is quite different.

If you should pick a ripe banana from the tree, you would find its flavor poor. Consequently, even in the tropics, where bananas grow, the bunches (which, incidentally, hang upside down from the tree, the free end of the banana pointing up) are picked green and then hung up to ripen.

It is a very good thing for those of us who like bananas, and who live far from the tropics, that bananas can be cut green. Green bananas are hard and firm, and the bunches can be piled in carts, boats, or cars for shipment without injury to the fruit.

During the trip from the tropics, the bananas are kept just cold enough to retard their ripening. They must not be frozen, however, for too much cold spoils their flavor. Upon arriving in large cities where they are to be sold, the bananas are put in special rooms for ripening, where just the right temperature is maintained.

Those who know say that it is best to wait until dark spots begin to appear on the yellow skin, if you want bananas at their best.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "A polite man is one who listens with interest to things he knows all about, when they are told him by a person who knows nothing about them."

Letter Changing: Ram, dam, dim, die dye, eye, ewe.

How Many Pounds?: Four pounds.

Fun With Antonyms: Surrender—maintain; establish—destroy; greet—ignore; uplift—depress; enlarge—reduce; admire—detest; sanction—denounce; attract—repel; dislike—esteem; accumulate—disperse.

Yosemite Valley From Wawona Tunnel

Bridal Veil Falls Are on the Right — Monitor Camera Club from J. DeBella, San Jose, Calif.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Door Stops

A man came to my apartment with door stops he had made by covering wedge-shaped pieces of wood with rubber from old inner tubing.

The one I purchased was about five inches long and an inch and a half wide. The thickness tapered from the thin end which slips under the door to about an inch at the base.

A strip of heavy red rubber was fastened by two brass tacks. This covered the top and bottom of the article. The sides were lightly varnished.

The man told me there was practically no expense of material in making them, since the old inner tubes were plentiful and the wedges of wood were so small that he could cut them from discarded lumber scraps. He makes them in the evening, and then sells them from door to door.

Housewives buy them readily at 10 cents each; and at some homes he leaves as many as six.—J. H., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Waters of En-Shemesh'

From Joshua 15:7 and 18:17 we gather that "the waters of En-Shemesh" (literally "spring of the sun") lay somewhere on the boundary between the tribes of Judah and Benjamin; and there seems to be little doubt that the fountain in question is one which one passes at a distance of five miles from Jerusalem when following the age-old route from that city to Jericho.

What is perhaps even more interesting to the student of the New Testament is the ancient tradition which has named this spring the "fountain of the apostles." Whether or no they actually drank from it we have now no means of knowing, but there is very little doubt that they and Christ Jesus himself passed this spot time and again when passing from Jericho to Jerusalem (e.g. Luke 19:1, 28), and may well have quenched their thirst there during the course of the long ascent.

Brevities

Humorist: "It is every woman's desire to possess a model husband," says a writer. A working model, for preference.

Punch ©: What have the Americans done that we haven't?" asks a writer. The Tower of London, for one place.

Cleveland News: A golf player is a person who can drive 70 miles an hour in any traffic with perfect ease, but blows up on a two-foot putt if somebody coughs.

In Lighter Vein

Poem

A greedy and rather untidy youth, with his hair curling over his coat collar, staggered onto the tram with a roll of linoleum.

He was looking about him for an inside seat when the conductor came downstairs and spotted him. He took a step forward, tapped the lad on the shoulder, and announced:

"I say, Longfellow, would you mind putting that poem of yours on the front for safety?"—Montreal Star.

He Won

Appointees to the consular service were expected to be able to speak the languages of the countries to which they were respectively accredited. When a certain enterprising chap was considered for a consular post in China he was asked:

"Are you aware that appointment of a consul is hardly ever recommended unless he speaks the language of the country to which he desires to go? Now I suppose you do not speak Chinese?"

Whereupon the candidate grinned broadly.

"If," he said, "you will ask me a question in Chinese, I shall be happy to answer it."

He got the appointment.—Wall Street Journal.

Fastened Down

A pretty girl stopped a well-known actor outside the theater and asked for his autograph. She had a short chat with him, gave him a winning smile, and left.

Next day he received a letter from the fan. She reminded him of their "romantic meeting" outside the stage door and added: "To mark the occasion, perhaps you could oblige me with a couple of seats?"

The actor replied: "I should love to send you two seats as a memento, but unfortunately I find upon examination that they are all screwed down."—Vancouver Sun.

No Difference

There was a hold-up at a busy London crossing and the traffic was getting into a jam. In front of one of the waiting lines of cars and buses was a luxurious limousine, and its occupant could not restrain her impatience. Leaning out of the window she cried in imperious tones:

"Officer, I demand that you let me proceed—I am the wife of a Cabinet Minister."

The Scots policeman turned to her with a tolerant smile. "Lady," said he, "I couldna dae that even if ye were the wife o' a Presbyterian meenister."—Tit-Bits.

Quotation for Today

GREAT minds had rather deserve contemporaneous applause without attaining it than attain without deserving it. If it follow them it is well, but they will not deviate to follow it.—COLTON.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hidden Cities

Prepare slips on which have been written the following seemingly unintelligible words. Tell your guests that in each word there is hidden the name of some well-known city in the United States.

1. Lehean (Helena).
2. Onexhip (Phoenix).
3. Ganslin (Lansing).
4. Natody (Dayton).
5. Jankocs (Jackson).
6. Leams (Salem)
7. Opetak (Topeka).
8. Preetilomn (Montpelier).
9. Dronoc (Concord).
10. Salnopian (Annapolis).
11. Higacoc (Chicago).
12. Ulast (Tulsa).

—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

What They Say

Why?

"We face more difficult problems than other States."—Herr Hitler.

In Germany

"It is not springtime for the hopeful and expectant Christian church—it is testing time."—Herr Niemoeller.

The Real Enemy

"It is not the trade union which is our enemy, but the man who sneaks our trade by chiseling prices because he is sweating his workpeople."—Sir Frederick Marquis.

Try a Budget

"If we all bought what we intelligently knew we ought to have, and bought it in a way we intelligently knew we ought to buy it, my opinion is that at least one-third, and probably more, of the country's distributing expenses would be saved."—H. Gordon Selfridge Jr.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

("Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.)

Cryptogram

Another easy cryptogram today, a quotation on the subject of politeness by Duc De Morny:

"E ASYBCD FEG BH SGD IJS YBHCDGH IBCJ BGCDKDHC CS CJBGLH JD MGSIH EYY ENSOC, IJDG CJDP EKD CSYX JBF NP E ADKHSG IJS MGSIH GSCJBGL ENSOC CJDF."

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Findlay, Ohio, reader. Try changing the word RAM to EWE in 6 moves.

How Many Pounds?

An East Orange, N. J., reader submits this problem: "A watermelon weighs 4-5 of its weight and 4-5 of a pound. How many pounds does it weigh?

Fun With Antonyms

Ten words and their antonyms to be paired off. As usual, the first is checked:

1	surrender	reduce	
2	establish	repel	
3	greet	maintain	✓
4	uplift	disperse	
5	enlarge	esteem	
6	admire	depress	
7	sanction	ignore	
8	attract	destroy	
9	dislike	denounce	
10	accumulate	detest	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

First the Whistle

Dr. Eben Tourjee was considered the father of the class system of teaching applied music. The New England Conservatory of Music stands today as a monument to his organizing genius, to his patience and persistence.

When Tourjee was formulating his plans for a great conservatory, and was full of enthusiasm, he called one day on a gentleman of wealth and influence, whose support he desired to gain.

After listening patiently to Tourjee's plans he exclaimed, "Nonsense! You might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail."

Tourjee went away carrying food for reflection. "I will make a whistle out of a pig's tail," he declared, "and I will establish my conservatory."

Some days later he again called on his skeptical friend, and said, "Here is your whistle made out of a pig's tail. And now what about my conservatory?"

The conservatory came into being, and the pig's tail whistle is on exhibition to this day.

Jest a Minute

"But, Jane, dear—you know I don't like to be seen carrying bundles!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Something to Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

In a community of new little homes, the owner of one was out looking over the unplanted area around her house, trying to visualize the hoped-for blooming gardens.

A kindly mannered man, who had been attending to some business next door, walked over and said: "I like to have a hand in beautifying. Would you let me give you some plants from my abundant acre?"

His offer was gratefully accepted; and the next day the woman and a friend drove over to the "acre." Here was indeed a lavishly planted and blooming garden, from which quantities of plants and cut flowers had been taken without impoverishing the garden in the least.

As the visitors were loading their car, the donor's wife came out from the house and stood watching, silently. She was asked, "Does it look as though you are being robbed?"

Her face was radiant as she replied, "Oh, no, I was standing here thanking God. All my life I have prayed to have something to give; and how grateful I am now—that prayer is answered!"

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Resignation or Declination

Question: (a) If a First Reader (or Reader-elect) were to resign, would the Second Reader (or Reader-elect) be eligible as a candidate for the office of First Reader?

(b) Does the chair have the right to rule on the eligibility of a candidate without submitting the matter to the members present?

(c) If a Second Reader (or Reader-elect) were to be elected to the office of First Reader, could the meeting then proceed to ballot for Second Reader, or would another meeting be necessary?

(d) Does the chair have a right to rule that a second meeting is necessary instead of putting it to a vote?

(e) The notice sent by the board called for "such action or actions as may be necessary to complete the election." Could the chairman properly declare such a notice ambiguous and set it aside?

Answer: If the officer-elect declines to accept election as soon as notified of the election, the action is a declination, not resignation. The answers to some of the questions depend somewhat upon which is the case.

(a) As a rule, anyone holding an office may be elected to another office, resigning the former upon election to the latter. Formal resignation would not be essential, acceptance of the new office being equivalent to resignation from the old one.

(b) Yes, but the members may overrule by majority vote.

(c) If the vacancy is caused by resignation from an office, a second meeting would be necessary to fill the vacancy caused by the second resignation. It is a fundamental that election to fill a vacancy should not be held at the same meeting the resignation is presented, unless notice is given. If, however, it is due to the declination of an election, neither officer having taken office, the election could be completed at the one meeting.

(d) Any ruling of a chair may be challenged, but the members may properly reverse it only if it can be proved contrary to parliamentary law. In this case it would depend upon the circumstances as described in (c) above.

(e) The notice is too general to be allowed, if the action is to fill a vacancy caused by resignation from office. If to complete an election caused by declination, it seems valid; the propriety of the chair's ruling would therefore hinge upon this distinction.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Skidmore to the Rescue*

By LE PELLEY

THE GROUND IS TOO HARD TO PLAY FOOTBALL..
THE WEATHER'S TOO WARM TO ICE SKATE — THERE'S NO ICE — IT'S TOO COLD FOR ANY GAMES
AND IT LOOKS LIKE THERE WON'T BE ANY SNOW !! WE CAN'T GO COASTING ..THERE'S NOTHING TO DO !
?
GRRRaa MUFF
YIPEE !!

Animal Town—*The End of the Search*

By DUMMER

THE ONE WHO LEFT THIS NOTE WAS THE ONE WHO SHOUTED HE HAD FOUND A CLUE. WONDER WHO HE WAS! SO SOME PACK RATS ARE JUST AHEAD THEY HAVE TAKING WAYS ALRIGHT. WE MUST HURRY BUSTER
A PARTY OF PACK RATS ARE JUST AHEAD OF YOU AND THEY HAVE BAGS AND BASKETS FULL OF GEMS MAYBE THESE ARE WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR.
WHO TOOK THE GEMS FROM MR HERMIT MAN'S CAVE? OUR GORILLA DETECTIVE IS RIGHT ON THEIR TRAIL
THAT'S FUNNY! A TREE GROWING RIGHT IN THE TRAIL!
I STOP TO REST AND ALONG COME TWO ANIMALS AND TICKLE MY LEGS. HA! HA! AND A HO! HO! HO!
THAT WAS NO TREE BUT AN ELEPHANT STANDING WITH FRONT FEET ON THE PATH.
DUMMER
THERE THEY GO! WE HAVE FOUND THE PACK RATS' DEN. WE HAVE THE GEMS NOW
THERE'S MANY A SLIP TWIXT CUP AND THE LIP ..
WILL OUR ANIMAL AVIATORS REGAIN THE GEMS WHICH THEY HAD HOPED TO TAKE BACK TO ANIMAL TOWN? NEXT WEDNESDAYS MONITOR WILL CARRY THE BIG STORY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Call From Vermont

AMERICANS of whatever party who wish to see their government continue under a two-party system are interested in current efforts of the Republicans to find new leaders and a new program. Among all these efforts the demands from Governor Aiken of Vermont for a party purge offer the most realistic ground for discussion.

Representing half the states captured by the Republicans in the 1936 presidential election, the Governor of Vermont has evoked wide support, almost enthusiasm, by his letter to the Republican National Committee. Wasting little time in attacking the Roosevelt regime, he bluntly says his own party has a "last opportunity" to offer leadership to those who seek alternatives to the New Deal. He makes three demands (and he calls them demands):

1. Decrease in the voting power of southern members of the Republican National Committee "who represent no one except themselves and their allied officeholders" in proportion to party vote in their states.
2. Direct the party policy to appeal to youth and give youth responsible leadership.
3. Immediate preparation of an "affirmative program."

The first point in Governor Aiken's own program is to "accept in general the social aims which the opposing party has had the wisdom to adopt but has lacked the ability to put into efficient operation." There are Republicans who, like former Senator Moses of New Hampshire, have said it was only necessary to "grease the skids" under the New Deal and who now believe the business recession has supplied the grease. They figure that lack of "efficient operation" plus the antagonism of business will cause the Democratic program to break down.

That can happen. But Republicans should not bet on it. And only a most selfish partisan view can wish the nation to go through the hardships of changing by breakdown. Short of the New Deal's breaking down, what will persuade the voters of America to turn to the Republican Party? Not a New Deal program of its own. That was tried in the last election. For instance, the farm and labor planks of the 1936 Republican platform were in general as liberal—or as generous—as the Democratic planks. It was the spirit of the Republican Party, rather than its platform, which was rejected by workers and farmers. Distrust of the leaders and campaign contributors who have controlled party policy was the chief reason for demoralizing defeat.

Further light on the Republican problem comes from a poll of the Institute of Public Opinion released at the same time as Governor Aiken's letter. This poll of Republicans showed a great majority favoring new party leadership. And this demand in one form is reflected in the rise of Mayor LaGuardia of New York to third place among candidates favored by Republicans for the 1940 nomination. Those who think that only a bold "crossing of the track" in the selection of a candidate will win popular support back to their party think someone of the LaGuardia type is demanded.

It is doubtless too early to say what will be required for Republican success. And except for the need for effective opposition, party success is of primary importance only to partisans. Even opposition without a genuine alternative program is of little value. It is a program based on principles that the nation is interested in. Governor Aiken is apparently convinced that if his party is not ready to abandon the planning by tariff subsidies it must go in for planning by farm subsidies. Both are inconsistent with his grand idea of asking youth to support the party on the basis of giving rather than getting. A fresher, more consistent program would curtail subsidies and foster freer competition.

Brazil?

ON NOV. 27 the Brazilian dictatorship staged one of those self-conscious ceremonies with which the more highly propagandized states are familiar. Before President Vargas and his entourage stood a pyre, surmounted by the flags of the Brazilian federated states. A flame was applied, and as these emblems of state sovereignty went up in smoke, with a grandiose gesture the green and yellow banner of the national state was raised.

Three days before this episode, President Vargas had suspended the rights of the governors of all the Brazilian states except Minas Geraes, and pre-empted the local sceptres for federal interventors—acting under provisions of the new Constitution. Five days after the sacrifice of the flags, came another and even more significant move: the dissolution of all political parties by decree. The broom swept clean; all private militia "and organizations serving the ends of parties" were abolished; the "use of uniforms, banners, insignia and other symbols of political parties and auxiliary organizations" was forbidden; and the formation of new groupings likewise placed under ban. Despite Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles's defense this week of Brazil against charges of fascism on the Italian or German model, the thoroughness of the Vargas order had an aspect more than faintly European.

It so happens that parties and private militia in Brazil were more often than not the representatives and armed forces of the states as they took sides in national affairs; and the maneuvers of these state units usually dominated the Brazilian political scene. Consequently, President Vargas's gradually unfolding plan takes its place in Brazilian history as the most thoroughgoing of all efforts to stamp out the spirit of statehood and federalism—that which acted as a bulwark against an all-pervasive nationalized dictatorship.

Whether this "national co-ordination" can succeed, depends on forces not measurable at this time: the resilience of local and individual interests, and of that love of freedom which is innate in the articulate sections of the Brazilian people; and the untested impact of all the modern techniques and blandishments of the propagandist state upon an agrarian state. Fascism applied to a keenly sensitive, economically compressed people, caught in the tensions and war-aftermath of Europe, is one thing; applied to an overproduced, dispersed, non-industrial people, young in the ways of education and national life and possessed of far more resources than they now can use, it is in quite another field.

Latest reports from Brazil state that even the most liberal of the state parties have perforce yielded up their political freedom, in accordance with the decree, without audible protest. The news gives a sterner and more militant ring for the rest of the Americas to words in a symposium on democracy, just published, from the pen of Max Ascoli, one of the contributors:

> No matter how illiberal may be the inner structure and tendency of political parties, the modern substitutes for them are even more unfit to work in an atmosphere of tolerance and compromise. . . . When political parties are solidly organized and frankly competitive, their very existence and co-existence imply the guarantee of liberal solutions.

A Two-Fisted Mouse

A MOUSE has threatened the foundation of a modern state—a very special mouse, to be sure, but still a mouse. Yugoslavia has deported Mickey Mouse because of his subversive antics in the newspaper Politica. Mickey, it appears, was getting involved in affairs of state, and his popularity was driving his comic strip foes to cabals, juntas and other revolutionary devices. Yugoslavian censors began to see Mickey as a one-mouse revolution disseminating dangerous ideas. No word has been received to indicate whether or not Donald Duck, Pluto and Horace Horsecollar have also been exiled as bomb-throwing plotters.

Mickey, with such press notices as these, may transform the world's concept of a mouse. To be mouselike may come to suggest ferociousness and the courage of a lion. The Yugoslavian censor may have "turned earth's surface rough" for Mickey, but not even a Hollywood mouse can expect Green Pastures and Parmesan Fields all the time. Mickey has demonstrated that a mouse can cast a shadow as large as an elephant. But he has retained at least one tradition of the mouse—he has more than one hole to his abode, and if Yugoslavia plugs one of them, there are thousands more where he will run no risk of deportation on the grounds of subversive activity.

The Other Fellow's Case

RESULTS of an inquiry carried out by students of the Royal Institute of International Affairs have brought a certain amount of order into a question that in recent months has vexed the chancelleries of Europe. Few problems in late years have been debated so fiercely as that of the sources of raw materials. Germany, supported by Italy, has contended that no country can have an adequate supply of essential commodities unless it possesses a colonial empire; while in reply the European democracies have asserted that colonial dependencies account only for some three per cent of the world's raw materials.

This latter contention is, to a certain extent, supported by the findings of the Royal Institute. Such important commodities as coal and iron, which are the foundations of modern industry, come mainly from sovereign states. But certain other materials are to be found generously distributed in Imperial dominions. Ninety-eight per cent of the world's palm oil, according to the Institute, 96 per cent of its rubber, 64 per cent of its copra, 57 per cent of its tin, 52 per cent of its phosphates, and so on, are to be found in colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories.

Thus the real truth of the matter seems to lie somewhere between the theses of the two sets of opponents. That is, superficially, a dull conclusion. But it is also a profoundly significant conclusion. For much of the world's political trouble arises from the fact that most nations find it difficult spontaneously to appreciate what the investigations of the Royal Institute inquirers have convincingly shown—that there is nearly always a great deal to be said for the other fellow's case. When every country realizes this the dawn of stable peace will have come appreciably nearer.

Wealth and Family

Book News of the Day

IN AMERICA'S 60 FAMILIES (New York: Vanguard Press. $3.75) Ferdinand Lundberg wrests from a mountainous bibliography a savage sequel to Gustavus Myers's 27-year-old exploration of the field of great fortunes. Ranging the list from the Rockefellers to the S. S. Kresges, Mr. Lundberg shows himself industrious and knowledgeable in building his thesis that "modern capitalism has become, like feudalism before it, a family affair," and if his Almanach de Gotha of American multi-billionaires is weakened by invidious adjective and the tendency to see only inhuman singleness and simplicity in the motivation of rich men, its thorough documentation makes for an informative volume.

The author presents it as "the first objective study of the general social role of great fortunes." His index for the premise that American wealth is rapidly stabilizing into a few hands is the 1924 income tax list, and out of it he deduces that "the United States is owned and dominated today by a hierarchy of 60 of the richest families, buttressed by no more than 90 families of lesser wealth." The import of all his facts, figures, names and dates is that these "are the living center of the modern industrial oligarchy which dominates the United States, functioning discreetly under a de jure democratic form of government, behind which a de facto government, absolutist and plutocratic in its lineaments, has gradually taken form."

Using the family rather than the individual as base, he is able to show that neither change nor taxation can have more than surface effect upon the closely concentrated control by which the Rockefellers, the Harknesses, the Mellons, the Vanderbilts, the Whitneys, the du Ponts and the Morgans have integrated their vast accumulations of wealth and power for permanence and enlargement. The "shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves in three generations" saw is shown to have no application to really big wealth, which is protected from spendthrift inheritors by neat and multiple bindings of legal red tape and whose dominant holdings were only the more fortified by the depression.

Mr. Lundberg's emphasis upon the importance of social ties and intermarriage to the ever greater concentration of wealth and power these family groups are able to wield over education, the press and national affairs is instanced in a forty-year résumé from the Panama Canal bond flotation to the Van Sweringen shoestring empire. This reports the "challenging fact that most of the natural resources owned today by the United States Steel Corporation, the Aluminum Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, the railroads, and, in fact, nearly all private corporations, were in 1860 communally owned under political auspices."

"Every great fortune that rolled out of the nineteenth century was rooted in fraud," he finds, and by this means "a realm oozing riches and far surpassing in value the Russian Empire seized by the Bolsheviks was wrested from the American people in the years 1880 to 1900."

The book's strength is in its contribution to an understanding of the times, and the important factual detail it exhumes lends stimulating and provocative significance to what would otherwise be merely an angry essay in heterodoxy.

W. D.

More Cautious Than He Used to Be

Our First Snowstorm

OUR first snowstorm is here. The air adrift with white. Soft wet flakes that settle down to snuggle white on every branch and twig. The needles of the spruces and firs distinct in winter's touch. The gnarled apple tree showing every angle lined with white. Barberries becoming white beads. Late ragged chrysanthemums bending low with flowers like powder puffs. Green grass spreading white patterns. Every house roof with its white mantle. A flock of chickadees cheering the snow-fall and flitting to the feeding board which they remember has never failed them on a stormy day. Stuart and Nancy, my small neighbors across the street, trudging hilariously up and down their long lawn and calling to each occasional passer-by, "It's snowing. It's snowing." The big gray squirrel rushing under my window with an acorn from our great oak. And he leaves his track. No doubt about that. A very distinct track.

* * *

So it is a snowstorm. For to me, brought up on my grandmother's assertion that a snow may be only considered a storm when a cat can leave a track, that is the test. And while this track is made by a squirrel, simple logic pronounces his tracks as certain a weather marker as the cat's. That being settled, to continue with the old-time prediction, this first snowstorm being on the nineteenth, there will be exactly nineteen storms this season.

A pleasant prognostication, this nineteen. Neither too few nor too many. As I look out of the window I am reminded of last year's first snowstorm, which almost on the same date I passed through on my way down from Vermont to Connecticut. Just such a clinging snow, making the little mountain villages with their spired churches and low houses look like winter scenes on Christmas cards.

* * *

But today I am glad I am home sitting by my own fireside and looking upon my own hilltop. Twilight is coming early, bringing with it an illusive picture of black and white. Like one of Howard Cook's woodcuts. Tall black elms shrouded white. Every tiniest black branch ridged white. The black stone wall white layered. No longer through the thickening white is the horizon seen. Shut in for a stilly night.

I shall have a hot casserole dish for supper with baked red apples and doughnuts for dessert. Then with the dishes again shining on the shelves, I shall read the news of all the world. Much of which is such a challenge to evening complacency that I shall soon pass on to other things. For wars and Congressional bickerings are not for the first snowfall.

Better to lower the lights, poke up the burning log, listen to the dripping wet snow from the eaves and know that tomorrow's sun will bring a fresh glittering whiteness to our New England hills.

H. S. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Another Alcatraz Needed?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under "World News" in a Canadian paper I find the following:

> A three-year program of prison reform is being framed by Sir Samuel Hoare, Britain's Home Secretary, that will be the most sweeping reform attempted by Britain in one hundred years. The leading feature of this reform will be:
>
> New prison building, on the most modern lines, and with "rooms" instead of cells, greatly improved workshops, and bigger exercise grounds; a new system of "detention" for habitual criminals—those who have received several prison sentences—under which they will be trained for a trade, taught the team spirit, and generally given a sense of civic responsibility; wages for all well-behaved prisoners, in both local and convict prisons; prison camps for young offenders; improvement in food and prison conditions generally.
>
> The courts will be given power to order "indeterminate" sentences of from two to four years' detention for minor offenders, or from five to ten years for more serious cases.

Apparently Great Britain intends to do in three years what Massachusetts has only partially done in the last forty years. Our state penal institutions are full to overcrowding. The State Prison, for example, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, is seriously overcrowded, with perhaps the most dangerous group of criminals that have ever been confined there at one time. This is the oldest prison still being used in its original form in probably the whole world, and certainly in the United States and Great Britain. The work that can be done at the State Prison Colony at Norfolk is very materially hampered by the class of men that we are obliged to send there on account of lack of adequate prison accommodations. What is most needed in equipment now is a Massachusetts Alcatraz, to accommodate approximately 500 men, where strict discipline and hard work will be required of all inmates.

Winchester, Mass. LEWIS PARKHURST

Half a Century of Dude Ranching

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent article in the Monitor calls for a correction. The publicity director quoted says the first dude ranches were established ten years ago. Yet this ranch, founded by my three uncles, is now over thirty-four years old, and is successor to one they founded in North Dakota almost fifty years ago. I don't think that was the first one, either, as I have heard of ranchmen taking paying guests some years earlier, but they weren't called dude ranches until Eaton Brothers started the business in North Dakota. I have always understood Eatons' ranch was the first one in the Big Horn section.

(MISS) JOSEPHINE GILLESPIE

Eaton's Ranch, Wolf, Wyo.

National Parks and Commercial Invasion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much interested in the article on the Rocky Mountain National Park tunnel project in the Monitor. According to the report of your Washington correspondent, the hearing before Secretary Ickes consisted of arguments as to whether the construction of the tunnel would set a precedent for commercial interests wishing to invade national park property in the future. Everyone conversant with the history of these attempts at invasion in the past knows that only at the price of eternal vigilance and almost superhuman efforts have the friends of the national parks succeeded in repulsing them. The Yellowstone Lake Irrigation Project is a classic example. If the present attempt at invasion succeeds, there can be no doubt that proponents of the earlier measures will be encouraged to activity once more.

It is interesting to note that according to the report of the hearing, Senator Adams of Colorado avoided this subject, and devoted his arguments to the attempt to prove that the construction of the tunnel would greatly benefit the farmers of Colorado. The same argument could be applied to every similar proposal, either in the past or future, and is entirely begging the main point. If, however, the tunnel is authorized in spite of everything, and if Senator Adams is right in his statement that the people of Colorado are unanimously in favor of it, then the only method left of protecting our national parks standards in the future is to pass a law changing the status of Rocky Mountain National Park to that of a National Forest. Commercial invasion of the national forests has not been questioned in the past; therefore, the question of precedent and standards would be disposed of, if such a change in status were made. The people of Colorado could not complain if Rocky Mountain National Park were thus "demoted" to the status of a national forest, since they would have brought it on their own heads by their insistence on a breach of the long-accepted national parks standards of inviolability. C. EDWARD GRAVES, Secretary,

Friends of the Western Mountains

Arcata, Calif.

Mirror of World Opinion

Anglo-American Prosperity Unshaken

THE situation both here and in the United States certainly does not contain the factors which precipitated and intensified the depression of 1929-32. There are no such pyramids of speculative credit, no such mortgaging of incomes, no such inflated security values, no such weak Government in office in this country, no such absence of machinery for correcting unjustifiable fluctuations whether in currency or in commodity values. There is also, as the Prime Minister pointed out last week, at least one piece of "definitely positive action" under way in the shape of the negotiations for a new Anglo-American Trade Treaty, and in this country there is the steadying factor of the Government's rearmament program. There is therefore no fundamental reason for any loss of economic confidence, for the steadying of economic conditions is still well within the control of countries which have announced their devotion to real economic co-operation. Finally, the political basis of confidence is certainly firmer than it has been for some time past. . . . On the whole, therefore, the present uneasiness must be called psychological rather than practical, and will be corrected with every sign of a real determination to restart recovery in the United States and of progress towards appeasement in Europe.—*The* (London) *Times.*

The Wide Horizon

Shanghai War Show

By Randall Gould

THERE is always something new in Shanghai nowadays, despite the fact the city is in a state of virtual siege and has been for many weeks; that it is cut off from most supplies including "movie" film; that a great many people have silently stolen away to Hong Kong, Manila, the United States and other remote points.

But time does not drag and life does not grow boresome. How can it when one never knows from minute to minute whether one's window is to be pierced by a bit of shrapnel, or a shell burst in the street below? I am not trying to be funny. Those who were easily terrorized have left and the remainder, not necessarily courageous but with the fortunate sort of balance which adapts itself to changing conditions, take a keen and constant interest in these intimate touches of war along with the almost constant flights of airplanes, the booming of heavy guns, the rat-tat-tat of machine guns coming on the breeze from various directions, and the pluming up of smoke clouds which sometimes linger only momentarily as souvenirs of a bursting shell or bomb but which sometimes grow into evidence of one more big fire the precise location of which is subject of great speculation.

* * *

Those fires have been a tremendous bother to the insurance folk. Much war risk insurance in the Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtzepoo areas has been expiring, and only intermittently have any sort of passes from the Japanese been valid for entry to the affected areas. Suppose a company has a war risk policy expiring, at a given building well out of sight from "south of the Creek," on Wednesday. On Thursday the building may be still safe and sound, but Thursday night a raiding Chinese plane may miss its Whangpoo River Japanese warship target and dump a big high-explosive bomb on the building to its considerable detriment. If the insurer finally gets access to the area on Friday, his survey shows only one spoiled building and he has no way of proving or even knowing that it was intact when his policy expired. In other words, policies have to be regarded as good until a survey can be made even if that is a month after the expiration time. The effect of this on the tempers of the insurance people is easy to imagine.

But this is to stray from the issue of what one does to keep happy. Believe it or not, merely watching the war from an A-1 seat is quite a treat once one has grown accustomed to the notion. Night raids by the Chinese afford the most spectacular events on the regular schedule. Every clear night, Shanghai begins to think about those planes from Nanking as soon as dusk has begun to fall, and shortly after 6 p. m. there is likely to be a show. The planes can be heard coming; then a dozen powerful searchlights pencil their beams up at various angles from the Japanese warships, and the anti-aircraft guns begin to fire with a tremendous din and two forms of visible effect. Shrapnel bursts are brilliant white sparklets like the stars popping out of a Fourth of July skyrocket; tracer bullets (enabling the gunners to correct their aim) soar up like red cinders, visible through their whole course.

Artillery battles often can be heard more than seen except when they are between the river warships and the Chinese batteries on Pootung, across the Whangpoo, when the display includes maneuvers by the ships, bursts of smoke and dust from Pootung, and signs of Chinese marksmanship through shell-burst fountains in the river and dust knocked out of the Settlement-side buildings in Hongkew. Airplanes usually play a part in all these displays and their dive bombing performances are particularly entertaining to thousands of Chinese who always flock to strategic points.

* * *

All the motion picture houses are reopened now and going strong on a basis of films stocked up ahead. How long these will last nobody seems to know, but changes are made a couple of times a week and several notable pictures are being kept in reserve, in hopes that more of the absent refugee families will be reunited to furnish bigger audiences.

Most of the cabarets, especially those catering to the foreign service men, are going full blast once more. A number are being used as emergency hospitals, however. Restaurants for a time severely limited their menus but now, for reasons not generally apparent, they are able to offer quite complete bills of fare again.

The mails were shut off for more than a month, save for some local letters and occasional air mail from America which was brought up from Hong Kong by ship (no commercial planes are flying, for reasons obvious enough to people here) and it looks as though letters and magazines would be straying in from Hankow and other quaint spots for some time to come, for the postal re-routings are most erratic.

Some of the visiting "big shot correspondents" from Spain and Ethiopia have tended, during dull periods, to carp a trifle and to say they have seen both bigger and better wars. No one who was here on August 14 and certain other heated occasions is criticizing the Shanghai war, however, on that score. It is at least three times bigger, and worse, than the 1932 affair, judging by estimates of property damage thus far.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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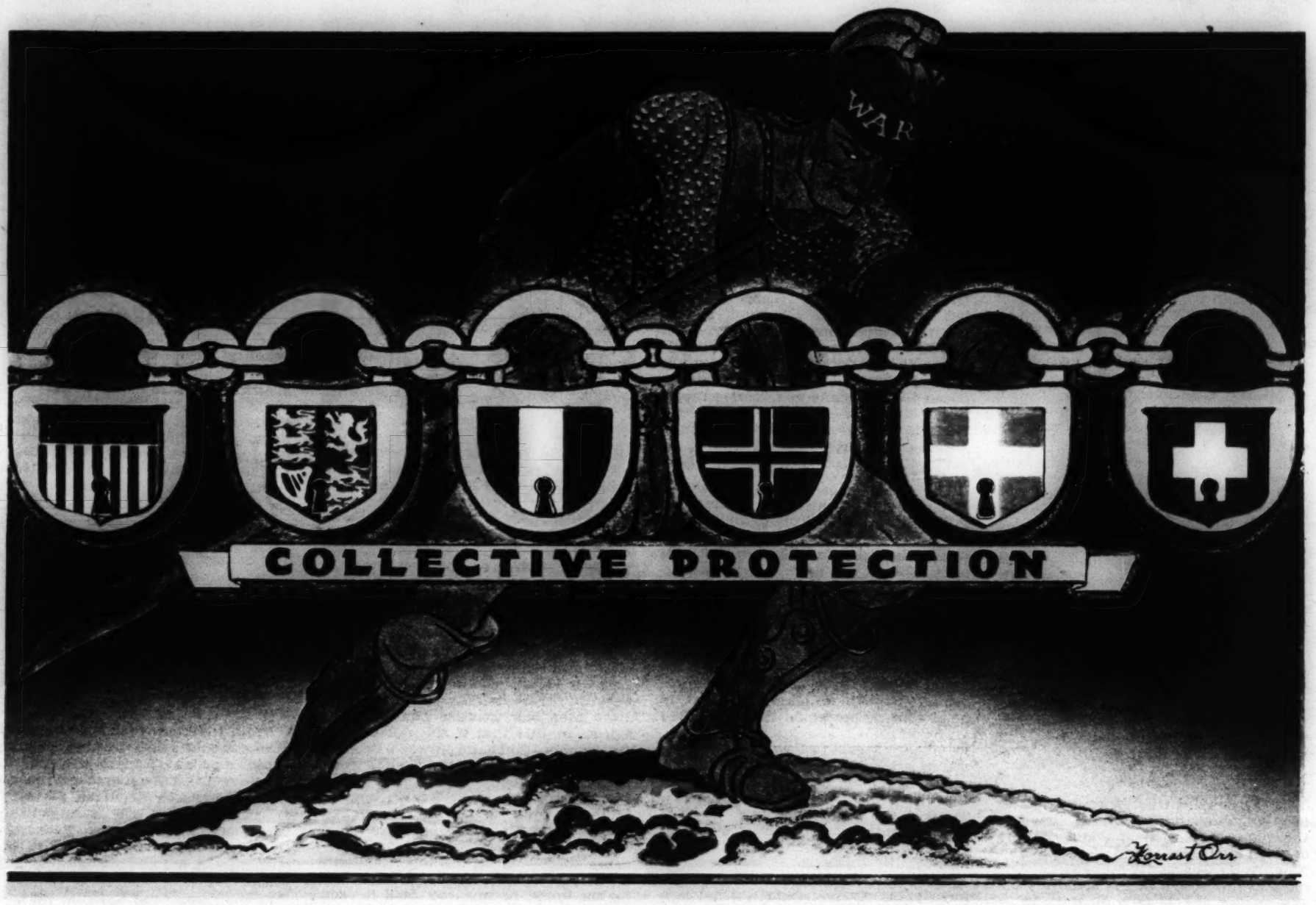


Barriers Against Aggression

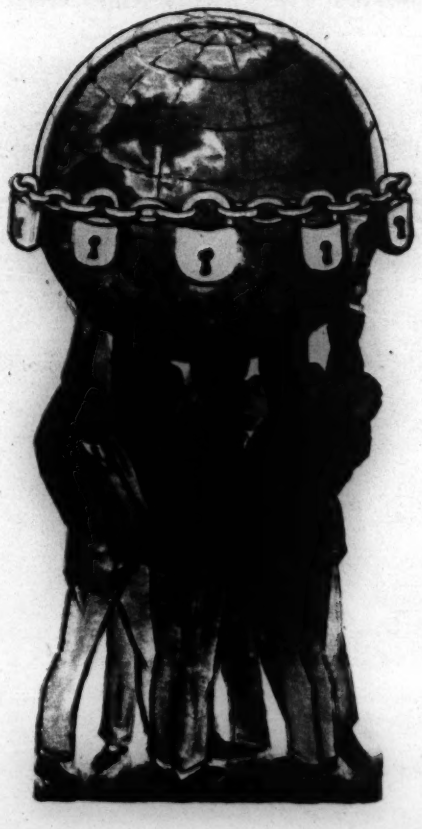
By the Earl of Lytton

EUROPE IS STILL STAGGERING, wounded and exhausted, from the greatest war in history. Its statesmen, as that war ended, firmly believed that another such struggle, even more destructive than the last as it was bound to be, would mean the extinction of civilization and the submergence of the world in a new period of darkness. They could not, of course, in 1918 imagine a world from which war had been completely banished, but they sought to make it as difficult as possible. They set up a Society of Nations, each member of which promised not to go to war till it had submitted the subject matter of its dispute to arbitration or inquiry by the Council. The Council was to report within six months, and the parties to the dispute were not to go to war until three months after the award of the arbitrators (Article 12).

* * *

By this law they hoped to interpose a delay between the dispute and the rupture, and by ensuring during the delay a third party judgment on the merits of the dispute it was hoped at least to prevent any sudden outbreak of war between nations. But war as an ultimate resort was still recognized as a possibility within the framework of the new legal system. This was inevitable at the time, but this gap in the Covenant, as it was called, was felt to be regrettable, and in the early days of the League several unsuccessful attempts were made to stop it.

Finally, after the admission of Germany to the League, confidence in this new legal system was so great that in 1927 not only all the members of the League, but also those that had remained outside it, signed the Treaty of Paris for the renunciation of war



—or the Briand-Kellogg Pact, as it is more generally known. By this treaty all the nations of the world pledged themselves never to use war as an instrument of national policy, or to fight except in self-defense. This treaty, which marks the high-water mark of the post-war legal system, was believed to have stopped the gap in the Covenant.

* * *

The succeeding years brought the inevitable disillusionment and proved that the gap had not been stopped but widened. In those years there have been three wars in which one of the great powers was involved, and in each case the claim of the great power concerned—that it was acting in self-defense—made nugatory not only the Kellogg Pact but the Covenant as well.

It would have been better—as experience has shown—to have been satisfied a little longer with the delaying provisions of the Covenant, which were accompanied by measures for their enforcement, than to superimpose a Utopian renunciation which had no sanction behind it. Under the Covenant it is easier for the League to insist upon delay between two parties that are contemplating war than to separate two nations which are actually at war, when each one claims that it is fighting in self-defense. In other words, the Treaty of Paris has in fact provided a ready excuse for even a sudden resort to the war which it professed to outlaw.

When the Covenant was being drafted it was realized that it was no good making laws unless provision was made at the same time for their enforcement. Sin was not abolished when the Ten Commandments were written on tables of stone, and war would not be abolished

Underwood and Underwood

SIGNING THE PACT WHICH WAS TO STOP THE GAP IN THE COVENANT
Representatives of the World's Great Nations Gathered in the Clock Salon in the Palais D'Orsay, During the Signing of the Briand-Kellogg Anti-War Pact. M. Briand Sits in the Center, Pen in Hand, Ready to Sign for France. The Valuable "Autograph Album" (Right) Containing the Signatures of the Ministers Who Signed the "Pact of Paris" Is Kept in the Palais D'Orsay

by writing on paper that every nation would respect and preserve against aggression the territorial integrity of every other (Article X). It was necessary at the same time to provide for what was to happen if any nation disregarded this law. Articles XV and XVI were therefore drafted, and because they are embodied in the Covenant the United States refused to accept it. Though the League of Nations was practically the creation of President Wilson, it was deprived at the outset of the membership of the great country of which he was the head.

In spite of the great disappointment caused at the time by this overthrow of the Wilson policy, experience has proved that the United States was more honest in refusing to accept obligations which it felt unable to fulfill than those countries which did accept them but have failed to honor them. For though in the last six years the sins of commission have been few, it must be confessed that the sins of omission have been many.

So the state of the League has become like the state of Vienna. "Laws for all faults" were indeed provided in the Covenant, but from 1931 onward faults have been "so countenanced" that "the great statutes stand . . . as much in mock as mark."

* * *

In the light of this experience many people in England are urging that the Covenant should be amended by the deletion of the coercive Articles XV and XVI. To do this would make the Covenant as ineffective as the Kellogg Pact and reduce the League of Nations to the level of an international debating society. It is therefore worth while to examine once more the grounds which have led nations to fear the consequences of committing themselves in advance to action for the maintenance of peace.

Commitments are obligations voluntarily assumed to take certain action in certain eventualities. In the matter of the collective system for the preservation of peace, a commitment means the acceptance of an obligation to take in concert with others whatever measures may be found effective to prevent aggression by one state upon another in any part of the world. Let us see how far the nations of the world are in fact committed in this respect at the present time, and what is the result of their commitments.

The United States believes itself to be free from any commitments. It is at least free from the obligation under the Covenant to preserve any state from aggression, and by its Neutrality Law it seeks to escape liability by refusing to supply any materials of war to either side as soon as the President has declared that a state of war exists between any two nations.

* * *

The States Members of the League are committed by the Articles of the Covenant to act as therein laid down, but owing to the fact that they have never agreed among themselves as to the precise meaning of these obligations, there is the greatest possible uncertainty as to what any state will in fact do in any circumstances.

The British Government is not only committed by the Articles of the Covenant, but by the provisions of the Locarno Treaty. It has announced that it regards itself as bound to defend the Rhine frontier even by force if necessary, because the vital interests of Great Britain are there involved, but that it will not accept a general obligation to defend other frontiers in other parts of the world where British interests are not vitally affected. Such a declaration has reduced the Covenant to a mere scrap of paper, since the essence of that instrument is mutual and collective assistance against aggression.

* * *

The British Government, by saying, "We will fight to defend our national interests, and we will fight for nothing else," has destroyed the foundation on which the post-war legal system was built. This is not admitted, because it is claimed that Article XVI does not involve automatic military action. That is true enough. No country would be foolish enough to commit itself to automatic war, but equally no country where its own interests were involved would accompany its diplomatic representations with an assurance that in no circumstances would they be backed up by war.

All this goes to show that governments are very much afraid of commitments! They make as few as possible and they try to keep them as vague as possible. This arises from a lack of appreciation of the actual value of commitments, and failure to remember the existence of liabilities.

Liability to be drawn into a war is inescapable. Every nation which has a world-wide trade, above all every creditor nation, has such a liability which is inherent in the position which it occupies in the world and the wide commercial and financial interests which it has made. It is broadly true, however paradoxical it may sound, that the greater and the more precise are the commitments of a country, the less is its liability to be drawn into war.

Let us consider, for instance, the situation in 1914. No country was then committed to anything beyond the defense of its own frontiers, and the murder of an Austrian Archduke by a Serbian subject was thought to be a matter of no direct concern to any country but Austria and Serbia. But although there were no commitments, there were liabilities which could not be avoided, and which in a short space of time involved some 20 nations in war, including the United States.

Now had each of the countries which were eventually drawn into the war been previously committed to fight as they did, their liability to do so would have been less, because had Germany known in 1914 that if she violated her treaty obligations and invaded Belgium she would be opposed by France, Russia, Italy, Greece, Serbia, Roumania, Montenegro, the whole British Empire, including India, Japan and the United States, it is quite clear that there would have been no war. The war came because there was no certainty that any country beside France, Russia and Serbia would be involved. Had it even been known for certain that the British Empire would fight with France, there might have been no war.

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To come to more recent times, had Japan known in 1931 that her invasion of Manchuria would have involved her in war with the 50-odd nations which were members of the League of Nations, with the possible addition of Russia and the United States as well, she would never have taken that action.

Equally certain is it that if similar commitments had been known to exist in 1935, Italy would never have invaded Abyssinia.

Today all nations are conscious of their liability to become involved if war once breaks out, but their governments have not the courage to accept the commitments which would alone make them safe. Nothing is so dangerous as uncertain or vague commitments, because they mislead some into a false sense of security and give excuses to others for evasion and insincerity.

But if it were once known for certain that the Covenant of the League of Nations meant that if any one of the States Members of the League were attacked all the others would come to its assistance, by force if necessary, there would be no more war. No country today would take any action, the certain consequences of which would involve it in war with the rest of the world. The risk of war arises from the countries which hope and believe that they can make war on a weaker state without risking a conflict with any other.

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When using this argument to a party of Americans, who were attending a summer school in England last July, one of my audience asked me if I could mention any case in the history of the world where this theory of collective protection had been put into practice. "Yes," I said, "I will give you two examples. One is provided by the British Empire and the other by the Monroe Doctrine of the United States of America."

Why is even the most unprotected corner of the British Empire safe from any danger of attack? Merely because it is known with absolute certainty that an attack at any point would instantly be resisted by the whole Empire with all its force. British possessions scattered about in many parts of the world have increased our liabilities, but our definite commitments to defend them alone give to each part its security.

Again the knowledge that the United States would resist any external aggression on any part of the American Continent has not increased the danger of the North American States, but it has increased the safety of the South American States. Because of these commitments, the British Empire and the American Continent enjoy peace.

In the case of the war now raging in the Far East, the United States as a signatory of the Washington Treaty has the same commitments to preserve the territorial integrity of China that the States Members of the League have under Article X of the Covenant to preserve the territorial integrity of their fellow members, and is experiencing the same difficulty in carrying out that obligation.

THE SIGNING OF THE LOCARNO TREATY

Underwood and Underwood

In the Gold Reception Room of the British Foreign Office in London, on December 1, 1925, the Locarno Peace Treaty Was Signed. At the Far End of the Table on the Left Is Stanley Baldwin, Britain's Premier, and at His Immediate Right, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister of Britain. At the Right Side of the Table, Second From the Rear, Is Aristide Briand, of France. On the Left Side of the Table, Second From the Front, Is Dr. Stresemann and at His Left, Dr. Luther, Both of Germany

A Day With a King

Although Only a Boy, Peter II of Yugoslavia, Alexander's Son, Has a Full Schedule, Preparing Him to Rule a Kingdom of 17,000,000 When He Reaches His Majority in 1941

By Kees van Hoek

FROM THE AUSTRIAN ALPS to the Grecian seas guns boomed on Sept. 6, 1923, in welcome to an heir of the dynasty. To Belgrade, the old Serbian capital, of the young Yugoslav state, the birth of Peter II of Yugoslavia assured that essential element of continuity.

He was the youngest Karageorgevich, great - great - grandson of the Black George who liberated Serbia from the Turkish yoke at the beginning of the past century, great-great-grandson also of Queen Victoria.

His father, Alexander, had at 24 years of age, at the outbreak of the Balkan War, commanded the first Serbian Army Corps, defeating the Turkish Army in three consecutive battles by superb military strategy. But even greater glory he earned when during the World War, after heroic resistance against the Austro-German steam roller, the Serbian army, instead of surrendering, in the depth of winter, made its epic retreat over the all-but-inaccessible Albanian mountain passes. This incident made Alexander's name as a leader legendary throughout the Balkans. Young Peter's mother was the kind and generous daughter of Ferdinand and Marie of Roumania.

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When the young Prince set out on his first four years of ordinary primary-school training, King Alexander told the masters he had chosen from various provinces of his kingdom that Peter had to work like all other boys. The only exception, in fact, was his supplementary work. He already spoke English with his mother, and, of course, Serb-Croat with his father. He had to begin French, German and Russian as early as was feasible and to start becoming especially versed in national history and geography. Privately educated in a small schoolroom in the thatched cottage within the palace grounds, the Prince passed all his examinations in a public college; his marks had to be earned.

With the basis of a sound national education laid, Alexander desired to send his son to England for some years. He wanted his boy to become "a good mixer." He complained that none of the Prince's comrades in Belgrade ever pulled his hair or boxed his ears. Thus in September, 1934, a dark, good-looking boy entered an exclusive preparatory school in England: Sandroyd School, at Cobham in Surrey.

Three weeks later, in the afternoon of Oct. 9, fell the shots which reverberated throughout the world with an echo not heard since those other fatal shots at Serajevo, 20 years before. This time a terrorist's bullets assassinated the King of Yugoslavia, who, only a few minutes before, had landed at Marseilles for a state visit to his French ally, whose Foreign Minister succumbed by his side.

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At the time of the crime the victim's son was playing on a Surrey games field. Happy and cheerful, he had put away his books at the close of that afternoon, all unsuspecting that when his class should reassemble the next morning his desk would be empty, because overnight its occupant had become King.

In Paris he met his mother. They were alone together for half an hour. At lunch a courtier showed him to the head of the table, to take precedence over the two Queen Consorts, his mother and grandmother. He looked at his place with dimming eyes and suddenly realizing the significance, cried out appealingly: "Mother, I cannot be a King; I am far too young!"

Arriving at Belgrade, he slowly passed the guard of honor: "God bless you, heroes," said the small voice. "God bless Your Majesty," was the soldiers' response. A smile came over his grave face when, on leaving the station, he found tens of thousands lining his three-mile route to the palace, roaring their "Zhivios" to their new monarch. But at the palace the young King forgot all ceremonial. He raced up the grand staircase where he had seen his small brothers, and, falling over the last step, he hugged them consolingly to his tear-stained face.

Peter took possession of his father's apartments, in which nothing was to be changed, sleeping in his father's bed, working at his father's desk in the royal study, from which the wide bay windows show an uninterrupted view over the lovely wooded hills of the Choumadia.

Thus young King Peter settled down to life in Belgrade. As he grew older the routine of his days changed. He now arises at 7 and says his prayers. After breakfast he goes riding on Susie, his favorite pony. At 8:30 his lessons begin, whenever possible in the open air. There are four lessons of 40 minutes each, a short recreation and a concluding lesson of 70 minutes, all given by teachers of the Belgrade lycées.

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A vegetable and fruit luncheon is served at 1. Then King Peter reads in his father's study—songs and stories of his own country; Dickens, Robert Louis Stevenson and Mark Twain; La Fontaine and Daudet in French, Tourgenieff in Russian. At 5 he has an hour's gymnastics with 15 other lycéens, drawn from all classes. At 7 he dines with the Queen and spends the rest of the evening with her, listening to a concert or watching a film in the palace private cinema. The film plays as prominent a role in the King's education as in his leisure.

Peter has the serious looks of his father, coupled with the same simplicity of manner. Rather shy and sensitive, particular care was taken to strengthen his self-reliance. He delights to shine at sport. He is good at hurdling and jumping, and likes all ball games. American boys presented him with a complete football outfit, and the Duke of Kent gave him a cricket bat as a birthday present. This summer he spent his first camp alone with his friends on the shore of Lake Bled, spending the rest of his holiday in the Dalmatian castle of Milocher.

Though he is musical, and gifted as a painter—as the Christmas cards which he paints for his relatives show—his trend undoubtedly is toward mechanics. As a young boy he delighted his father by repairing a bell before the electrician who was summoned could appear. He constructed his own radio. When aboard a ship he likes to visit the engine room. Recently he has been spending hours examining model airplanes. It was his own idea to present a cup as a permanent trophy for an annual international competition for model airplanes.

Until Peter II reaches his majority—on Sept. 6, 1941—a Regency Council headed by Prince Paul is discharging in his name his constitutional duties. King Peter as yet seldom appears publicly.

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From the battered bastions of the Kalemegdan fortress, underneath whose walls the Romans and the Huns, the Turks and the Magyars fought their battles, one has a marvelous view of modern Belgrade, grown within a generation from a peasant town to a modern European capital.

By 10 o'clock each evening the windows grow dim; the palace becomes silent, for the young King who inherited a kingdom of 17,000,000 subjects has retired.

THINGS IMPORTANT TO BOYS

Being a King Doesn't Hinder Peter From Taking Part in Boyish Pursuits. He Hikes to Camp With the Boy Scouts, Helps to Set Up Tables and Strings His Radio Wires With the Zest of Any Happy Schoolboy. Below Is the Royal Palace in Belgrade and Prince Paul, Regent of Yugoslavia Until the King Becomes of Age

Photos Keystone, Acme, Wide World, by Burton Holmes From Ewing Galloway

Cherokees Face the Future

An Old Eviction Order Against Their Tribal Forebears Now Inspires Opposition to a Federal Parkway Through Their Reservation

"WAR BONNETS" ARE STILL FAVORED FOR OCCASIONS Photos by the Writer

[illegible] Cherokee Are Proud of Their Ceremonial Costumes and Those Who Have Not Entirely Discarded Indian Ways Like to Parade in Their Beautiful Feather and Bead Headdresses. Above Is Chief Standingdeer, for 30 Years a Member of the Cherokee Council by Election and the Champion Archer of the Tribe

By Bill Sharpe

THE VERY MOUNTAINS which have given refuge to the Cherokees of eastern America now threaten to expose them, and not since the tribe's bitterly won independence have the Indians been so confused by the white man's aims.

On the Qualla reservation in western North Carolina there is a revival of tribal patriotism. The medicine men have attentive audiences once more, far back in the coves of the Smokies, and so well did they exhort the younger generation that Secretary of the Interior Ickes is still looking for an eastern entrance to his Smoky Mountain National Park.

It was the Cherokees who named them the Smokies—from the perpetual haze which hangs over these peaks and which is so baffling to the camera fan, enchanted by distant vistas. Originally, of course, the Smokies were only a small portion of Cherokeeland. That mighty tribe roamed far eastward, as far south as central Georgia, with a territory of more than 50,000 square miles. A friendly treaty bound them to their white neighbors, but the pressure of pioneering led President Jackson to order the evacuation of the Indians to Oklahoma.

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Most of the Cherokees were rounded up by federal soldiers, but a few of the hardier families fled into the Smokies. Not only because the mountains offered good cover, but also because settlers cared nothing for such land, the handful of Cherokees survived the exodus.

Farmers in the valleys, moved by the plight of the homeless Indians, interceded in their behalf with the government of North Carolina, and it was the state government which finally won for the little band the patch of land they now occupy as a reservation, 1000 miles away from their deported kinsmen in Oklahoma.

These are the delicate threads which give pattern to the otherwise tangled skein in the current parkway controversy. It explains why the Cherokees cheerfully permitted the North Carolina State Highway Commission to run a hard-surface road through their land, while at this moment they have refused to permit the United States Park Service to route the $100,000,000 parkway over the same land.

Last month, Chief Jarrett Blythe, a supporter of the Federal Government proposal, saw that if an election on the land swap were called, it would be lost. Tactfully, he let the election date pass unnoticed, and the anti-road party grunted significantly.

The Cherokees face the future with mixed dread and eager anticipation. Heretofore, the Smokies have guarded them well, and in the shadow of these great mountains the Indians, more than most other tribes, have been able to pursue the ways of their fathers. Never wigwam Indians, they live in mountain huts (many of them of log), farm the fertile level plots and some of the hills, dance frequently, play a great deal, and delight in sports. Archery and blowgunnery fascinate young and old.

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Creation of the great National Park in the uplands, which hang right over their villages, threatens to change all of this. Already thousands of visitors to the park come to Cherokee (the tribal capital), and the Indians shrug with incredulity when they are told that formal openings of the park will bring 10 times as many more.

A feeling of insecurity grows over Cherokeeland. If the Washington Government is taking so much of the white man's land to show to these droves of people, what will happen to the tribe's pitiful 100 square miles? This is the question the elders are asking the youngsters. Not only that, but the Cherokee's pride in his independence, his sovereignty, is inordinately in the fore. Always the Cherokee has been master of the Smokies—now he is a mere appendage of the white man's playground.

He is so uneasy, in fact, that all the baubles (substantial ones, it is true) held out to him by the Government thus far have been refused. The Government has offered to swap land valued at 10 times more than the land it would need for the parkway. Its agents have promised a great trading post—where Indian beadwork and basketry would find a market. There has been talk of a great hotel, filled constantly with white people, who would spend and tip beyond the dreams of any Cherokee avarice.

But when it was learned that the swap meant federal control over an 800-foot strip of land running through the reservation ("easements" is the white man's strange word for it), the spell was broken. No federal control of even a foot of Cherokee land, the tribe has decided.

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Rugged individualist in more ways than one, the Cherokee has harmoniously mixed his customs with those of his white neighbors. A friendly people, rarely in trouble, with a pacific history behind them, their dances are true survivals of folkways, and now concoctions for the tourist. This year, during the annual fair week, they plodded laboriously through the intricate steps of the Bear Dance so meticulously that their whilom announcer, a white man, called out sharply: "Hey, Charlie, snap it up; show us some action!" Whereupon Charlie, of the Birdtown dance group, called back deliberately: "We dancing real Bear Dance." And they did, to the last tiresome shuffle, and let the spectators make the most of it.

Attempts of the tourist industry to put "snap" into Cherokeeland ("color" is the press agents' word) run into Cherokee conservatism, which is fearfully obstinate. Such customs as they have discarded, they have discarded, and an end to it. Samson Welch, 84-year-old blow-gun man and archer, has discarded all Indian wear except a red bandana. He will neither revert to a war bonnet nor will he progress to a tie . . . and the eager photographer can whine about it until the descending sun runs his light-meter to zero.

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The ancient songs, chants, dance figures (which are highly symbolic) have survived and are well known to the youngsters.

Most famed of Cherokee sports is stickball, from which sprang modern lacrosse. A vigorous game, with few rules, it is greatly beloved by the tribesmen. With 12 men on a side, the players are equipped with little rackets. The two strongest rivals meet in the center of a large field, and a medicine man throws a small ball (or a hickory nut) between them. Such scrambling thereafter! Idea is to get the ball between goals at opposite ends of the fields, and any old way will do. However, the ball (or nut) must be picked up from the ground by the sticks, and after that it can be thrown, carried or knocked goalward.

White spectators gasp as the Cherokees (with no padding or shoes) hurly-burly the little ball back and forth, for it combines features of football, wrestling, hockey, basketball and golf.

Each team has two "drivers"—older men, usually, armed with long, willowy switches. It is their duty to follow the ball and point out its location to the players. They race excitedly about, pointing with the switches and yelling, "hahni! hahni!" ("here! here!"). They are also authorized to use the switches to break up any personal tussles which might occur in the excitement.

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When a popular athlete has the ball and is racing for the goal, and if his personal rival is close behind in pursuit, his supporters on the sidelines will shout:

"Let him catch you! Let him catch you!"

Few Cherokees can resist such a challenge. Commonly, the runner will pop the hickory nut into his mouth and taunt his pursuer by standing still. A wrestling match ensues and team objectives are immediately subordinated to settlement of this feud between tribal athletes. Though opposing team members are privileged to pile on and help either contestant, by tradition the two players are allowed to reach a conclusion if they are well-matched and respected braves.

These spirited interludes delight the spectators greatly. Rightly, perhaps, they claim the white man's ball games are mere "squaw games" when compared to their own national sport.

Restlessness in Latin America

Many Modern Political Movements Have Descended Upon South America Simultaneously, and Propagandists Are Laying Various Sieges, Yet Observer Believes Democracy Will Survive

By Robert Grove

BUSINESS MOVES ALONG IN WELL-PLANNED MODERN CITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA
In Buenos Aires the Plaza Congresso Provides Respite From Bustle and Hurry in Its Flower Beds, Fountains and Benches in Shaded Spots

WHEREVER ONE'S FINGER may fall on a map of Latin America it will land near the scene of some major social or political movement which is symptomatic of conditions in the old world and in the new. Peace and democracy are ideals which many Latin Americans—perhaps the majority—are endeavoring to defend at all costs. The enemies of peace and democracy are internal and external, national and international, they are new and old. Furthermore, old unsettled Latin-American problems are complicating the issues and causing a situation which is fraught with forebodings for the Latin Americans themselves, for America as a whole and for the world. Every purely local rift in a national structure, or between two Latin-American nations, opens a gap and weakens social forces, never any too strong. It permits or invites the subtle or open intrusion of foreign forces which would profit from these disturbing situations.

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Boundary and frontier difficulties between Haiti and the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean and between Honduras and Nicaragua in Central America; the recent overthrow of presidents in Paraguay and Ecuador; elections and pre-election campaigns in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay; the rise of Fascistic forces in Cuba; the re-establishment of the state of war in Brazil, allegedly against Communism, and Leftist movements in Mexico are matters of the immediate past. Before these, but belonging to the same pattern, were the annulling of the election in Peru and the prolonging of the president-in-power's rule for two years; anti-student and radical moves in Venezuela; political upsets in Bolivia; the resignation of the President of Colombia and other disturbances. All these incidents indicate that Latin America is boiling within. Many of these events must have come whether there had been provocation from abroad or not. They are the unfinished business of a colonial legacy, of a World War and of a depression.

But had there been peace and quiet in Latin America, foreign forces must have troubled its waters. Latin America is the most fertile field for extremist intrigue and activity. Its lands contain the natural resources, the wide-open spaces and the safety valves which the have-not nations covet. These countries possess social classes and organizations which the Fascistic forces understand and can co-operate with. These are the landed-industrial aristocrats, the military and the Church. This means, too, most Latin-American governments are still the creatures and servants of these forces. Conversely, also, Latin America seems to be a continent where ideological Communism may find much s[illegible]upport—masses of exploited Indians and peons, poorly paid proletarians and peasants.

James Sawders and Publishers Photos

—WHILE IN THE BACK COUNTRY SCENES LIKE THESE ARE COMMON
At the Top Are the Pre-Inca Ruins of Tiahuanaco, About 40 Miles From La Paz, Bolivia, From Which Also Comes the Aymera Mother and Child at the Right. Center, Indian Children With Their Flocks in the Highlands of Ecuador and, Bottom, Laborers and Oxen From Chile

At all events, both extremists of Right and Left, as well as all have-not nations, have trained their guns on the Latin-American peoples. The radio, the press, universities, cinemas and special organizations have been mobilized by the Rightist nations to establish themselves, their ideologies, their business and their forces in Latin-American countries. They have been favored by three factors. The old Rightist elements in Latin America have been fighting to survive ever since the Mexican Revolution and the World War. The Church, the Military and the Aristocrats, the three main props of the colonial and nineteenth-century régimes, feel that their foundations are slipping and Fascism appeals as a formula which will preserve them in power and perpetuate their prestige.

Real Communism hardly exists. Despite all efforts to prove that Moscow has poured men and money into Latin America to bring about a revolution, the evidence is not impressive as to quantity or quality. There are many intellectual Communists in Latin America; there have been Communist movements and Russia may be most active. But all the cards are stacked against them, because the cards are stacked the other way. Real Communism, from Russia, should find a fertile field in Mexico, yet it does not, because it does not fit into the Latin-American pattern. Alleged Communism is the term for all the movements for which there seems to be no logical explanation and for which Communism is a convenient label. Fictitious Communism is the most serious and the most prevalent. It is created by Fascistic-minded forces to justify their program and their practices.

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The Fascistic elements have the only organizations which function in Latin America—the Military and the Church. These can be mobilized, are nation-wide, have class interests at stake, and belong to the small intellectual elites. As most of these are, or believe themselves to be, the representatives of the "white" European culture, their interest in the Aryanism of Mr. Hitler is marked, like their agreement with Mr. Mussolini about backward colored races.

Favoring the Rightist elements have been the lukewarm, sporadic attempts of the democratic nations to stick in their oar. The big democratic splurge was the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in December, 1936, in Argentina. For 30 days all save a few talked for democracy. And though the conference has left a legacy of increased resistance against the extremisms of Right and Left, its main effect was merely to stave off by a year movements which might otherwise have followed early in 1937. Part of the difficulty lies in the very nature of democracies. They move slowly, are loath to throw traditions overboard. Though Uncle Sam perceived the needs and made a big gesture which almost saved the day for democracy, it was impossible for him to undertake the long, hard and gruelling follow-up work to finish the job. The Latin-American masses shouted themselves hoarse when Mr. Roosevelt came their way and showed where their preference lay. They are for peace and democracy. They proved it. But the democratic life-line thrown them was short, whereas the line of the Fascists is thick, long and adhesive.

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Underlying these are the social factors which are imperfectly understood and difficult to describe. If, in spite of the circumstance—that the competent local and foreign observers firmly believe that the masses are for peace and democracy—Fascism and war should win the day, it will be for the reasons mentioned above and because the masses in Latin America are in considerable part illiterate, unorganized, multi-colored and multi-cultured, poor and bewildered. All the revolutions of modern times have hit Latin America all at once, at the moment when Latin America was just beginning to solve problems it took Europe a thousand years to work out. The railroad, the telegraph and cable, the telephone and radio, the automobile and airplane, the newspaper and the cinema, the advertiser and propagandist, the Socialist and clergyman, have thrust the modern world and all its complexities into every Latin-American nook and cranny and every Latin American into the world's whirlpools. The man who walked placidly, for centuries, beside his oxen and oxcart must swing his clumsy team out of the way to allow a motorcar to pass.

It may be sheer ignorance which leads these folk to prefer peace, but they do prefer it. It may be intuition which leads them to shy away from Communism and Fascism, but they do prefer democracy. They have heard that name for a century or more, and the others are strangely unfamiliar. Their intelligent leaders preach the one and tell them to shun the others, and they trust their educated *patróns*.

But, regardless of their beliefs, the rank and file are an uprooted humanity, restless and vaguely aware that something is wrong. The whole Latin-American soil has been loosened. Roots have been dug up and lie exposed to the sun and rain. Old traditional trees are toppling over. Education,

(Continued on page 15)

The Complete Wanderer

After Half a Million Miles Voyaging on the Seven Seas, a Perennial Student in the World College of Travel Tells How It Can Be Done, at Times on a Dollar or Two a Day

By Marc T. Greene

WANDERERS AT LARGE

Cargo Steamers Offer One Way to Wander. Passengers on Such Ships May Go Almost Anywhere on Board. The Pictures Show Some of Them on the Bridge, Enjoying a Swim in a "Tank" Rigged Up on Deck, Sunning Themselves Atop a Hatch Afterward, and Having a Look at the Old Fortress in San Juan, Puerto Rico, During a Visit Ashore

TRAVEL THAT IS WORTH WHILE—or objective wandering, which is the same thing—is one of the arts. So it is as desirable to serve an apprenticeship in it as in any other. It is also well to make an early start. Because, if you acquire a real taste for travel in youth and at the same time a real understanding of its possibilities, neither will leave you. The keenness of your receptivity to new impressions and experiences will not grow dull.

But whether you serve a youthful apprenticeship like Franck or Halliburton or a couple of friends of mine who, newly graduated from a Midwest college, set forth to encircle the world with $100 each in their pockets and came home with $80 of it left, or are compelled by sundry circumstances to wait until some years later, your wanderer's education should be acquired on the simplest possible scale. Indeed, it is much the best to work your way, if you can, through the great university of travel. For, just as the man who gains in that manner a college education is the man who most appreciates its value, so with him who, by the sweat of his brow, as the phrase is, finds his way about the world for the first time. Leagues afoot under many a tropical sun, hours in a ship's engineroom, the hot planks of a windjammer's deck in the "doldrums," wielding the paddle of an outrigger canoe in the South Seas, a newspaper office in Shanghai in the steamy heat of a China coast summer, cattle-tending on the Pampas, the blistering sun of the Australian limestone plain, all these things and places and many more will produce plenty of it.

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Then when, if ever, come the days of a more expansive, even "de luxe," form of wandering you will look back upon your early education in the art of seeing the world to advantage and profit with a serene satisfaction that will lend it a zest rarely shared by your fellow-travelers on the palatial world-cruising liner.

When I acquired my own education as a wanderer there was no middle way between the real labor of earning your progress around the world and relatively expensive travel. If, for example, you wished to go on a cargo vessel you went as one of the crew. There was no other way, and not many chances to go only as a nominal "workaway" while paying the captain a dollar or two a day. But today there is every such chance, because almost all freighters make it a point to carry from four to a dozen passengers at three, or four or, at the most, five dollars a day.

But the main thing, my own considerable experience has convinced me, is to commence your travels on a simple scale, and that means—the most important of all—not to hurry. Haste, the unheeding haste of many modern wanderers, is destructive of all that travel should and can mean. The sole objective becomes one of getting from somewhere to somewhere else in the shortest possible time, merely observing what is along the way in the most incidental fashion.

This sort of travel is found at its most frantic in the incident of a group of Americans "doing" England. Mine host of the famous old Mitre Inn at Oxford, in itself a symbol of leisurely and expansive wanderings, received this telegram from Stratford: "Arriving Oxford 1 o'clock train. Leaving 2:30. Have lunch ready 1:15, keys to the college 1:45."

Better go half, quarter, as far in your travels and go with relative deliberation. Depend upon it, any other way is both time and money wasted so far as concerns anything you will have acquired in the nature of the education that travel ought always to afford.

We all have our travel objectives—geographical, I mean—and probably have had from school days. My own comprehended from the first two things—a voyage on a sailing ship and Honolulu. It never occurred to me that I might combine them, but so it came about. I had reached San Francisco, in itself a high objective of every wanderer, and I was roaming about the docks, where, in those days, you might at any time find half a dozen windjammers. Presently I boarded one, looked around, but could discover nobody except an ancient Japanese in the galley. He looked like a figure on a very old piece of Satsuma, and said he, succinctly, when I interrogated him, "We go Honolu'."

To Honolulu! I hastened to the city, found the agents and stated that I was anxious to work my way to Hawaii on their bark R. P. Rithet. A clerk tossed this aside disdainfully and offered me a place in a three-berth cabin on the Wilhelmina for $85.

"I want no berth on any steamer," I insisted. "I want to work my way on that bark."

"Are you a sailor?"

I said I had handled small boats all my life, and I thought I knew the difference between the main-t'gallant st'nsail and the cro-jack yard even on a windjammer in the Pacific. This resulted in the summoning of an official, who regarded me darkly. At last he submitted a breath-taking proposition. "Well, you can go along and pay $1.50 a day for your food. Maybe you'll get a chance to pull on a boltrope now and then." I refrained from informing this unnautical person that sailors hauled clew lines and braces, the riggers having presumably attended to the boltropes.

* * *

I was too eager to get to Honolulu to do any jesting about it. I was on my first trip away from my native place, full of the courage of my dreams, as Conrad says, but equipped with little more substantial. Yet for years this magic name had symbolized for me everything that was desirable in travel. It connoted all the joys of the tropics I had read and dreamed about. In the singing euphony of the word I seemed to hear exotic music played and sung by people who always smiled and who lived in the shade of tall palms beside the bluest seas in never-failing sunlight.

The voyage to Honolulu was a long and hard one, complicated and delayed by all sorts of unusual weather, so much so that I believe the captain came at last to resent my presence as a "Jonah." However, we arrived at last. And never before or in all my subsequent wanderings of close on to half a million miles have I felt the supreme satisfaction that was mine on the afternoon when, in the entrancing beauty of a Hawaiian sunset, we followed a primitive little tugboat into the harbor of Honolulu.

That was one of the first notable things in my education as a wanderer, and nothing could ever tarnish its memory.

* * *

Among the trifles that I have for one reason or another retained are various "discharges." I find that I have been a steward, oiler, assistant purser, quartermaster, and even a cook. At any rate, I have the evidence thereof in the shape of signed statements by various masters of vessels to that effect. And in each case the master, with surprising recklessness, has testified that I am qualified in the degree of V. G.—i. e., Very Good—to serve in any of these capacities on board ship. Any such testimonial would be quite sufficient to secure me such a job were one open anywhere I might be.

But, you understand, this is merely nominal, one way in which, in the old days, we used to find our ways around the world, to serve our wander apprenticeship. We performed few or none of the aforesaid duties, generally paying the captain a couple of dollars a day—in lucky cases maybe only one—for our passage. It might be for a week or half a year. Sometimes it was a voyage from the place we happened to be to another, far or near, to which we were anxious to get. Or it might have been merely an aimless cruise, going anywhere the ship went and always with the added zest of never

(Continued on page 19)

THE OPEN WINDOW

By Walter Sandon

IN LOOKING OUT of the bathroom window one morning, I realized for the first time that a number of trees are so overcrowding the garden of one of my neighbors that he is having difficulty in growing either flowers or vegetables. For the trees, which were planted as small saplings some ten years ago, have grown to such a degree that they now prevent a sufficient amount of light and air from reaching the plants beneath them. In the garden at which I was looking, the so-called "struggle for existence" seemed without doubt to have established its supremacy over my neighbor's desires and efforts.

Yet I wondered whether I was seeing the whole truth of the matter, or whether there was more to it than is seen by the human eye. My neighbor's purpose is to grow flowers and vegetables as well as trees, but what may be termed the mere "existence" or gross growth of the latter, is frustrating that purpose.

I asked myself: "Is it true that there is an omnipotent law of life and creation that makes a desperate and frantic struggle for mere existence inevitable. And that only the crudely fit can hope to survive?" "Is there no way out, no escape?" "Has love, and intelligent thought no place or meaning in the scheme of things?" "Surely," I thought, "my neighbor can step in and put a stop to the primeval chaos, which at present has taken possession of his garden!"

* * *

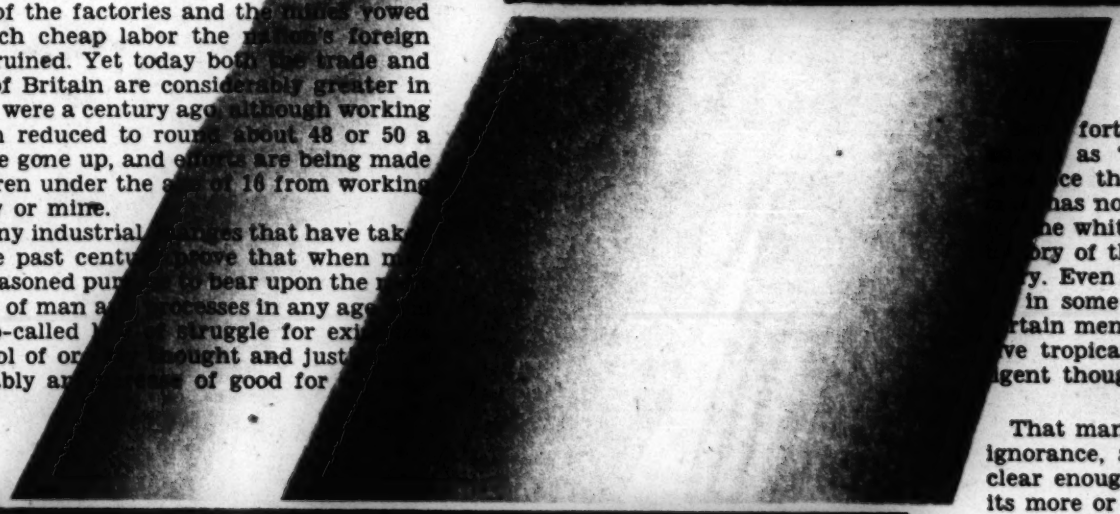
One thing is certain. It is that if my neighbor allows his trees to go on merely "existing" for a few more years, there will be not enough light and air in the garden for them all, and he will then lose some of his trees as well as all of his flowers and vegetables. But there is surely no law of creation that can, or will, prevent him from now taking up some of his trees in order to allow more light and air to enter the garden? And if he did that he would be able to grow both trees and the small plants.

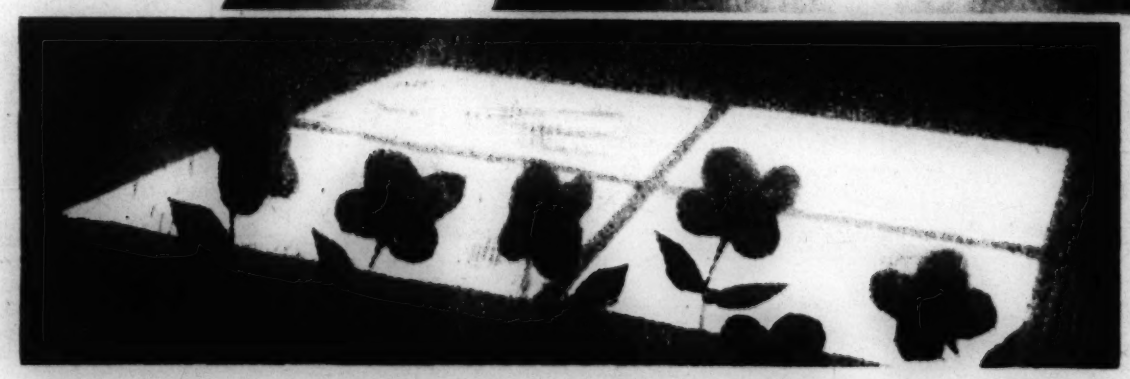
So the true facts of the case must be that the garden is not being rendered chaotic, due to the arbitrary action of a law of "struggle for existence," but through either my neighbor's ignorance or his neglect to apply a sufficient purpose to make the whole of the garde properly productive.

As I turned away from the window, quite a differ picture arose before my mind, as I recalled a desc tion of the labor conditions that existed in Br about 100 years back. Then children of four years of age were collected into carts at 5 a. taken to work in the factories for 16 hours a they were often beaten in order to keep th falling asleep over their work. Other child the same ages were employed below ground coal mines.

Efforts were made to put a stop to such practices, but the owners of the factories and the mines vowed that without such cheap labor the nation's foreign trade would be ruined. Yet today both the trade and the population of Britain are considerably greater in extent than they were a century ago although working hours have been reduced to round about 48 or 50 a week, wages have gone up, and efforts are being made to prevent children under the age of 16 from working in either factory or mine.

Do not the many industrial changes that have tak place during the past centu prove that when n brings a clear, reasoned pur to bear upon the "existence" level of man a processes in any age so brings the so-called struggle for exi under the control of or ought and just result is invariably a of good for cerned?





forty years ago the West Coast of Africa was as "the white man's grave," owing to the ce there of tropical swamps and insects. But has now made that part of the world as livable e white man as are London and New York. The ory of the Panama Canal reveals much the same y. Even the Negro laborers were unable to carry in some of the mosquito infested districts, until rtain men brought that riot of undisciplined primive tropical "existence" under the control of intelgent thought.

* * *

That man is up against the constant aggression of ignorance, selfishness, greed and inane ambition, is clear enough. Those traits are common to nature in its more or less crude state, and lack of control over them results in the effect of a constant struggle. Yet they are traits that can have no final power over man, for experience teaches that man has the intelligence to overcome them, if he will but use it.

The great lesson of human history is surely that man is capable of choosing whether he shall act as do the trees, the insects, and the animals in the wild state, and so take part in their seeming struggle for existence; or act as man with a mind, that when rightly used opens as a window and reveals all truth and purpose in life. And of that man the Psalmist once sang, "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet."

Motorcyclists: A Race Apart

Hill-Climbing Is One of the Spectacular Feats Performed on the Two-Wheeled Steeds, but They Have Quite a History as Well

By John Eden

THE VISITING ENGLISHMAN could hardly believe his eyes and said so, which was strange, in a way that will appear later.

He stared at the screen in the newsreel theater and exclaimed, "Bless me! What a sight!" And the slightly turbulent images hurrying up and down the screen before his eyes were men on motorcycles, hurling themselves at grades that looked about 70 per cent. The commentator said it was motorcycle endurance contests out in the Middle West somewhere. Endurance for which, the riders or the motorcycles?

Some of them tore at the hills in clouds of exhaust and dust and gravel and great clatters of protesting cylinders, only to think better of it, jump and run off into the underbrush a split second before their iron mountain goats made the protest supreme in the form of one gigantic buck and turning back somersaults, which a young man in the audience (aged 8 years) repeatedly identified as "lulus"!

"It seems an odd choice of something to ride," the American companion of the Englishman mused mildly. "I wonder what kind of people they are who ride on motorcycles?"

* * *

"A race apart, I have no doubt," said the Englishman heartily. And that was what was a little strange. Because motorcycle racing was known in England before it was known to any extent in the United States.

Well, if it is a race apart, it seems to be quite a considerable race, to judge from some of the history it has made, and from some of the facts which can be taken as a general indication of what makes the wheels go round in the motorcycle world.

The invention of the motorcycle was deliberate, which will probably surprise you if you have ever beheld one racketing down the street.

In the early days it was, as a vehicle of transportation, explained this way, with what may be taken for a touch of wishful thinking: "The motorcycle is to the automobile what the saddle horse is to the family carriage." Which meant, no doubt, that it was all very well for a man and his family to make a dignified "progress" around the countryside in the family surrey—bristling with fringe round the top, and imitation patent leather wheel guards, so the ladies wouldn't get their pelerines dusty. But it was another and far more efficient thing, having an errand about which it paid to move smartly, to saddle up the family horse and just canter forth, free of all impedimenta. Therein is to be found, undoubtedly, the analogy to the saddle horse. Some of the best cantering the world has ever seen has been done on motorcycles.

* * *

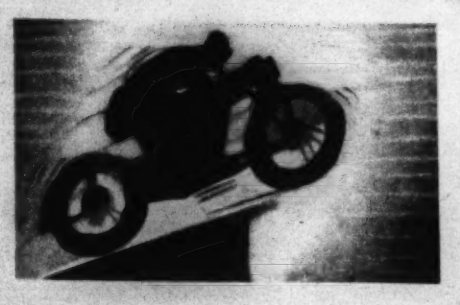
It seems that the way was paved to the motorcycle as far back as 1855, when a carriage repairer in Paris, one Michaux, fitted crude cranks and pedals to the front wheel of a hobby horse and, lo, he had a velocipede. Along came one Pierre Lellement in 1864 with a better set of pedals and cranks, and his result was called a bicycle. He hadn't any capital with which to back his flight of more than fancy, and it languished.

But in 1869 some acrobats fabricated what they called a bicycle and brought it to the United States as part of the paraphernalia of their music hall act. A man named Calvin Witty, who lived in Brooklyn, came to observe them and be filled with amazement. Having a large supply of business acumen, he forthwith bought from the brothers not only their patents, but he speedily secured the American patent rights to M. Lillement's bicycle, too. As soon as Mr. Witty was able to go into quantity production on the contraptions, he began to see a profit of as much as $1000 a day roll in.

A Scotsman named Dunlop shortly deduced that, if people were going to ride such things as bicycles, they would need something softer than steel tires, and forthwith devised pneumatic tires.

By 1909 gasoline had been added to the proceedings, and a motorcycle produced. A contemporary writer stated, with commendable restraint, that "most of the machines are built to run quietly and will do so if the rider will refrain from trying to get additional power out of tinkering with the muffler, an effort which seldom succeeds and produces only the most unpleasant effect on anyone who happens to be near by."

In this same year many manufacturers had ferreted out the secret of a good muffler, but some of them had attached a cut-out as well, which was the equivalent of giving noisy little boys practically limitless strings of



firecrackers and all the matches they could use.

Will you believe that just about here there actually occurred what we like to think of as an ultra modern contrivance—the advent of the "trailer," no less. A trailer, it seems, was a wickerwork chair, balanced on springs between two wheels and setting to the rear of the motorcycle, attached by a single bar to the seat post. This rendition of the trailer theme was quickly abandoned. It seems that the position of the trailer placed its lady occupants—no reason is given as to why the occupants were always ladies, but the implication is pretty unequivocal—in the extremely unappetizing position of receiving most of the road dust full in their faces.

However, the trailer did not pass from view without first providing a peg on which to hang an avalanche of comic cartoons. The burden of the humor was always summed up in the motorcycle operator crying out something like "Hello! Are you there!" And, snatching a quick look, discovering that his passenger was far from there.

In January of 1909 there was a great exhibition of motorcycles in Madison Square Garden, New York, with special emphasis on what were called the Tri-car and the Side-car models, because the steering committee of the motorcycle industry had decided somewhat primly that, if they were going to make motorcycles popular, it must be as a vehicle adapted to inviting "the gentler sex, as passengers."

By 1913 magazine writers were growing starry-eyed as they reported that "few people realize the remarkable progress of the motorcycle, which has become just as reliable as its big brother, the automobile."

George Hendee of Springfield, Mass., was the first American to construct a real motorcycle, in 1902. A short time later the Davidson brothers of Milwaukee produced their first model. The steps which were to characterize the advance in the utilitarian qualities of the vehicle were the discovery of the best position for the engine, in the center of the frame, the advent of electrical ignition, and the adoption of a change speed, chain drive transmission.

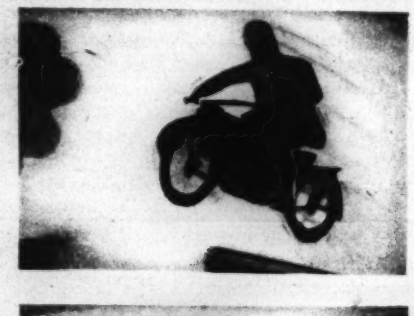
On the earlier models power from the engine was transmitted to the front or the rear wheel by means of a twisted leather belt. As early machines had to be rolled along the highway at a six-mile speed to start them, were boarded while moving, and drove jerkily, to say the least, when the V-shaped belts slipped, the riders were mostly from the ranks of the young and active.

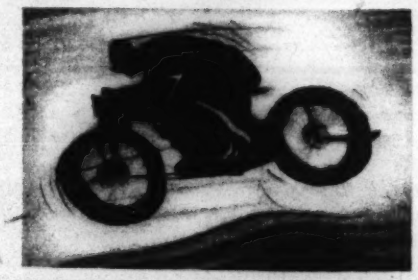
* * *

The first speed record made with a motorcycle was in 1902 by Albert Champion, who rode one mile in 1 minute 10 2-5 seconds. The first man to ride 100 miles an hour on a motorcycle was Lee Humiston, who did it in 1912. At that juncture, as a matter of business judgment, manufacturers arbitrarily limited piston displacement, to keep speed to a margin of "safety." With the piston displacement at 21.35 cubic inches, a mile could be turned in on a dirt track in 45 seconds.

Transcontinental records were turned in first by "Cannonball" Baker, Los Angeles to New York in 8 days, 21 hours and 16 minutes. The present record is 77 hours, 53 minutes, made in 1935 by Earl Robinson.

In 1935, 3,250,000 people attended 789





A ROAR—A FLASH—AND A CLOUD OF DUST

motorcycle meets within the United States.

Hardly anyone has ever seen a motorcycle go catapulting by without wondering what makes the things go. They are controlled from the handle bars; the turning of one grip opens and closes the throttle, and turning the other advances or retards the spark. Most standard machines weigh between 165 and 275 pounds, which explains why the gentlemen in the newsreel pictures leaped into the underbrush when their steeds began to buck and back up.

One genial early writer on the subject of motorcycling set forth that, "as the motorcycle has a low center of gravity, it can hug the ground, and if the rider feels it begin to skid, he can easily get one foot on the ground, and get himself off. This gives him confidence in himself and in the machine."

Among the equipment "required" for the early followers of what was earnestly referred to as a sport, were "leggings, gauntlets and goggles, and it might also be nice to have a khaki riding suit." It cost between $4 and $15 to get a license to ride a motorcycle in the State of Connecticut in those early days and nothing in New York State.

"It is also nice to have a headlight and a tail light," the equipment commentator went on smoothly; "and a speedometer contributes greatly to the interest of the rider, who will always enjoy knowing exactly how far he has gone, so he may tell all his friends."

Judges Worthy of Office

Political Influences on Judicial Selections Have Aroused Such Dissatisfaction That Citizens and Bar Associations Seek Ways to Assure Fitness of Candidates, Especially for Federal Courts

By Edward M. Quinn

THE HISTORIC INCIDENT of 1937, wherein a Senator of the United States, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, became an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, revealed to the citizens of America a weakness in their national law which pertains to the appointment of members of the Federal Judiciary.

John Henry Wigmore, a former dean of the law school of Northwestern University, pointed out in his "Panorama of the World's Legal Systems," that the rise and perpetuation of a legal system is dependent on the development and survival of a highly trained professional class.

The American legal system, which is centered around written constitutions, was evolved by a professional class of legal thinkers or practitioners. They formulated and preserved the body of ideas independently of the identity of the political system and of the purity of the racial stock. Of the 39 delegates who signed the Constitution of the United States, Sept. 17, 1787, 24 were individuals with legal training and included such personalities as William S. Johnson of Connecticut, James Wilson of Pennsylvania and James Madison Jr. of Virginia, who became the nation's fourth President.

Though the federal structure provides for the selection of judges through the method of appointment, most of the 48 states, which constitute the American Commonwealth, adopted the method of popular election. The state, and the county, which is a political and geographical subdivision of the state, usually elect their judges by a direct vote of their citizens.

The direct election of judges by the voters is generally regarded as a serious stumbling block to progress in the administration of justice. Popular election often opens the door for political intrigue, degrading election campaigns and personal indignities from which the conscientious judicial aspirant for a position in the temple of justice may shrink.

The judiciary in America has been accorded more power, on the whole, than in any other nation. One would expect to find in the United States a method or methods of selecting judges calculated to secure well-qualified persons to exercise this power.

During the first half century of America's independence, the popular election of judges was practically nonexistent. It was not until the Jacksonian era that the movement began which led to today's situation wherein the fundamental law of more than three fourths of the states requires the direct election of judges by the voters. In a few states along the Atlantic seaboard some variations of the appointive system are used.

Expressions of dissatisfaction with the operation of judicial selection laws have been increasing in recent years. The dissatisfatcion is most articulate in those states where popular election prevails. The groups of citizens agitating for a change, with near unanimity, favor an appointive judiciary in some form.

Although the term appointment is used as the alternative of popular election, local bar associations and civic groups in the various states do not agree as to the method of appointment which should be used.

Very few advocate that one man, or even one group, should appoint judges without restriction. Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia have departed from this principle to the extent of placing the appointive power in the Legislature without any check on that body. This was the plan of judicial selection used by the 13 original colonies, with the exception of Georgia. It was considered by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 as a method of choosing federal judges.

It appears that the only current plan being offered to vest the complete exercise of the appointing power in one body is that of the Washington State Bar Association. This state bar would allow appointment by a majority vote of a commission to be composed of the Governor, three laymen selected by him from separate districts of the State, and the seven members of the board of governors of the State Bar.

Appointment of judges by the Executive, subject to confirmation by some group, is characteristic of the federal system, and of that operating in the states of California, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire. Plans which contain this feature have been proposed by the Ohio State Bar Association, Wisconsin State Bar Association, Michigan State Bar Association, Georgia Bar Association, Cleveland Bar Association and the Bar Association of Dade County, Florida.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 98, which was defeated by the voters of Los Angeles County, California, called for a commission group to nominate a list of several eligible names for the consideration of the appointing power. This plan of appointment, restricted to an eligible list submitted by a group independent of the appointing power, is not in operation in any state. It has been incorporated in a number of local bar associations' proposals.

The legal profession, with some exceptions, believes that the bar, as a whole, would secure a higher standard of excellence on the part of the bench, if given the opportunity. Benjamin Franklin, in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, made some remarks concerning the idea of lawyers selecting the judges. He observed that the method in Scotland, as he understood it, required nomination by the lawyers. This group, he said, invariably chose the ablest in the profession in order to get rid of him and share his practice among themselves. He concluded that it should always, if possible, be made to the interest of electors to make the best choice.

Centering the appointing power in some member of the judiciary itself is a characteristic of the English system. The Lord Chancellor, who is appointed by the Prime Minister for a term coextensive with the existence of the Prime Minister's government, in effect appoints the trial judges.

Article 2 of the Constitution in Section 2 confers upon the President the power to nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the authority to appoint judges of the Supreme Court and of the inferior federal courts.

Congress, in the Judiciary Act of 1789, which became the law during George Washington's first term, laid the foundations for the existing American federal judicial system. That act created three federal districts or judicial circuits. One or more of the original six Supreme Court justices, ordained by the statute of 1789, sat with the circuit judge.

The Supreme Court judges continued to ride the circuit, that is, travel from one Federal Court bench to another, by horse, by buggy, or by any other means of transportation that was available, until after the end of the War Between the States. Congress, from time to time, in order to meet the growing judicial needs of an expanding nation, increased the number of federal judicial circuits, and provided for more judges in the lower courts.

In the early days under the Constitution, the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, at times, concurrently filled political office. They exercised at the same time judicial and political functions. John Jay, while holding the office of Chief Justice, spent a year abroad as Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain. John Marshall was both Chief Justice and Secretary of State for five weeks, during which time he held one term of the Supreme Court. Oliver Ellsworth was both Chief Justice and Minister to France at one time for more than a year. He held one term of court during this period.

The above incidents involved no violation of the letter of the Constitution. They did evoke wide adverse comment. No constitutional prohibition

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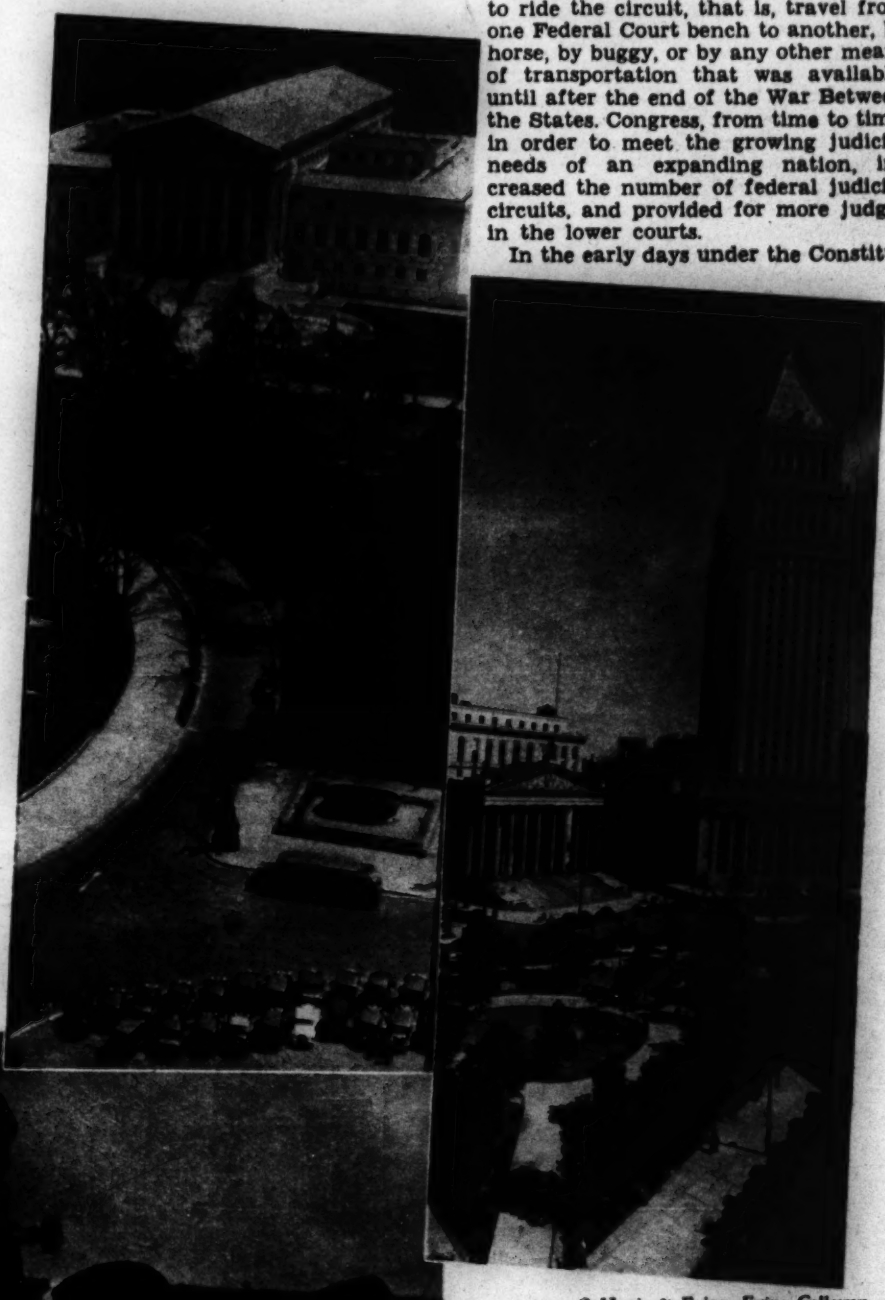

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"THE STATE AND THE COUNTY . . . USUALLY ELECT THEIR JUDGES BY A DIRECT VOTE OF THEIR CITIZENS"

New York County's $4,000,000 Courthouse, in Downtown Manhattan, Is Above. Next to It Is the United States Supreme Court Building in Washington, While the Casting of Votes Is Shown at the Left

FUN FOR PAREN

By Janet Mabie

TOYS USED TO BE JUST childish things that represented adult conceptions about what children like to play with. Dolls, lead soldiers, parti-colored balls wagons, jumping jacks, kaleidoscopes, p sets, marbles, wash tubs and boards, with little irons, a cou feet of clothesline and miniat clothespins . . . that sort of thing. . . .

Now toys mean something, for the follow the news of the world. Today's news is tomorrow's toy. For instance, for two years Walt Disney has been working on a full-length technicolor picture based on the fairy tale of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" and about the time it is released thousands of children will be finding Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs toys in their Christmas stockings.

* * *

Great broadcasting systems put what they hope will be the finishing touches on a satisfactory commercial type of television and, lo, the toy manufacturers produce a Television Telephone "which makes it possible for the user to see the person with whom he is talking—a feat accomplished by means of an ingeniously arranged mirror, which is positive in action."

Ventriloquism, long looked on as one of the more passé items of music hall variety, makes a sudden and inexplicable renaissance, in the guise of a ridiculous young wooden gentleman known to millions as Charlie McCarthy, and forthwith an expensive but fascinating toy makes its appearance, accompanied by simple directions to make it possible for youngsters themselves to "make Charlie talk."

M. Piccard takes to the stratosphere again with an intricate arrangement of balloons, and an aeronautical toy known as "Miss Stratosphere" appears like magic from the toy manufactories.

A Boake Carter becomes one of the foremost radio moulders of a national opinion and a game makes its appearance which is called "Boake Carter's Star Reporter Game." The manufacturers say of it that, "as might readily be inferred, the action of the game centers around the profession of news gathering. Starting from neutral territories, players travel by plane, train and automobile to localities where big news events are transpiring. The player arriving at a given destination first is the winner. . . ." If the processes of investigation included in the rules of the game are somewhat more rudimentary than those presumably employed by Mr. Carter in the pursuit of his business, it takes nothing from the appeal of the game to the young and probably represents this year's prime version of youthful adventure, naturally succeeding the variations on the G-man theme.

* * *

And another thing seems to have changed the toy world picture. Once upon a time—and not so long ago, either—toys were merely foisted on children. That is, according to some vague dictates handed down generation by generation, the children received were the toys they liked to play with." All that before the days when children specifically endcouraged to express themselves, and so, for the most part took what was given them, and played with it. If they particular items, they didn't like, in a corner and forgot them, more or less unobtrusively, so that henceforth there would be no question of having to play with them.

All that has been changed. . . . Every day, in Washington Square in New York, which is filled during practically all of the daylight hours with playing children, you can see, if you are clever at putting two and two together, a various small, mobile toys. It may seem odd at first, but if you watch for a few moments you see that she is doing much more than amusing merely herself. She is testing toys by the reactions of children in the park to them.

* * *

On the assumption that the children who come to the Park come from various strata of homes, hence will have the varied reactions that manufacturers must have as a market guide to a toy's appeal, she is putting the toys under the notice of the children and studying their reactions, all to be duly reported to the manufacturers, who will then decide whether quantity production is warranted or, indeed, any production at all.

The $230,000,000 pack of 1937 toys hits a seven-year peak of production by the American toy industry. It overreaches the 1936 toy pack by at least 10 per cent, and the following of news trends is immediately evident in the general character of toys contained in the pack, too, for the neutrality policy of the United States is backed up by its output of toys. Less than 1 per cent of the American toy pack is concerned with miniatures of military equipment and implication. Parlor games on current solution, business problems, sports, number games of battle strategy, to 1. American dolls wear reproductions of the prevailing fashions while much concerned with the angular masses of modernistic design.

* * *

The desire of children for making toys is perennial, it seems to have become diverted into a stream of the news this year. Jack Benny worked a full-time job of the population of the United States into a dither as to whether he was, or ever was not, a violinist. His awesome composition, "The Bee" on his violin. Generally speaking, he did play it. His appearance on the radio this summer vacation.

And what has the subject of toys to do with Jack Benny's "Bee"? Nothing except that an

Wide World, Courtesy Toy Manufacturers of the U. S. A., Inc.

ENTS

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Mr. Benny used to
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e performer sings into the kazoo,
ulting impression is of one really
ng quite pretentiously on the
n. Nor is it necessary to limit one-
to "The Bee." The toy makers say
t Ravel's "Bolero" tends to come out
etty well, too.

Horatio D. Clark, assistant director of the Toy Manufacturers' Association of the United States, has some revelatory things to say about the practical world of toy making today.

"Due to automobiles, radio and the movies, the whole experience of children is a far broader thing than once it was and, while children have always wanted to have toys to play with which would help them imitate the activities of their elders," he says, "the toys they want today must bring within their reach the much more complex activities of this modern day. This year I think the American toy industry has set a new standard in the production of safe, purposeful miniatures of the arts, industries and sciences of the grown-up world. Every toy produced for this year's market has been thoroughly tested not only for utility but for exact age appeal.

"By increasing the purposefulness of playthings, their imaginative appeal and educational value have been greatly increased and, consequently, the market for toys has been conspicuously broadened. Many of what were formerly regarded as 'luxury' toys have now been moved over into the low-price ranges for the first time.

"We have all the old staples of the toy industry—railroad trains, blocks, marbles, kazoos, circus toys, but the railroad trains are streamlined, the blocks are used for skyline building, the marbles are adapted to use in bicycle, tricycle, kiddie car and scooter head and tail lights, because the children know that many of the states have laws requiring the use of reflectors on motor vehicles, that the National Safety Council is constantly educating people in highway consideration and safety measures, and they want their toy vehicles to conform to the laws of their states."

Even the classic baby rattle has a new incarnation, in the 1937 toy pack. The rattle is equipped with a "thumper," or rubber head, so Junior can pound the furniture or himself without damage to either.

A B C blocks are made now with grooved surfaces so that when they are made into towering edifices they are be tip-proof. There's a new type of gun which, instead of shooting holes in the windows, shoots designs on the walls!

The toy piano which children have always loved has been augmented now by a reed organ, reproduced to play-room scale, with authentic musical tone and a scope of three or four octaves. And there are symphony-tuned pianos in Tom Thumb sizes, and truly musical xylophones for the small fry.

The new road construction sets are complete with "Men Working" signs. Plaster casting in split rubber molds is one of the last-minute additions to handcraft novelties. The old game of stringing glass beads into necklaces has been amplified to include directions and patterns for the making of glass bead mosaics, and children's own charm jewelry. And an electric airplane stunts, spins and dives by remote control. One turn of the joy stick will reproduce a realistic power dive or a loop the loop.

For children who have been taken across the country by automobile by their parents, and spent some time marveling at the tame bears in the national parks, or had picture cards sent them, there are toy bears which have been endowed with rich, deep voices to make them seem no distant kin to the bear people of the parks.

The realm of natural science, invaded but a few years ago by toymakers and then in a comparatively simple degree, has become one of the favorite fields now for toys. The 1937 toy pack contains the first miniature polariscope which gives playroom citizens a chance to test light phenomena and study the mysteries of refraction.

One ingenious instrument magnifies all sorts of molecular explosions in full color, using the principle of the projecting microscope. Brilliant explosions are accomplished with complete safety, by magnifying the reactions of such simple household staples as lemon juice and soda. And cantilever bridges are no longer mysteries to the playroom population whose toy sets provide them with scope to experiment with hydraulic and engineering feats such as salvaging operations and the building of bridge bulkheads.

Playhouses in 1937 are wonders of the building art. Out in Los Angeles you can see them set out on a designer's lawn, bordering Wilshire Boulevard. Houses big enough for a 12-year-old to walk around in upright, beautifully made and wonderfully decorated. One of the particular aspects is the broad expanses of glass used in the 1937 playhouses, in keeping with the increased use of glass in grown-up building, and every type of building, from skyscraper to bungalow and tourists' camps, will be found in playrooms this year.

ire of children for music-
oys is perennial but it, too,
have become diverted to the
of the news this year. Last year
enny worked a fair proportion
e population of the United States
a dither as to whether he ever
or ever was not, going to play the
esome composition known as "The
e" on his violin. In a manner of
peaking, he did play it during his last
ppearance on the air before his sum-
mer vacation.

And what has that got to do with the subject of toys for children? Nothing, except that an instrument known as Jack Benny's "Bee-o-Lin" has been pro-

Among the New Books

Mr. Tarkington Goes to the Art World for a New Portrait

Rumbin Galleries, by Booth Tarkington. Garden City: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

THERE IS PENETRATION as well as sentiment in the definition of art that Booth Tarkington evolves in his novel, "Rumbin Galleries." "Anyways," he avers in the engaging accents of his Mr. Rumbin, "even if nobody can't say what else art is, it's got happiness in it." The artist produces his work because he would be unhappy if he didn't. Other people look at his work, buy his paintings or read his poetry because they enjoy it. "Art ain't happiness, I don't say so," Mr. Rumbin amends, "but it's in it." Those who are making desperate attempts to like a picture, a piece of sculpture or a book will find relief in this linking of art with enjoyment.

It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Tarkington's new novel gives enjoyment. It is a witty, genial and learned book, and its zestfulness speaks for the writer's own joy in writing it. The first pleasure that the book gives, however, comes before one reads a word of it, and springs from that entirely customary thing, the list of the author's previous works printed opposite the title page—that list of more than 40 books recalls such an expanse of pleasure that one man has given by his art: his boys and youths and girls—Penrod, Willie Baxter, Alice Adams; the never acrid satire of "Gentle Julia," "Claire Ambler" and "Mary's Neck"; his whole catalogue of social chronicles, or, to go back almost to the beginning, the charming elegance of "Monsieur Beaucaire."

* * *

As for "Rumbin's Galleries" itself, it offers a new portrait for our Tarkington collection, that of the huge, bombastic, lovable, idealistic but not quite ethical art dealer for whom the "Galleries" were named. Mr. Rumbin's most engaging attribute is his dialect, which must have exercised Mr. Tarkington's ingenuity to the utmost. Probably no one ever talked just like that, but we are in the habit of accepting Booth Tarkington's extravagances not only because they amuse us but because they usually convey a pretty clear picture.

The story relates the dealer's furious attempts to capture the "ideal" client, and move uptown to Fifty-Seventh street, the goal of his profession. With Mr. Rumbin's fortunes are involved those of his staff, pretty Georgina Horne, and young Howard Cattlet who was selected for his job on the qualifications of a cutaway coat and "that puttickler dumb look," "like maybe you got high educated brains, or not; nobody would be surprised which." Art dealing seems to require, first a knowledge of human nature, second a knowledge of pictures. Mr. Rumbin had both, and Howard supplemented these with a solemn and rather needful honesty. Pleasing touches of romance are furnished by the two young people.

* * *

With this slight plot goes a rich background of art. Surprising as it is, Mr. Tarkington, after his 40-odd published works, has presented himself in a new aspect. This time he is art-learned. We are used to his being shrewdly, affectionately and a little hyperbolically interpretive of youth. We expect him to show up the foibles of society, and to tickle us with the smoothness of his irony, and once in a while to create a character that becomes a household word, but we have not thought much about his erudition. As a matter of fact he is well read in art and much acquainted with art dealers and art collections and he has made "Rumbin Galleries" glow with description and allusion to the work of artists and craftsmen from the primitives down.

W. K. R.

House of Hospitality

Chronicles of Holland House, by the Earl of Ilchester. London: John Murray. 18s. ——

THERE IS NO MORE interesting house in England than the one some of whose memories are "chronicled" in this book. To use Macaulay's words, it is associated "with the courtly magnificence of Rich, with the loves of Ormond, with the counsels of Cromwell, with the death of Addison." But still more moving are its later associations. It came into the hands of Henry Fox, and here the childhood of Henry's illustrious son Charles was passed. Here, under Charles's nephew, the third Lord Holland, was dispensed a boundless hospitality, and the most famous people, of every country in the world, met there almost daily for 30 years, "forgetting all time, all seasons, and their change" in the brilliance of the conversation.

Eventually, the house came into the possession of the Ilchester family; and the present Lord Ilchester has already collected many of the records in "The Home of the Hollands." The present volume is fully worthy of its predecessor, and will attract all who wish to see a vanished culture at its best. There is something for everybody, for Holland, though an aristocrat and a Whig statesman, welcomed merit in every rank. We read of Samuel Parr, the Greek scholar, who complained of a certain book that the French quotations were not translated. Everybody, he said, knew Greek, but French was beyond him.

But perhaps the most fascinating thing in the book is the portrait of Lady Holland. It was already known that she domineered over her guests, her children and her devoted husband as if she had been Queen Elizabeth. But it was not so well known that this masterful character had its weaknesses. Brave in the face of actual danger, she was afraid of phantoms. The railway, then new, filled her with terror; she sat quaking in a steamboat, and even in her familiar carriage she was uneasy. In a sense she was ill-educated; but she spoke four or five languages fluently, and contrived, by the aid of a quick eye and a good memory, to make a good show even in the presence of a Macaulay or a Jeffrey. But her taste was far from impeccable. She called Wordsworth "the man who wrote about caps and pinafores and that sort of thing—a judgment comparable with Mrs. Carlyle's on Keats, that any unbalanced boy could write like that."

The illustrations, largely drawn from the galleries of Holland House, add to the charm of a charming book; they are many and beautiful.

E. E. KELLETT

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

The Star Wagon, by Maxwell Anderson (Dodd Mead, $2.50). The latest work of a distinguished playwright.

The Wound and the Scar, by A. B. Rotor (Philippine Book Guild). Stories of the Philippines.

Crossroads of the Buccaneers, by Hendrik de Leeuw (Lippincott, $3). Completes the author's picture of the Caribbean Sea area.

The Spirit of Paris, by Paul Cohen-Portheim (Lippincott, $3). Another "portrait of a city" by the author of "The Spirit of London."

Augustus, by John Buchan (Houghton Mifflin, $4.50). A biography by the Governor-General of Canada.

One Man Caravan, by Robert Edison Fulton Jr. (Harcourt Brace, $3). A trip around the world on a motorcycle.

I Find Australia, by William Hatfield (Oxford, $3). Autobiography of an immigrant who became a novelist.

Race Attitudes in South Africa, by I. D. MacCrone (Oxford, $4.25). Historical, experimental and psychological studies by a Johannesburg professor.

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A Translation of St. Paul From the Trenches

St. Paul from the Trenches, by Gerald Warre Cornish. Cambridge, Eng.: W. Heffer & Sons Ltd. 3s. 6d. and post. 4d.

THE PRODUCT OF UNUSUAL circumstances often is something out of the ordinary, sometimes unique and appealing for the very fact of its extraordinary origin. This volume, setting forth a translation of three of Paul's Epistles, First and Second Corinthians and Ephesians, supports the tradition. It not only came out of extraordinary circumstance, but it presents a most unusual rendition of these priceless letters from the great Apostle.

* * *

Gerald Warre Cornish was sprung from a line of scholars. Scholarship of high order was the tradition of his race. Following in the ancestral footsteps, he, too, became an adept in Greek, especially in the text of the New Testament. During terrible days in the trenches in France, he broke the tediousness of the situation by turning to his favorite study, New Testament Greek. In an old copybook he wrote his translation of these Epistles. While gallantly leading his company he was killed in battle, and 20 years later the mud-stained copybook found its way into the hands of John Sidney Braithwaite of London, a sympathetic friend, with whom the author had discussed the deeper problems of life. Impressed with the value of this contribution to Biblical literature, Mr. Braithwaite wrote an excellent foreword which sympathetically sets forth the story of the book and something of its quality and value.

The work is unique in these respects. The author, with accurate scholarship and a keen sense of spiritual values, brings out the meaning of the original text in its relation to the background, the mental and social atmosphere against which it was originally projected. Nothing of the significance of the original text is lost by this method, but much is gained. And what at first might be characterized as unwarranted liberty of rendition becomes a valuable adjunct to the deeper meaning of the text.

* * *

A single passage will illustrate. The closing verses of the familiar thirteenth chapter of I Corinthians in the Authorized Version reads: "For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known. And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity." The author's rendition is: "And so it shall come to pass that all other things will change, pass, and be no more, but love will remain. All that is partial, imperfect, incomplete must have an end, but love will never fail. In that perfect day of love we shall see face to face, we shall know then as now we are known, and though now we see faith, hope and love, these three, abiding with us, the greatest of them is love." Manifestly this author has not only seen deeply into the Apostle's purpose, but he sets it forth in clarifying terms.

One commentator, after reading the manuscript, spoke of the author as "one who had seen Christ in the spirit of the New Gospel." The reader is aware of this mental quality in the author which results in a courageous rendition, arresting for its vigor and inspiring for its deep insight and freshness. One may also praise it for the courage and intellectual honesty which enabled him to express his convictions without regard to traditional scholarship.

Whoever catches the spirit of this little volume will wish that more of the New Testament might have received the attention of this scholar-soldier who, in the midst of the most horrible conditions of modern warfare, turned his thought to spiritual things, the things not seen.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Gun Making vs. Fox Hunting

The Square Peg, by John Masefield. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

IS A MAN who invents guns a more desirable citizen than the man who chases foxes for pleasure, giving as his excuse that the poultry community is benefiting? Mr. Masefield does not pose his problem in quite this way, but he attacks fox hunting and its devotees through Frampton Mansell, who invents and manufactures guns, and invites sympathy for him. Mansell is an angry man, emotionally frustrated, a patron of the arts, but it is difficult to shake off a suspicion that he takes a greater delight in annoying his stupid neighbors than in protecting the lives of a few foxes, and is more stimulated by shocking the neighbors with modern sculpture and painting than by the works of art themselves. His forebears were tradesmen—a fact which gives the "county" a chance to shrug contemptuous shoulders, although, as he is a moneyed man, they are at first prepared to overlook his ancestors.

The "county" calls and is friendly until it learns that one of its favorite "coverts" has been closed to the hunt by the tradesman's son. A nice little packet of intrigue follows; there are offended dignities, plot, counterplot and "incidents." In this miniature warfare Mansell has the advantages of almost unlimited financial resources, a capacity for making quick decisions and a reckless disregard for public opinion. With one exception, the fox-hunting group is so petty and insignificant that as Mansell scores points one registers enthusiasm. Mansell is far more vital than his opponents also; he is life size while the others are puppets at the back of the stage. Neither side of the case is very subtly presented, though Mansell's father makes a delightful speech:

> I think you underestimate fox hunting. . . . The English have only had two pleasures, as far as I can follow the matter, in the last 300 years; puritanic religion and fox hunting. Both seem to me now to be in their decadence. I do not feel that either yields or ever has yielded a very desirable joy, but remove them and what remains to the poor land?

There is an interlude in which Mansell is invited to attend a committee meeting to advise on the choice of a war memorial; opinion varies between a playing field, a water supply and a work of art. The discussion is pleasurably irrelevant and the final vote for a screened *prie dieu* with a marble book carrying the names rouses Mansell to justifiable indignation. Mansell appears to be more passionate and sincere in his attitudes than are the local big-wigs and on one or two occasions he is grimly amusing. But he is a legend rather than a character and his final love affair, though happy, is not particularly convincing. The novel will scarcely appeal to fox-hunting readers; those who already disapprove the sport have no need of conversion and it is unlikely that people who have no opinion one way or the other will be very moved by this storm in a teacup. E. M. P.

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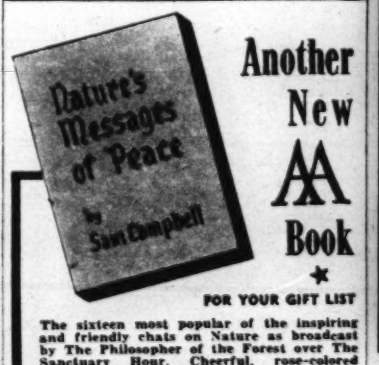

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Watson Without Holmes for Guide

Mass-Observation Day Survey, edited by Humphrey Jennings and Charles Madge. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.

IT IS NOT OFTEN that *highbrows* have the embarrassment of popular success, and when Mr. Charles Madge and his friends started Mass-Observation last year in England, with the object of collecting material for an "anthropological" survey of the English scene, I am sure they thought they were launching a minority crusade and not a fad. Almost at once hundreds of people—it is now thousands—wrote in and elected themselves honorary observers of their fellows and sent in reams about how they got up in the morning, what their wives and husbands said, whether they had toast or bacon, what the office or factory was like, who said what about the Public Baths Scandal or the Amateur Dramatics and so on through the public and private trivia of the day.

For Messrs. Madge & Co. had hit upon one of the infallible formulae of the advertising business: give people a pseudo-scientific bait for doing, taking, feeling or buying. Anthropology, sociology, fieldwork—those words are as musical to modern ears as incantations were to primitive man. The gaping awe for data which the popularity of Mass-Observation has shown is a pathetic revelation; rather more interesting is the evident longing of thousands to have an importance in their society, which is frustrated by the routine, the idleness or lack of direction in their lives.

* * *

The Coronation gave the editors an excellent opportunity of concentrating the only too diffuse energies of their following; and this fat book is the *dossier* of their vast espionage. Observers got up that night, and, like so many Watsons, without Holmes for guide, mingled with the crowds on the pavements, noted the ejaculations of campers, wrote down the songs, visited the cafés, were out in the slums and the parks, sedulously traveling in the tubes. They recorded their emotions and other people's about the King and the Queen, and generally and substantially told what all the newspapers said that day, but without the reporter's eye for news or the editor's even greater gifts with the blue pencil.

The country was being combed in like fashion. An aged couple in the north cannot go out because of the hens, somebody's sister means to listen to the Abbey service but forgets, and in Belfast people are hanging about in the streets. Everywhere it is raining. Some of the observers are nice, eager fellows thrilled to have something to do; others—they take their Daily Worker or their New Statesman—are self-conscious, superior prim-penned creatures. Only once in 50 pages you meet an observation which was worth making, a man with an eye.

* * *

All this is not to say that the Day Survey is uninteresting. Far from that, it makes a most entertaining book to dip into. It jogs the memory, reminds you of the variety of human nature. It is amusing to think there are people who take a pride in being 24 hours or more too soon for such an occasion and will endure the hardships of an Antarctic expedition or a record flight, while others make quiet boast of just dropping in at the last minute and seeing everything for nothing. It is amusing to hear all the old swindles of the chair hawkers, the jokes of the gadget sellers, the backchat of the girls, the soldiers and the police.

But to read the Mumbo Jumbo pretences of Messrs. Madge & Co. about the whole business is painful. Three quarters of these observers don't observe at all; they merely look, and in nearly all cases they see merely what they wish to see. The Communists here are the biggest offenders; yet, standing on the curbs, selling their papers, in real contact with the public, they had nothing striking to report. Indiscriminate rolling of the eyes is useless. The business of the researcher is not only to observe facts, but to generalize; and generalizing, to re-direct his observation of the facts. It is all very well for old Watson to muddle along, but Holmes is the man we really want, the man who can pick, choose, put together, discard and spot clues that the mass-men always miss.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Testament for Moderns

The Gardener Who Saw God, by Edward James. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

EDWARD JAMES is the exuberant young Scotsman who organized the modern ballet troupe which gained fame a couple of seasons ago with its staging of "Errante" at the Metropolitan Opera House; he is also well known for his role as patron in other fields of modern artistic endeavor, particularly in the recently publicized Surrealism. Further extending his activities, he has now invaded the literary world with his first novel, "The Gardener Who Saw God," an extraordinary *tour de force* which ingeniously combines the tartness of modern cynicism with the sweetness and light of certain philosophies as old as history.

Around such a conventional theme as the record of 48 eventful hours in the life of a young Englishman, Mr. James has woven a tale which is, paradoxically, one of the most absorbing fantasies of recent years. Joseph Smith is the head gardener of Sir John Grantly's estate at Wotton Vanborough; he is an inquisitive, intelligent young man, presenting to his acquaintances a protective shell of hesitant timidity and diffidence, through which, nevertheless, his inner nature of courageous independence at times breaks forth, earning him the reputation for being somewhat "queer."

* * *

However, Joseph's deviations from mediocrity arise solely from his unwillingness to let stagnation overwhelm him, for he considers mob inertia as subversive as mob hysteria. He wants, at all costs, to preserve his own integrity, to keep his excitement, to be free to investigate the wonders he perceives about him. In a world which seems to be disintegrating under the shadow of a pervasive ennui, Joseph's attitude is, indeed, one of nonconformity, and he is, accordingly, whipped by that world's displeasure.

When Joseph finally gains sanctuary at Wotton, a round peg in a smooth, round hole for the first time in his life, he begins to acquire that serenity for which he has so long been seeking. The story opens with his first exhibit of the Grantly flowers at the great Chelsea Show. Subsequently, he attends a concert hall, where he hears the "Eroica" for the first time. The magic of Beethoven's music, with its grandeur and its lyrical tenderness, profoundly affects Joseph, and, like a tuning fork, he quivers into life. At Wotton, late the next night, when he hears the symphony again, he finds the same fixed tone burgeoning once more within him, like a grand halleluiah. When, later, he steals out of the house and walks through the dew-drenched garden to his cottage, the climax comes as the inevitable reward of Joseph's preparedness.

* * *

Coincident with Joseph's story, as though Max Beerbohm or Edward Lear were to insert chapters in the midst of some Proustian discourse, the book exposes the shallowness and stupidity of that mode of living which is the antithesis of all that Wotton stands for. It portrays that very decadence from which Joseph has found refuge.

The countless implications and thought-provoking themes which occur throughout, as Mr. James's ricocheting prose challenges entrenched mediocrity, and the fundamental theme of Joseph's search for reality, with all the discursiveness and fantasy incident to its narration, assure the reader of a unique adventure.

M. W. S.

The new paper-covered Modern Age books include fiction at 25 cents and non-fiction at 35 cents. Among the latter are "From Spanish Trenches," "Kaltenborn Edits the News," "Men Who Lead Labor" and "The Labor Spy Racket."

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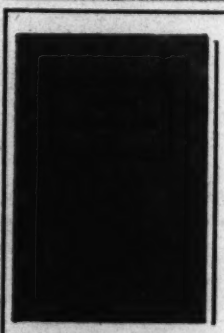

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The Rule Golden

By W. P. M.

It is in littlest things that men regard the golden rule,—
To converse friendlily, the blameful word withholden;
To value every man, nor call the simplest one a fool;
Speech may be free as silver, reticence be golden.

We daily find a joyousness who follow in this way,
Not with dispraise nor preachment, but by factual doing.
Till wrongheads learn of righteousness, and fault-finders can say:
Christ reigns upon the earth, and men are peace-pursuing.

Then fear not Caesar's threat to kill, nor dread the churchman's hell;
Doers of good shall hear the joyful angels' paean.
Be kind to one another, and ye serve the Master well;
The Emperor is conquered by the Galilean.

..Restlessness in Latin America

(Continued from Page 5)

obligatory military service, farcical elections, the World War, the depression, and, now, the concentrated force of propagandas, the pull of ambitious nations, have all dislocated the Latin American, introduced him to cities and towns, to new ideas and institutions, to new political customs and economic ideas, to shoes and uniforms, to books and voting booths. He is not content with the old life. He can't be, because it is gone.

Latin America lies wide open. It is the happy hunting ground of any organized group with an idea to sell. It lies helpless because it is precisely the *American* element of this Latin America which is disorganized, confused and uprooted. The Amerindians, the Afrimericans, the Mestiços and Mulattos, the Zambos and all those who are Brazilian rather than "white" or European, who are Peruvians rather than French or Italian, and Haitians rather than African or French, are weak and disunited, they are groping their way. They would overwhelm their enemies if they could but co-ordinate their efforts and if democracy had been as active as Fascism and Communism in offering them leadership. The latter are European; the enemies of the American Latin Americans are the European Latin Americans.

Given the superiority in arms, wealth and organization of the European elements, it would seem that the outcome must favor the "Europeans." And, though this appears to be the trend, their victory may be more apparent than real and more ephemeral than permanent. If democracies do not come to the aid of Latin America's Americans, they themselves and alone will muddle through until they are on top. In all the confusion of their history as independent republics, that has been one constant trend. They have been moving steadily, by jerks, toward an American culture, toward democracy and toward peace. At the moment it looks as if a reactionary trough had been reached, but unless a century of history comes to mean nothing this nadir will serve as the starting place of another upward movement.

It might have been avoided if democracy had played its game correctly. The surge away from reaction can be hastened if democracy comes to Latin America's aid. But neither Fascism nor Communism will ever flourish in Latin-American soil, I believe. Both are alien to the Americanism of Latin America. The Latin has been giving way. It is the knowledge of this fact which has led the Latin of America to ally himself with the Latin of Europe. But America is stronger than both and eventually must establish her superiority.

Grange Anniversary

December fourth was a memorable date to the nearly 1,000,000 men and women who comprise the membership of the National Grange, more properly known as the Patrons of Husbandry. On that day in 1867, this great farm fraternity, which has played so important a role in shaping the nation's farm history, was given birth at Washington, D. C. This year marks the seventieth anniversary of that momentous event.

A handful of workers in the Federal Government service in the national capital were responsible for formally launching the order. So quickly was the idea accepted by the farm people that within four years 1000 local granges had been instituted.

Credit for the founding must go to a Bostonian, Oliver Hudson Kelley, who had moved west and experienced the rigors and uncertainties of frontier farming in the State of Minnesota. After drought had practically wiped him out, Kelley secured employment with the Department of Agriculture.

While on a government mission in the South, at the close of the Civil War, the idea of a national organization of people who lived on the farms struck him forcefully. With six associates, all but one in the federal service, he launched the organization the following year. During the intervening years, the Grange has actively championed the cause of American agricultural workers, and today its leadership continues unabated.

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New Libraries for Soviet Workers

ONE OF THE LARGEST LIBRARIES in the world, the new Lenin Library, will soon be opened in Moscow. It is designed to hold nearly 11,000,000 volumes and to accommodate 2000 readers at one sitting.

This great institution already has almost 8,000,000 volumes, stored at present in the old building adjoining the new one under construction.

While this magnificent project is under way in the capital of the Soviet Union, other libraries of more modest proportions but of even greater significance are being opened almost daily on collective farms, in isolated mining towns, and in remote central Asia, where libraries heretofore have been unknown.

Libraries, in fact, are one of the most important tools of the Soviet Government in its attempt to teach millions of citizens the new conception of a socialized way of life. Lenin's widow, Mme. Krupskaya, has made the development of village libraries one of her own principal tasks, and she was the leader of the All-Union competition for the best rural library.

As a result of this contest, for which the Government awarded a prize of 25,000 rubles to the district with the best library, 22,647 new village libraries were organized, 406 were moved to better quarters, and 1039 new traveling libraries were created.

* * *

During the course of the contest, the little library which was opened in Stalinabad in 1931 reported that it had 80,000 volumes. Stalinabad is the capital of the Republic of Tajikistan, and so recently as 1928 there was not a single library in this entire region.

Kazakhstan is another of the Soviet republics which is so far away that residents of Moscow might well doubt its existence, were it not that a troupe of spectacular Kazakh dancers staged an exotic performance in Moscow last winter. Kazakhstan reported recently that it now has 1360 libraries, some of which have 10,000 volumes in Kazakh or Russian.

Communities which still have no libraries of their own are served at present by two methods. The city of Odessa mails books to village school-teachers in its province. The teachers may return the volumes by a special book mail, for which no postage is required. The more usual plan, however, is for book vans to travel up and down the countryside loaning volumes to collective farms.

Kiev also uses the mail method, specializing in the distribution of children's books. Packages are sent to distant villages every 10 days. The subjects most in demand are fairy tales, fiction and popularly written scientific works.

Every large city in the Soviet Union maintains at least one library specially devoted to juvenile literature. Moscow has 42 of these children's libraries, each having several thousand volumes. In addition, every elementary school in this city has been ordered to provide at least three books per pupil in its own school library.

Besides fulfilling their chief mission, that of circulating political propaganda, the libraries of the Soviet Union are also providing safekeeping for thousands of rare books and manuscripts. After the Revolution, most private collections were confiscated by the state and many of these had valuable works which are now kept in literary museums.

The origin of the great Lenin Library dates back to 1861, when Count Rumantsev's collection of 25,000 books and 1000 manuscripts was removed from St. Petersburg to Moscow to become part of the Rumantsev Museum. By 1917 this library had grown to nearly 1,000,000 volumes. After the Revolution the number was swelled by the addition of several large private collections, and the library was reorganized and named in honor of Lenin.

* * *

Its present collection of rare manuscripts is said to be one of the richest in the world, comprising more than 40,000 items. These are kept in special steel vaults. Among the most famous of these manuscripts is the celebrated "Archangel Gospel" (A. D. 1092), which is regarded as a unique relic of world importance.

Another state literary museum is maintained in Moscow to house the manuscripts and mementos of Russian authors. At present special exhibitions of the works of Pushkin, Chekhov and Mavakovsky are being displayed. Other museums, throughout the Soviet Union, also possess various rare items, especially manuscripts in the local dialects of each region.

D. B.

READING ROOM WITH A VIEW
This Miniature Castle Is Now a Reading Room and the Estate to Which It Belonged Is a Rest Home for Soviet Workers

H. C. L. Again!

HAVING WRITTEN economic and industrial news from Europe for years, I was asked by my wife to apply some of the scraps of what command of statistics I have acquired to compiling a comparative table of living costs in three countries. She added that I should make it appealing, if not thrilling.

What more simple, then, than to take the universal 100 with which statisticians show gains and losses in percentages?

* * *

Bringing home these figures with respect to living costs, regardless of the juggling of figures by economists, those applying to the United States are far more favorable than the same ratios as applied to France (a villa on the Riviera) or England (a cottage on the south coast). The yardstick has not been affected by conditions other than those of actuality. It shows some surprising and edifying results. Neither sentiment nor patriotism enters therein.

Florida had this to offer: Rent, 25 per cent. Heat (almost nominal) and light, 5 per cent. Food, 26 per cent. Sundries (which in anyone's budget could have been considerably curtailed), 54 per cent.

Another *ménage*, of varying temperamental and social inclinations, might have found the percentages also variable, but the food bill, for a menu vastly more diversified, was well on the money-saving side, as compared with England or France. It may be thought that the food figure as given for America is surprising. It was! But there it is.

England's rent bill was 20 per cent. Heat and light, 10 per cent. Food, 42 per cent. Sundries (that vague term in an often indeterminate category), which included hired help, 28 per cent.

* * *

France registered with: Rent, 30 per cent. Heat and light, 8 per cent. Food, 40 per cent. Sundries, 22 per cent.

The American standard of living conditions was, in each comparison, what is generally accepted as superior—electric refrigerator and many other gadgets which so often in the modest English or European home are considered as unnecessary luxuries. The accommodation, in each case, was sufficiently ample, but in England less convenient and in France more simple than in America.

Three summer months spent in a New York suburb in New Jersey showed a food bill at 37 per cent, but this was under conditions not exactly comparable with the others quoted and was in what may be called a high-priced belt.

* * *

In New York City itself, for two months in the late autumn, rent went up to 50 per cent but food dropped to 30 per cent. Heat and light did not enter into the cost sheet at all.

Incidentally, there was an automobile, whose running costs in America were 60 per cent less than in France and 40 per cent less than in England—the gas and oil factors being high in the two last-mentioned countries and the taxes and license fees in England being likewise high.

All this proves a lot to the writer, at least, who believes that his reasonably moderate estimates and valuations ring as true with one country as another. These relative benefits are based on a real knowledge of living conditions abroad as well as in America and a just conception of the international reflexes as applied to his own particular household.

F. M. M.

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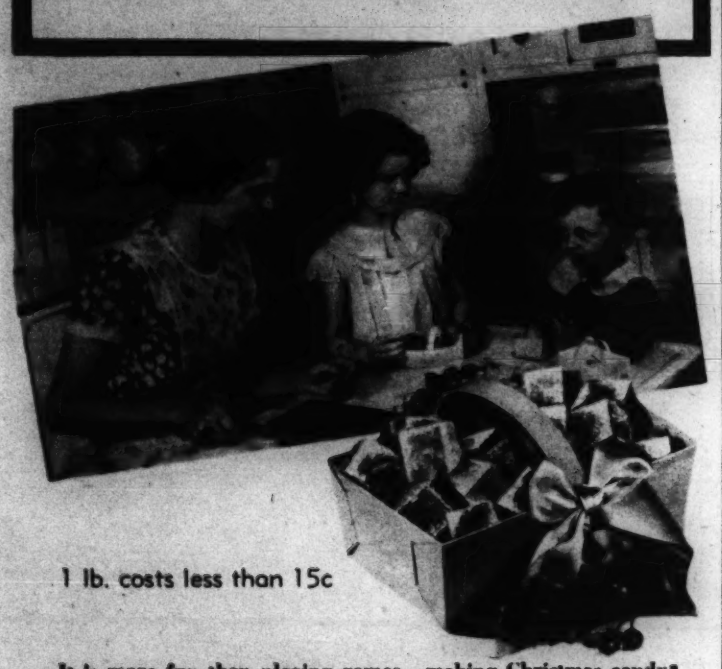

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4 envelopes Knox Sparkling Gelatine

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4 cups sugar	½ teaspoonful peppermint extract
¼ teaspoonful salt	1 teaspoonful cinnamon extract

Heat sugar, salt and boiling water to boiling point. Soak gelatine in cold water about 5 minutes. Add to hot syrup and stir until dissolved. Boil slowly for 15 minutes. Remove from fire and divide into two equal parts. Color one part a delicate red and flavor with cinnamon extract; color the other part a delicate green and flavor with peppermint extract. Rinse two pans (size about 9 x 4 inches) in cold water, and pour in candy mixture to the depth of about three-fourths inch and put in a cool place (not a refrigerator), allowing candy to thicken for at least twelve hours. With a wet sharp knife loosen around edges of pan, turn out on board lightly covered with powdered sugar. Cut into cubes and roll in powdered or fine granulated sugar.

Note: If lemon flavor is desired, add three tablespoonfuls lemon juice and two teaspoonfuls lemon extract to one part of the candy and leave it uncolored. Any preferred flavoring or coloring may be used.

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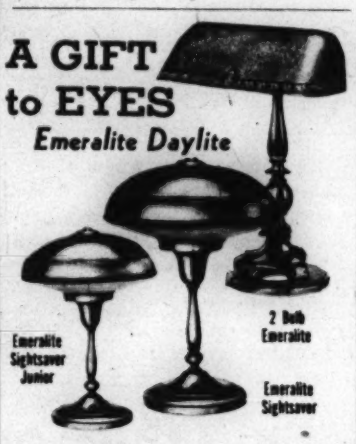

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..Judges Worthy of Office

(Continued from Page 9)

expressly precludes the investing of the Chief Justice with purely political functions. These incidents were disapproved by the more enlightened legal opinion of America's early history. Today, they are deemed contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and to the proprieties of judicial office.

The method of selecting the judges for the Supreme Court, and for the subordinate federal courts, has remained practically unchanged since the days of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

* * *

The various Chief Executives of the nation have nominated for positions on the Federal Bench individuals of the same political faith as the President. There have been exceptions to this rule. Thus, Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, nominated Mr. Fields of California, a Democrat, for an opening on the bench of the United States Supreme Court; and President Hoover, a conservative, nominated Judge Cardoza, a liberal, for a vacany on the Supreme Court.

The customary practice of the Executive Branch to investigate the judicial fitness of a prospective appointee to the Federal Courts, and of the Senate to give bar associations and other civic organizations an opportunity to be heard, developed alongside the political party rule of selection. This custom produced a line of eminent jurists who welded the United States Supreme Court into one of the most distinguished judicial institutions in the world.

Custom, where long established, becomes the unwritten law and a part of the unwritten constitution.

Unless public opinion is ever active, the unwritten law does not possess the restraining influence of a statutory enactment.

* * *

The necessity of crystallizing public opinion and the unwritten custom into a definite rule or law was recognized by the American Bar Association in its last annual meeting at Kansas City. The bar urged full hearings on all nominees for federal judicial positions. It passed a resolution petitioning the United States Senate to hold public hearings in the future on all nominees for the Federal Bench.

The resolution, as adopted, stated:

"Resolved that the American Bar Association petition the Senate of the United States to establish a rule requiring every nomination for judicial office to be referred to an appropriate committee, and providing that such committee shall in every instance afford a full public hearing upon matters touching the fitness and qualifications of the nominee for the judicial office."

The resolution of the American Bar Association rests on a sound basis and is legally feasible. Its conversion into a rule of the United States Senate, or a law of the land, would tend to produce an improved Federal Judiciary to serve the needs of the citizens of America.

Today, there is no guarantee under the national American plan of selecting the inferior federal judges that the appointee will have any other qualifications than that he is acceptable to the Senator from the locality where the vacancy exists.

* * *

Since this practice, or this extfa-legal development, of letting the Senator determine the eligibility of the candidates for the inferior federal judgeships in the Senator's district, has reached such proportions in controlling the selection, it is only natural that the Chief Executive should not feel very keenly his responsibility in the matter.

The spotlight of publicity, which would result from the adoption of the American Bar Association's proposal or resolution, would be an incentive for individual senators to exercise a sound discretion in recommending to the President prospective appointeees to the lower federal courts.

Folklore Studies

The Argentine Folklore Association has been organized at Buenos Aires, to cultivate national traditions and make studies of the country's folklore.

Homage to Mozart

PRAGUE RECENTLY CELEBRATED the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first production of Mozart's famous opera "Don Giovanni," which was specially composed for the Prague public in 1787 after the Prague success of his "Nozze di Figaro."

It may be said that though Mozart was born at Salzburg and passed on in poverty in Vienna, his cultural home was Prague. It was there that his operas were best received and where he spent perhaps his happiest days. The Viennese public preferred Italian music, but in Prague he was the best beloved of composers.

The popularity of his music is now partly explained by the fact that he was closely related to the so-called Mannheim school in which Bohemian musicians played a prominent part, especially Jan Václav Stamitz and Joseph Myslivecek. Though "Don Giovanni" is an expensive opera to produce, it has been performed in Prague 532 times.

The recent Prague festival started with a concert of chamber music in the Smetana Museum on the embankment. A visit to Bertramka, where Mozart's famous serenade was played in congenial surroundings, followed. The greatest event of the festival was the performance of "Don Giovanni" at the Estates Theater where the opera was originally produced under the composer's baton.

O. V

Moon Rings

Rings around the moon are sometimes used to "forecast" the weather, but only by the superstitious or uninformed. As a matter of fact, these rings simply indicate that in some region of the air above the ground there is a thin layer of mist or cloud, the water drops of which are nearly of equal size. Both water droplets and ice crystals are common to the upper air, and are unreliable as weather indicators.

'Twas the day AFTER Christmas . . .

. . . many a Man Said

"Talk about your *useful* gifts — I should have had one of these long ago. What a cinch my correspondence is going to be from now on and instead of having to do night-work at the office, with this Underwood I can write my notes and plans at home."

. . . many a Youngster Boasted

"Here's the new typewriter I got for Christmas; isn't it a beauty? Home work won't bother me any more . . . not when I can type it and have neat papers with half the effort. And, oh boy, will that help me get good marks!"

. . . many a Wife Exclaimed

"I just love my new Underwood Portable. It has *everything* including the famous Champion Keyboard. It's so easy to write with. It's so good-looking. And so easy to keep clean . . . see how the back is all sealed to keep dust out of the mechanism!"

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Golden Beauty of Australia

ONE BLOSSOM for a whole continent! The wattle blossom of Australia!

Bathed in thy blossoms warm and bright,
With tints like burnished gold.

For 2000 miles in the one direction and for 3000 in another, the wattle is flung over the Commonwealth. And not only for one week or for one month; wattle blossom may be found in Australia somewhere all the year round.

* * *

"Wattle" is an old English name, meaning the weaving of flexible plant stems together to form hurdles or fences, or even huts and low dwellings. When the First Fleet came to Australia in 1788 it was quite natural for the men to follow the old English custom of building their "wattles" until more substantial shelters could be erected. The bushes and trees which were used for that purpose also came to be called "wattles." So in these modern times Australia has its wattle blossom and its "Wattle Day." The botanist's name for the plant is "Acacia." Trees and shrubs of the Acacia family are found in all of the Continents; but the great majority of Acacias are found growing in Australia, and several hundred are found native to Australia alone. There is still another point of distinction, and this is that the foliage of nine-tenths of the Australian species differs from that of all the extra Australian species.

There are hundreds of wattles whose foliage is dense, and indeed extremely varied; the bushes and trees look just like any other bushes and trees, but they have no leaves. The average individual says, "well they look like leaves." But the botanist says, "no they are not leaves, they are extended and flattened leaf stalks, and I call them phyllodes."

When the seeds germinate there really are a few leaves at first. But as the plants grow, they give up the custom of leaf producing, and develop these phyllodes. One or two species, however, keep on growing leaves and phyllodes together. A very few species keep to the true foliage all their existence.

The seed's coat is a very strong and hard one, almost impervious to water. Inside, the seed itself is packed in layers of fat, which resists moisture. The gardener drops the seeds in hot water, or spreads them among grass which he burns. The heat melts the wax and cracks the hard shell, so that moisture can enter, and the seed germinates. After a bush fire or a grass fire a crop of young wattles often appears.

* * *

But it is not for its strange characteristics nor for its interesting endowments that the wattle is so beloved by Australians. It is for the beauty of its blossom. Poets write about it, writers tell the story—"Dear little downy heads of gold;" "in Spring when the Wattle gold trembles," "her hair the Wattle's gold had caught;" "a new perfume stirs and spreads so sweet, we know it is the golden Wattle bloom." These and many other things the poets write of the blossom.

For sheer golden beauty I know of no sight to equal the glory of a hillside bathed with golden wattle. The dense sprays of blossom hide all of the foliage and the bushes clothe the hills with gleaming gold. It thrives and flowers wonderfully with masses of golden balls on the dry silurian hillsides; and in omniferous soil in the old time mining areas, where hardly a vestige of surface soil is left.

The willow wattle of Western Australia is always decorative. With its tall brown stem, its long drooping limbs, carrying long and broad shining green foliage, it always looks well. In early summer the tree is clothed in dense masses of golden wattle balls, drooping to the ground. This is one point of the wattle's glory, its abundance of flowers.

MASSES OF YELLOW BLOOM CLOTHE THE HILLSIDES

Australian National Travel Association and West Australian Newspapers Ltd.

One of the most beautiful of all is the Notable Wattle. I first saw it in the glens of the distant Flinders Range. It is a low growing shrub of a few feet; but in mid-winter its tresses of large golden balls are very rich. The flowerheads are larger than any other, each one being fully half an inch in diameter. No wonder that Baron von Mueller named it *Acacia notabilis*.

* * *

Sunshine Wattle is a loose growing shrub, a few feet in height, with shining dark green ferny leaves. It thrives in the forest country of the three Southern States among other shrubs and the gum trees. There in the dull days of autumn the yellow blossoms come out in profusion, so that the impression of rich gleams of sunshine is given.

Spring is the wonderful time for wattle blossom. "Golden haired September" is what an Australian poet, Kendall, calls it. Then the bush and the plains, the rivers and the mountains are a glory with the gold and yellow of the flowers, and the silver wattle gives of its wealth. The silvery foliage is seen following the banks of streams and small creeks, winding and meandering through the hills. In flower time, the trees are hidden in the masses of yellow blossoms, and the impression of a stream of gold, wandering between the hills, is given.

The Wattle gives us a good heating firewood and yields widely useful timber. It has been used for building houses, fences, boats, vehicles, tool handles, bridges, and many other objects of utility. The Blackwood is used for furniture of all descriptions, not only for home use, but for shops and offices, halls and churches, panelling and parquet flooring. The so-called "fiddle-back" grain of blackwood is much prized for its beauty, and is useful for inlay and cabinet work, walking sticks and special panelling.

Tannic acid in the bark and the twigs is useful in leather making. In some wattles the tannic acid content is high. Many wattles exude a gum which is valued as is gum arabic.

* * *

The place of the Wattle in the economy of the Australian flora, is interesting. Being leguminous plants, they collect nitrogen on nodules on their roots, and there is always a certain amount of nitrogen in the stems and foliage. So these trees and plants enrich the soil by adding nitrogen.

Tall tree species such as the blackwood, or the cedar wattle live for many years. There are blackwoods in the hill glens that have been there since the country was opened up 70 or 80 years ago. But the smaller wattles are comparatively short lived. Such beautiful flowering species as the golden, silver, Cootamundra, normalis, hickory and others seem to reach their allotted span in about 20 years. However, these trees give an abundance of seed every year, so that new plants can be quickly produced. EDWARD E. PESCOTT

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

About Mary Wollstonecraft . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

Commenting on a recently published book "New Letters of Mary Wollstonecraft and Helen Williams" in the Magazine Section of Oct. 13, your reviewer says erroneously, that Captain Gilbert Imlay, who was the lover of Mary Wollstonecraft, was the father of Shelley's second wife.

Mary Godwin, daughter of Mary Wollstonecraft and William Godwin, was Shelley's second wife.

Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft were married in Old St. Pancras Church on March 19, 1797.

Fanny Imlay, called Fanny Godwin, died at 22 years of age under tragic circumstances. Godwin really knew her better and loved her more than his own daughter, Mary, who eloped with Shelley at 16 years of age. Quoting from Kegan Paul's Life and Letters of William Godwin, "she (Fanny) had become, not only a dear child, but a faithful companion to Godwin."

M. L. TYSON

Upperville, Virginia.

* * *

World Trade . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

"Trade: The Way Out" by H. B. Elliston in the Weekly Magazine Section of Nov. 3, 1937, was a very interesting and timely article.

International trade is the one real barometer of the economic well-being of a nation. The present economic plight of most of the nations is primarily due to lack of trade. I feel that a grave responsibility rests with the United States and Great Britain who control most of the world's resources. Unless they promote saner trade conditions, work toward better distribution of the world's goods and make raw materials more accessible to the less fortunate nations, there can be no peace and security. Economic nationalism and the desire to be self-sufficient seem to me an outgrowth of a short-sighted trade policy.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reciprocal tariff program deserves our encouragement and wholehearted support. It is a step in the right direction, but there is great need for public enlightenment on the vital importance of export trade, which must be based on reciprocity. Too many people believe that importations of foreign goods lower our standard of living.

EMMA J. MAAS

Livingston, N. J.

Today's Contributors . .

This week's Magazine Section again takes us to many parts of the world, and introduces a variety of topics which should include something of interest to everyone. Students of international affairs, particularly, will be interested in the leading article, by LORD LYTTON, former Viceroy of India, a former member of the British Cabinet, and chairman of the League of Nations Committee sent to Manchuria in 1932 to report on the Japanese invasion of the region.

The article about the young King of Yugoslavia is by KEES VAN HOEK, a Dutch journalist. BILL SHARPE is managing editor of the Twin City Sentinel, Winston-Salem, N. C., but at present he is on leave of absence to establish an information bureau for the North Carolina State Department of Conservation and Development.

ROBERT GROVE writes of South America from an intimate knowledge of that part of the world. He has lived there for many years, and has watched the course of events on the continent with particular interest.

MARC T. GREENE has recently returned to the United States after circumnavigating the globe once more in pursuit of raw material for his typewriter. So his article this week takes on particular authority. WALTER SANDON, of London, writes the Magazine Editorial in this issue. JOHN EDEN has never ridden a motorcycle, so far as we are aware, but has met people who have. EDWARD M. QUINN is a Chicago attorney. JANET MABIE has known about toys since she was a child, and brings us up to date on what is new in that attractive department of knowledge.

Paul's Photo

RUBICON STATE PARK
California's Newest Playground Lies High in the Sierras Along the West Shore of Lake Tahoe

Air-Cooled Mine

Air-conditioning experts have tackled many knotty problems, none perhaps more novel than that of a South African gold mine. The Robinson Deep, which reaches more than 8000 feet into the bowls of the earth, is known as the deepest mine in the world. The native workmen complained that the natural heat given off by the rock walls at the lower depths was well nigh unbearable. Indeed, they suspected that the mine was on fire.

As the gold vein led to still farther depths, the mine operators, in their dilemma, took their problem to the American commercial attaché at Johannesburg. In consequence, manufacturers in the United States were engaged to install refrigeration machinery. The sweltering air was forced out of the bottom of the mine, the moisture and dust particles eliminated, and clean, cool air sent below, so that the work of digging for the precious metal could go forward.

. . The Complete Wanderer

(Continued from Page 6)

knowing where that would be. Newcastle for orders. Rangoon to load rice for a port yet to be determined. Santos to load coffee for somewhere in the Mediterranean. Apia to load copra for the west coast of North America. And all the time we were acquiring our travel education.

* * *

One of the most memorable "semesters," so to speak, in my own curriculum commenced in Auckland a number of years ago There again I found myself with nothing much more substantial in the shape of ways and means than that same courage of my dreams. But it was a day when every pier in every important port on earth was occupied by a ship going somewhere, so active was the sea-going trade. Along the Auckland docks I visited ship after ship. I could have joined any, but the charge ranged from $3 to $5 a day, and I could not pay so much. At last I came to a Norwegian, a big "tramp" which had been all over the world. No sooner had I made the acquaintance of her master than I knew that ship was to be my home for some time to come. and so it turned out. I was "signed on" the next day before the Norwegian Consul as assistant purser, wages 25 cents a month, private arrangement with the skipper $1 a day for passage. During the next six months we went, as the saying is, "all over the place," finally reaching Nanking, China. Then across the Pacific to Vancouver to load lumber for Kobe. But it was my first visit to China and I remained for a year in various parts of it, taking a few more semesters in the university of world travel and international contacts.

* * *

I was "discharged" from the Norviken with a document signed by the captain, declaring me fully, even richly, qualified in the duties of assistant purser, which in this case had consisted of writing an occasional letter for the genial skipper and helping him a little with his accounts. However my "discharge" materially reduced the cost of the leisurely journey to Europe by and by, such being the fraternity of the sea.

An acquaintance among men of the sea calling grows like an endless chain and expands like the horizons of the Pacific. A contact made in Freemantle is renewed in Hong Kong. The mate with whom you have shared the bridge between New Orleans and Rio is by and by found to be master of his own vessel, loading wheat in Montreal, and he is more than glad to have you come with him across to Lisbon. Even as I write this, in Cairo, I have arranged to join a German freighter at Suez for Calcutta. I shall "sign on" as assistant steward and pay the captain a nominal sum for the long voyage of 5000 miles. We shall cross the tropical seas with

> Naught but the throbbing engines to break the calm profound,
> Stars of the tropics o'er us like worlds in radiance crowned,

one more semester, even after all these years, in the education of a wanderer.

Most thrilling gift of all!

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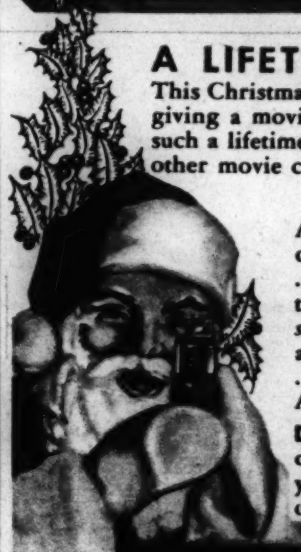

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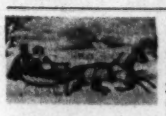

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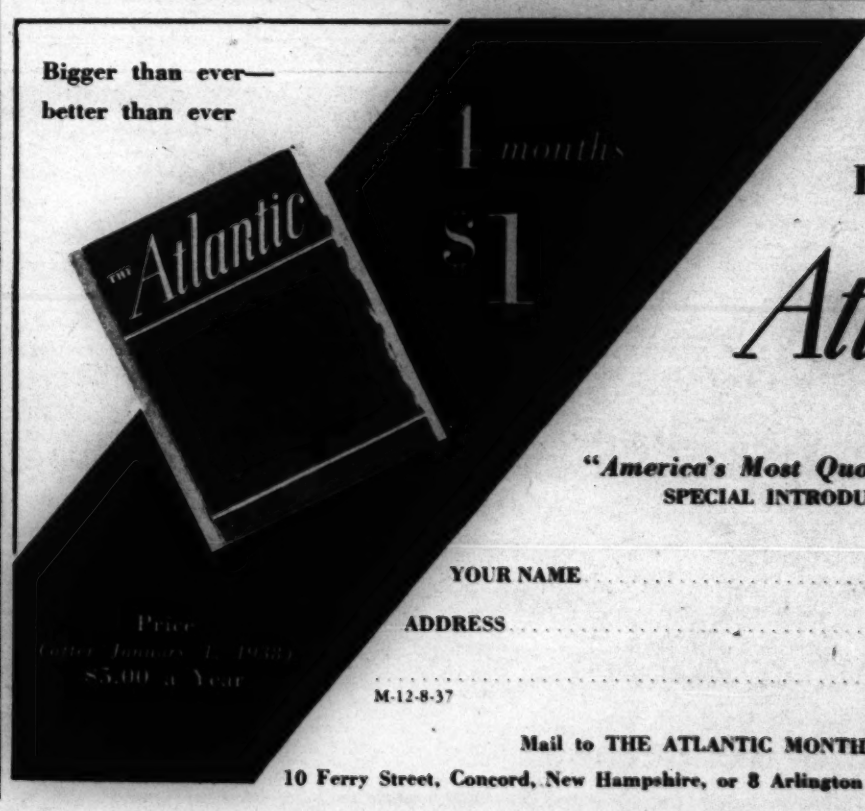

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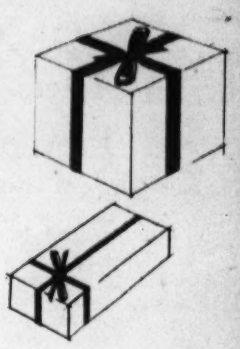

. . . and that means Holiday Cakes . . . delightful baked things especially decorated in the holiday spirit.

Now if ever, what with family gatherings and party guests, you are particularly wishful for cake success.

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Methods of preparing a cake batter may vary, interruptions may come during the mixing, but one thing is certain . . . Rumford's thorough, efficient leavening action will not be disturbed. It always acts in exactly the same way . . . two-thirds of the leavening takes place in the mixing, the final one-third in the oven heat.

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Another important item in holiday cake baking is luscious frosting, in gay color and decoration. The Standard White Frosting recipe given here is one that you will use again and again. It is light, yet sets beautifully with a lovely high gloss. It is a wonderful base upon which to add color and decoration. Notice that Rumford is used in this Frosting . . . it ensures its creamy smooth success.

For a set of 8 cards giving recipes for small cakes and similar sweets, send your name and address to

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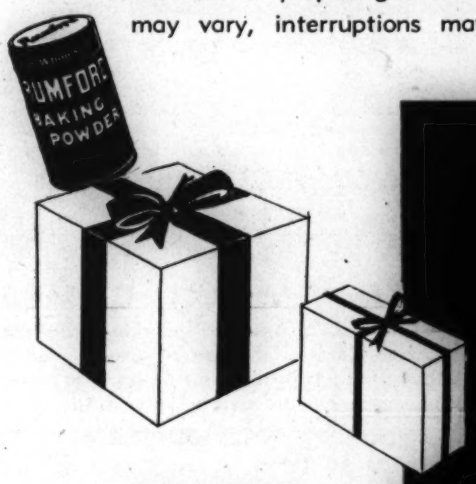
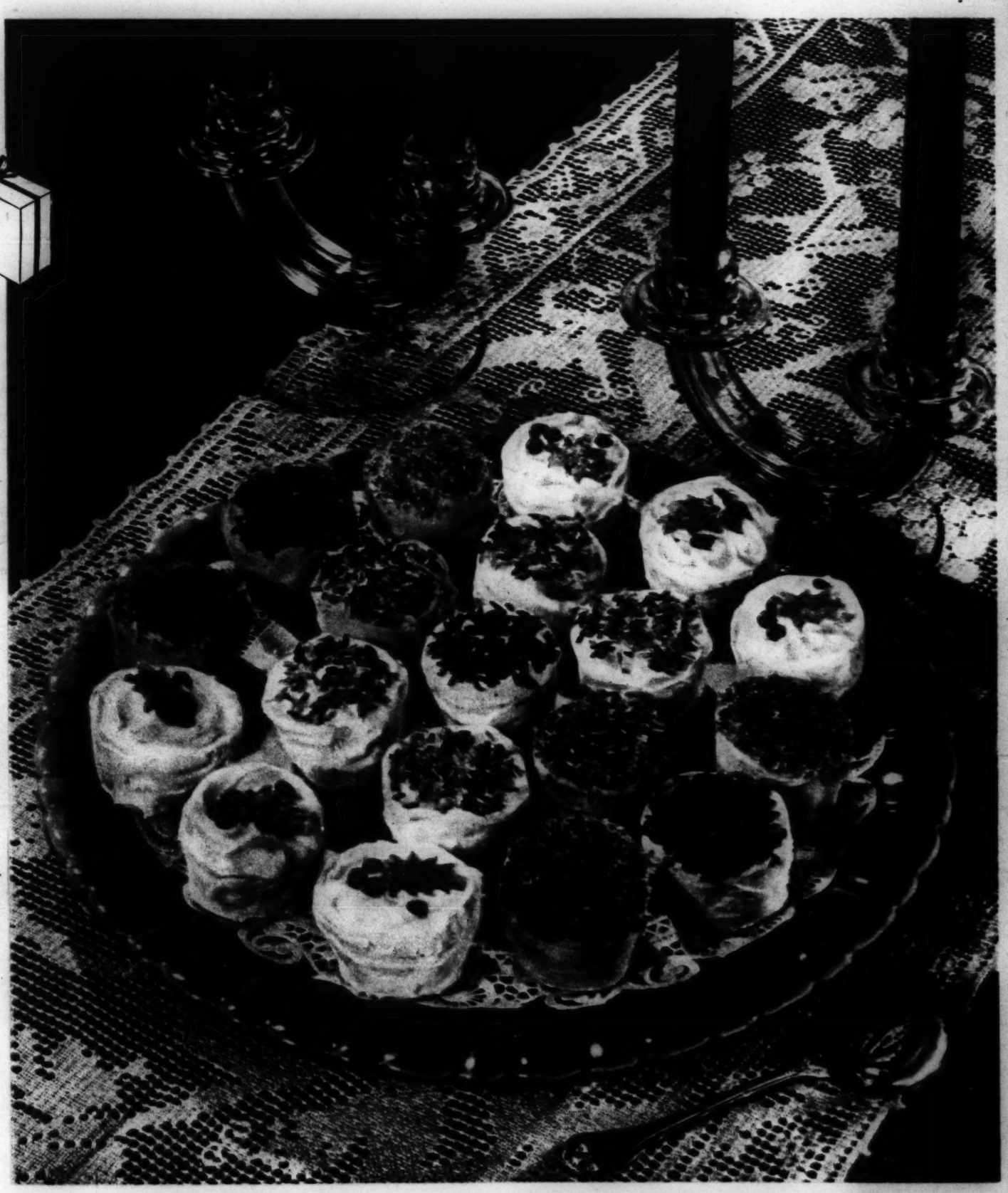


QUEEN CAKES

½ cup butter	3 eggs
1 cup sugar	1 1/3 cups flour
Grated rind of 1 lemon	¼ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons lemon juice	1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder

Cream the butter and sugar, add the lemon rind and juice, then the yolks of eggs beaten until thick. Sift and add the flour, salt, and baking powder mixed well together, and lastly the stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in very small well-greased pans for about fifteen or twenty minutes in a moderately hot oven about 375°.

WHITE ICING

Beat the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and gradually whip into them one pound of granulated sugar. Turn the mixture into the upper part of a double boiler, having cold water in the lower part of the pan. Continue beating until the water boils. Remove from the fire, add a teaspoon of Rumford Baking Powder. Cool quickly, beat in a teaspoon of vanilla or a little lemon juice or almond extract and spread the icing on your cakes.

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